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TURKISH FUGITIVES HASTENING INTO CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Digging Trenches to Protect
the Inhabitants Should Re-
treat Become Rout Follow-
ing Bulgar Success

EUROPE CONCERNED

British Cabinet Called in Ses-
sion Following Triple Alli-
ance Determination to Op-
pose Servian Occupation

LONDON—The last train from the front has reached Constanti-
nople crowded with wounded men
and fugitives. The army itself
tramped back to Tchataldja mixed
up with columns of peasants carrying
their household goods and stretching
over the country beside the tracks, which
had almost ceased to be roads. The
mosques of the city are filled with fugi-
tives and a last effort has been made to
secure its safety by pushing forward
the last reserves to the old lines of
Makrikoi, which run from Makrikoi on
the sea of Marmora to Killia on the
Black sea.

Here the rout of the army is being
stayed and an attempt made to reor-
ganize the shattered battalions and rouse
them to final resistance at Tchataldja.
To what extent this will succeed is im-
possible to say. The Bulgarian army has
deployed along the whole Tchataldja
front and an attack has already begun.
Meantime, the heir apparent, with Hod-
jas, have entered the Turkish lines with
the green flag and are endeavoring to
stir the worn-out troops up to a final
desperate resistance, whilst the Sheikh
Uu Islam has issued a proclamation to
the Ulema urging the organization of a
Jehad and insisting that all Ulema who
feel they have strength to participate
in it should be selected and sent to the
army. Simultaneously arrangements have
been made to remove the Sultan and
harem to Asia.

During the Russian war it was inter-
dicted that Abdul Hamid should be re-
moved to Russia, in the event of the Tsar's
troops entering Constantinople, as it is
impossible that "the Commander of the
Faithful" can remain in the same city as
an infidel conqueror. It is possible that
this plan will be adopted in the present
instance.

What will become of the deposed
Abdul Hamid, who was recently brought
from Salonika on a German guardship
no one can say. The arrival of addi-
tional foreign warships in the Golden
Horn has undoubtedly had a good effect
on that most dangerous quantity, the
Constantinople mob. Preparations have
been made to land marines and blue-
jackets if necessary, but the Porte have
already taken precautions by throwing
up earthworks at the gates of the city
to keep out Turkish regiments should
they be driven in rout out of the Tchata-
ldja lines.

The success of the Greeks in entering
Salonika was immediately followed by
the embarkation of their troops, which
will be carried around the coast and dis-
embarked somewhere in the neighborhood
of Enos, south of the mouth of the
Maritza. This movement ultimately will
take the form of occupation of the penin-
sula of Gallipoli, which means, of course,
the control of the Dardanelles and the
passage of the Greek fleet to Constanti-
nople.

Twenty-seven thousand Turks have
laid down their arms, a fact which
proves the utter demoralization of the
Ottoman resistance. There ap-
pears to have been some rioting on the
part of the Muhammadan population,
combined with attacks on Christians. To

(Continued on page five, column three)

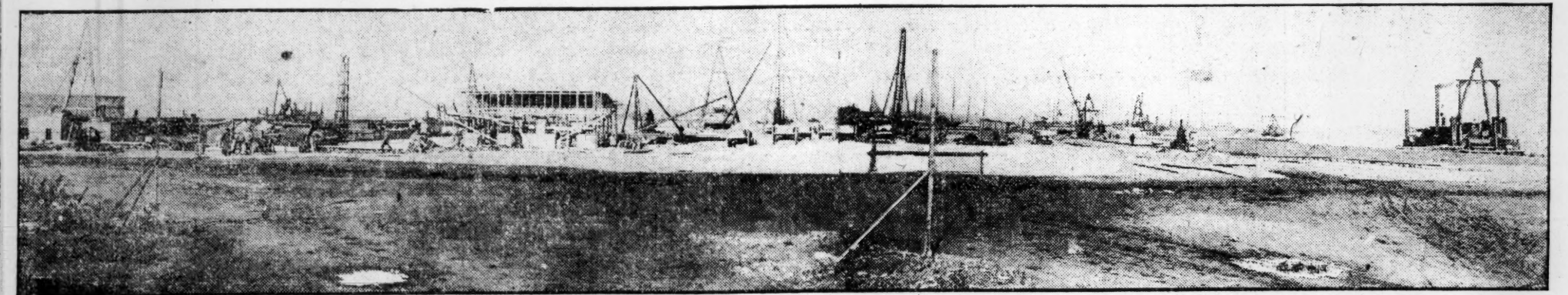
TYPE OF BULGARIAN BLOCKHOUSE



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations, London)

The building shown is near the Turkish frontier, and near
Kirdjali

DREDGING COMMONWEALTH DOCK FOR HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE



At left in middle distance dredge is seen just over Commonwealth pier, with Boston & Albany pier, East Boston, in background; open water between
the Commonwealth and fish piers; office building for the constructors of the fish pier superstructures; fish pier
foundations for new buildings; dredgers for fish pier basin at right

IMPORTANCE OF INLAND WATERWAYS TO BOSTON

Comparatively recently there has been
an awakening in New England to the
virtues of waterways as transportation
agencies, and, judging from present in-
dications, it will not be long before this
section will be fighting as hard for the
improvement of its waterways as are
the South, the West and the middle

West, which, it is claimed, have been
getting the lion's share of the appropria-
tions, according to Maude Wood Henry,
field secretary of the national rivers and
harbors congress, who is at work in
Boston.

POWERS SAID TO PLAN CONFERENCE

(By the United Press)
BRUSSELS—Germany, representing its
own, Austria's and Italy's interests, and
France, as spokesman for itself, England
and Russia, were reported today to have
agreed on an early conference of the
powers here concerning the Balkan situa-
tion.

TURKS REPORT VICTORY

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—After thirty-six
hours' battle, it is reported here, the
Turks have won a victory at Marash,
near Adrianople. The announcement was
official. Foreign residents were skeptical
however.

WITNESSES WEAVE ALIBI FOR CARUSO

SALEM, Mass.—Counsel for Joseph
Ettore, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph
Caruso today called Caruso's landlady,
Antonio Di Bartolo, who testified that
Caruso, his wife and his godfather were
eating together in Caruso's rooms at 15
or 20 minutes of 6 o'clock the night
Annie Lopizzo was shot, which was
shortly before 5:30.

He said he heard three shots fired
while he was in the room.
The witness testified that he was in
no way related to either Caruso or Mrs.
Caruso.

The real alibi, however, was furnished
by Salvatore Buonocozza when he testi-
fied that he called on Caruso and his
wife at about 15 or 20 minutes after 5
o'clock and found them eating. Annie
Lopizzo is alleged to have been shot at
almost exactly this time. He also testi-
fied that he is not related in any way to
either Caruso or his wife. He corroborated
Di Bartolo's testimony.

Mrs. Caruso next took the stand. She
testified that Caruso came home between
4:35 and 5:05 o'clock and remained in
the house until shortly after 6 o'clock,
in which period Annie Lopizzo was shot.
She said, corroborating previous testi-
mony, that the landlady came in and that
shots were heard in the distance and
they spoke of it at the time.

Continuing, she says:
"Viewing the north Atlantic seaboard
geographically and commercially, con-
sidering its limited area, dense popula-
tion, enormous manufacturing interests
and inadequate transportation facilities,
it can readily be seen that a handicap
to development exists, which may be
relieved by utilizing the water courses
nature has provided, not only within the
section itself, but connecting it with the
sources from which it draws its supplies
of raw material, fuel and foodstuffs."

So far as benefits are concerned, which
may accrue to Boston and vicinity from
a system of water transportation being
proposed for the United States, to sup-
plement the over-burdened railroads, the
general proposition that waterways regu-
late freight rates and that they are
cheaper carriers of the bulky, low-grade
freights (such as coal, cotton, iron and
other minerals, timber, naval stores,
grains and so on) would apply here, as
elsewhere. If the raw materials, or any
products which Boston acquires from
other sections, may be put in here more
cheaply by water than by rail, then Bos-
ton will be the gainer.

"The proposed intra-coastal canal,
which the national government has
surveyed from Boston to the Rio
Grande, inland, and which is now being
constructed by links along both the At-
lantic and gulf coasts, will surely be a
material aid to the port of Boston."
The general estimate is that water
transportation costs from one-sixth to one-
sixteenth of that by rail, and the saving
to the country at large on all freights
moved by water (when we secure a con-
nected system of water ways) would be
enormous. The "Soo" canal alone saved
\$338,000,000 over rail rates in the year
1907. A comparatively small matter of
canalization would have obviated the ne-
cessity for the loss of many ships going
around Cape Cod.

"The proposed intra-coastal canal
traverses 19 states and will serve 45,
000,000 people. Would it not be strange
if some benefits did not accrue to Bos-
ton from such a waterway? Some day
it will be possible to load a barge in
Boston and send it to Chicago or
Duluth; to Jacksonville, New Orleans or
Brownsville.

SECRETARY LEAHY QUITS MAYOR'S OFFICE

William A. Leahy, secretary to Mayor
Fitzgerald since 1910, today announced
his resignation and was given a fare-
well luncheon at the Parker house at
noon by the mayor's office force.

Mr. Leahy, who is a graduate of Har-
vard, class of 1888, has been considering
a change for some time. He has not
stated what his future line of work will
be. The position of secretary carried
with it a salary of \$4000. No successor
to Mr. Leahy has yet been chosen by the
mayor.

FIRST SCOW LADEN WITH CLAY FROM NEW DOCK TOWED TO SEA

The first scowload of clay and ooze from
the bottom of the dock on the west
side of the Commonwealth pier has passed
out to sea, and the way is clearing for
the arrival of the first Hamburg-Ameri-
can liner next spring, when the docks
must show a depth of 40 feet at mean
low water, and the approach between the
main ship channel and the pier must give
35 feet with the throw of the lead.

The first scowload weighed about 1000
tons. The great dredge now at work in
the west berth of the Commonwealth pier
will continue to fill the scows from now
till April 1, the date of completion of
the \$87,000 contract between the port
directors and Breyman Brothers, unless
fast work brings it to a finish sooner.

A second dredge may be brought
around from New Bedford later on to
hurry the work. The contract for the
work is not yet signed, however, by both
parties; it has not come back from To-
ledo, O., where the home office of the
contractor is located. Then it must be
approved by the Governor's council and
there is some doubt as to whether it
will be here in time for the meeting of
that body next Wednesday. A \$10,000
bond must be filed with the contract.

Sometime between the close of the
first day's work and early dawn today
one of the scows started to go on a little
journey of its own. First it turned
over and lost its burden of mud and
then silently slipped off into paths un-
known. Now its guardians are wonder-
ing where it will turn up. This trick of
turning turtle is not a new experience
with scows, although it does not often
occur. If the watchman is not alert the
water creeps in and gets so high that
the scow becomes top-heavy.

WANT NAVY YARDS IN CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON—That all mechanics
in government navy yards be placed
under civil service rules, and their su-
pervisory force be operated on an efficiency
basis, was one of the recommendations
made today to the navy department by
the commandants of the various navy
yards.

NO SCORE AT END OF FIRST PERIOD

HARVARD STADIUM, Soldiers field—
At the end of the first period in the
Harvard-Vanderbilt football game here
this afternoon neither eleven had been
able to score.

SHIPPING TRUST PROBE NOV. 20

WASHINGTON—The House merchant
marine committee will begin its investi-
gation of the so-called shipping trust
about Nov. 20.

RESIGNS POSTOFFICE PLACE

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—Mrs. J. Al-
bert Blanchard, superintendent of the Ar-
lington Heights postoffice, resigns her
position today, after nearly 13 years of ser-
vice in the local office. Her successor has
not yet been named.

THREE BRITISH LINERS TAKE \$3,000,000 IN CARGO FROM BOSTON

Three British liners, the Saxonia, the
Winifredian and the Canopic, left Boston
today for European ports with cargo
valued at about \$3,000,000. Many trans-
atlantic passengers also left on the
steamships, the Saxonia have 23 saloon,
73 second cabin and 238 steerage; the
Winifredian 14 cabin and the Canopic,
which was delayed by a break in her
machinery, 32 first-class, 100 second
cabin and 100 steerage passengers. Jo-
seph Macaulis and M. Berry, two agents
of the Greek government, will leave on
board with 20 Greeks from this city and
Lowell. The Iberian delayed by freight
congestion, will sail tomorrow. She was
told today.

Tourists Are Belated

After coming all the way from Chicago
and arriving here last night to sail for
Liverpool on the Cunard liner Saxonia.

(Continued on page six, column five)

ENGLAND REOPENS THE FREE TOLLS QUESTION

WASHINGTON—Reopening of the
Panama canal question between Great
Britain and the United States over the
free tolls concessions to American coast-
wise vessels, Ambassador Bryce of
Great Britain spent an hour today with
President Taft. It was decided to post-
pone negotiations until Secretary of State
Knox returns here next week.

NEW STREET CAR LINE IS PLACED IN OPERATION

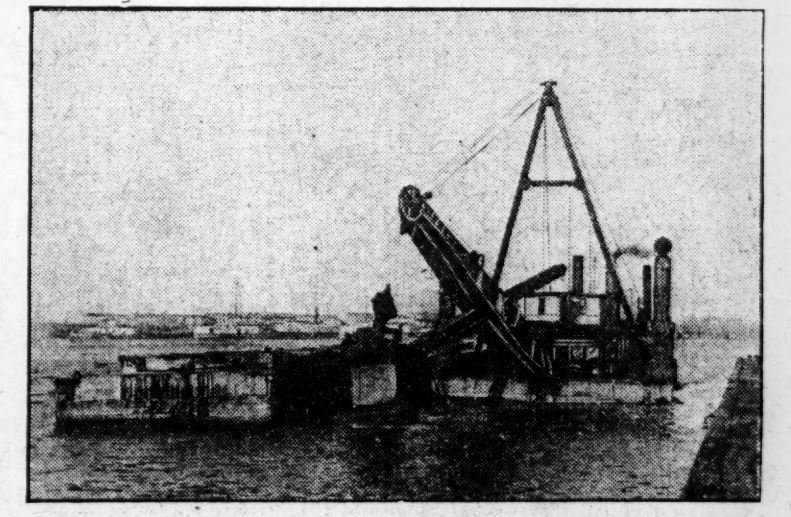
G. U. Clough, superintendent of the
division; J. F. Dickey, chief inspector;
C. E. Callahan, chief clerk, and 12 pas-
sengers made the first trip this morning
on the new Southampton street car line,
which began at the City Point car barns,
extended by Broadway, Dorchester,
Southampton, Northampton and Wash-
ington streets to Dudley street termi-
nal and occupied 23 minutes. Patrick
Roach was the motorman and John J.
Cahill conductor, who had charge of the
first trip.

A trial trip was made yesterday, when
about 60 members of the Andrew Square
Improvement Association, officers of the
Boston Elevated and guests yesterday
afternoon made a tour of inspection of
the new Southampton street car line.

APPOINTED TO MARINE CORPS

WASHINGTON—Harold C. Pierce of
Lexington, Mass., has been appointed
second lieutenant in the Marine corps.
Mr. Pierce served for several years in the
Coast Artillery Corps, rising to the rank
of first sergeant, and also attended the
naval academy at Annapolis for three
years, where he resigned last year to
enter private life.

SOUTH BOSTON WATERFRONT ACTIVITY



Dredge at head of dock on west side of Commonwealth
pier with bucket suspended over scow ready
to drop scoopful of mud

ANOTHER SHIP LINE FOR BOSTON AS VAST PORT WORK BEGINS

Portuguese Government to
Subsidize Vessels and Op-
erate Them Between Lis-
bon and Bay State City

ADVANTAGES HERE

Europeans Influenced, It Is
Said, by Hamburg-Ameri-
can Co. and Prospects of
Going Into World Harbor

Another steamship line is coming to
Boston and the \$9,000,000 port develop-
ment project is now in full swing.

A steamship line giving direct service
between Lisbon, Portugal and this port
is to come here, according to a cable-
gram from the Portuguese government
to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.
The announcement for bids for the un-
dertaking will be placed in the official
paper of the government in Portugal at
once. The new service will be subsidized
by that government for about \$100,000
the first year and by decreasing amounts
the succeeding years.

These bids will be taken up by the
different steamship companies in Portu-
gal, and will be submitted to the gov-
ernment in competition. Upon the return
of these bids rests the determination
of the tonnage, the sailing schedule
and the ports of call for the enterprise.
It is certain, however, that the new
line will be subsidized by the govern-
ment, that it will carry mail, passen-
gers and freight and that Boston will
be the terminus in this country.

The decision to make Boston the port
for this side of the Atlantic came after
long deliberation by a commission ap-
pointed by the Portuguese government
to study the matter.

The establishment of a Hamburg-Ameri-
can line between Boston and European
ports is said to have influenced the com-
mission. Another factor is that Boston
is the central point for a large Portu-
guese colony in New England. All Por-
tuguese immigrants to this country now
have to come through Providence.

Activity on the part of the port direc-
tors, chiefly through Hugh Bancroft, the
chairman, and other commercial inter-
ests, had considerable to do with the
naming of Boston. The Portuguese com-
mission was persuaded to change its
specifications for the service from read-
ing "to the United States" to state
specifically that the line would come "to
Boston."

Chairman Bancroft said today that it
is only another proof of his assertion
that the establishment of the Hamburg-
American line here would have the effect
of bringing other steamship lines to the
port of Boston.

"If the various interests of this port
both financial and commercial would co-
operate with the port directors in their
work of development the results could
not be over estimated," he said. "The
establishment of this new service be-
tween Boston and Portugal will bring
about greatly increased trade between
that country and the United States."

"It seems to be taken for granted
that the directors have been sitting still
and doing nothing. Results are now be-
ginning to show activity that has been
going on for several months. It is time
for those who do not believe in a pro-
gressive policy to eliminate themselves
from the question altogether and for the
commercial and financial men of the com-
munity to come to the front and support
the efforts of the directors."

"I am delighted that the Portuguese
commission has decided to make Boston
the American terminus."

M'MANIGAL ON STAND AS DYNAMITE WITNESS

INDIANAPOLIS—Ortie E. M'Manigal,
whose confession is credited widely with
having brought about the downfall of
the McNamara and resulted in the in-
dictment of the 45 iron workers now on
trial here, took the stand at noon today,
the government's main witness.

His narrative will cover all of the in-
dustrial and structural explosion
charged against the iron workers and
will, it is claimed, touch every one of
his co-defendants.

Under the questioning of District At-
torney Miller he is expected to repeat the
story that he first told at Los Angeles,
adding to it, details connecting the pre-
sent defendants' alleged connection with
the dynamite conspiracy. He is expected
to tell his story from the time he says
Herbert S. Hockin approached him in
Detroit in 1905.

Chester H. Krum of St. Louis, a new
attorney for the defense, assumed com-
mand today and he objected to M'Mani-
gal being called by the government. The
objection was overruled.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

KEY TO SUCCESS

Wise Farmer Oatcake seemed to know
That what he really lacked
To make his summer business grow,
Was cards to tell the fact
That folks had reached his "Rural Rest,"
So he had post cards "done,"
And sold the same to every guest
To mail to every one.

One card portrayed the hen house, while
The new barn striped with red
Illumined one; as did the pile
Of wood behind the shed.
The well and windlass, the two cows,
The pigs, the dog, the horse,
And every gable of the house
Were clearly shown, of course.

Straightway his farm began to boom
And kept it up until
He didn't have a single room
Left vacant, he could fill.
And landlords all, they say, get rich,
From Panama to Nome,
If they will publish post cards which
Their guests can mail back home.

LOGIC AND LATIN

Sometimes the Latin pupil does
Not know just where he's at:
One of them says: "An octopus
Is an eight-sided cat."

SATISFIED

A man with a million dollars,
Of wealth has no such store,
As a man with six fair daughters,
For the latter wants no more.

Stock speculators assert that it is
When the Wall street bears become
Bulls that there are more horns than ever
To the stock market dilemmas.

ON THE SIDE

Though means are high, still, they may
Let
As they had ought to do,
The umbrella mender's family get
An odd pare rib or two.

LIMITATIONS

At the village store one finds great
statemen, and yet,
We should deem each more wonder-
ful, still,
Though he knows how to pay off the
government debt,
Could he settle his grocery bill.

Most everything else at a football
game is so different from the flower that
is most in evidence at such gatherings;
for while it is the chrysanthe—"mum,"
everything else seems decidedly noisy.

ALL IN THE NAME

Folks can now keep in good social stand-
ing, they say,
For less than they could long ago:
One can dwell in a one-story shanty, to-
day,
If he'll call it a "bungalow."

AFTER IT IS "SET"

No, this is not a printer's pun,
Although it sounds like punning;
A standing advertisement's one
The paper keeps on running.

The college football lions can now lie
back on their roars until the varsity
boat racing season comes again, when
the victorious crews can crow once more.

COMPARISONS

"Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' is a
br. piece of work, don't you think?"
"Yes, but I have some works still un-
published which I believe to be just as
good."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Quincy Adams Sawyer,"
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Merry Countess,"
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl,"
HOLLIS—"The Concert,"
KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt,"
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue,"
PARK—"Rose Stahl,"
ST. JAMES—"The Merry Countess,"
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli,'"
TREMONT—"Henry Miller in 'The Rain-
bow'."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Douglas Fairbanks,"
BROADWAY—"The Dove of Peace,"
CASINO—"The Merry Countess,"
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven,"
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play,"
COHAN—"George M. Cohan,"
CRITERION—"Bachelors and Benedicts,"
EMPIRE—"John Drew,"
ELTING—"Within the Law,"
FULTON—"The Yellow Sashet,"
GAIETY—"Officer 666,"
GARRICK—"John Mason,"
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper,"
HARRIS—"A Rich Man's Son,"
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags,"
LIBERTY—"Milestones,"
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke,"
LYRIC—"Julius Caesar,"
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money,"
PARK—"Clifton Fawcett."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS

It really seems as if it might
Be good for several laughs
Were the secretary bird to write
Some humorous para-giraffes.

The porcupine, you may discern,
Can't write at all and, still,
It seems as if he ought to learn
Just how to "sling a quill."

Those who like meat, where'er they dine,
Are those I write this line for:
If pork you wish, then porcupine
Is not the pork you pine for.

And if harmonious things are best,
It really seems to me,
The mourning dove should build her nest
In a weeping willow tree.

AMBIGUOUS

"I hear that Pusherton is getting on
pretty well."
"Yes, I fancy he is getting pretty well
off."

For general purposes the yellow chrys-
anthemum is a favorite at the football
games. Probably it harmonizes more
nearly with the college yell-oh.

REALISM

She bought a hat she called "a dream,"
Her husband's keen frugality
When paying for it made it seem
More like a stern reality.

The warlike Balkan states, each of
which seems intent on obtaining a slice
of Turkey, are likely to create the im-
pression that they themselves are would-
be Turk y "gobblers."

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

"The farmer, in the dewy morn,
Went whistling forth to hoe his corn,"
So the poet wrote, but alas, alack!
A western editor sent it back.
Then the poet took his little lay
And changed it some and made it say:
"The farmer, in the dewy morn,
Went whistling forth to hoe his cawn,"
And a Boston editor, he bought
That little gem with beauty fraught.

THE LIMIT

"I see that the family in the flat above
you is moving out."
"Yes, poor things! Two years ago
they subscribed for a work in forty vol-
umes to be delivered a volume a month
and now they find that in order that
they may receive the rest of the books
they have got to get into a larger flat."

AMATEUR GARDENING

"What sort of bed ought I to prepare
for these egg-plants?"
"Perhaps it ought to be a feather-bed."

So little is being said about "Uncle
Tom's Cabin" these days, that persons
who are always looking for selfish mo-
tives will conclude that the copyrights
on the book have expired and there is
no longer any reason why enterprising
publishers should arrange with some
one, ever and anon, to make an attack
on the famous volume.

BOX OFFICE PEOPLE

Were all the world a stage, as Shakes-
peare recites,
"And all the men and women merely
players,"
We'd like to ask who'd fill the houses
nights?
There'd be no show but for admission
payers.

GIRLS STUDY SELLING ART

BUFFALO—The Buffalo department of
public instruction soon is to open a girls
vocational school of salesmanship. It
is anticipated that it will have the
same effect in making the younger girls
take interest in the work they do as the
boys vocational schools have done to
make boys take a delight in going differ-
ent work.

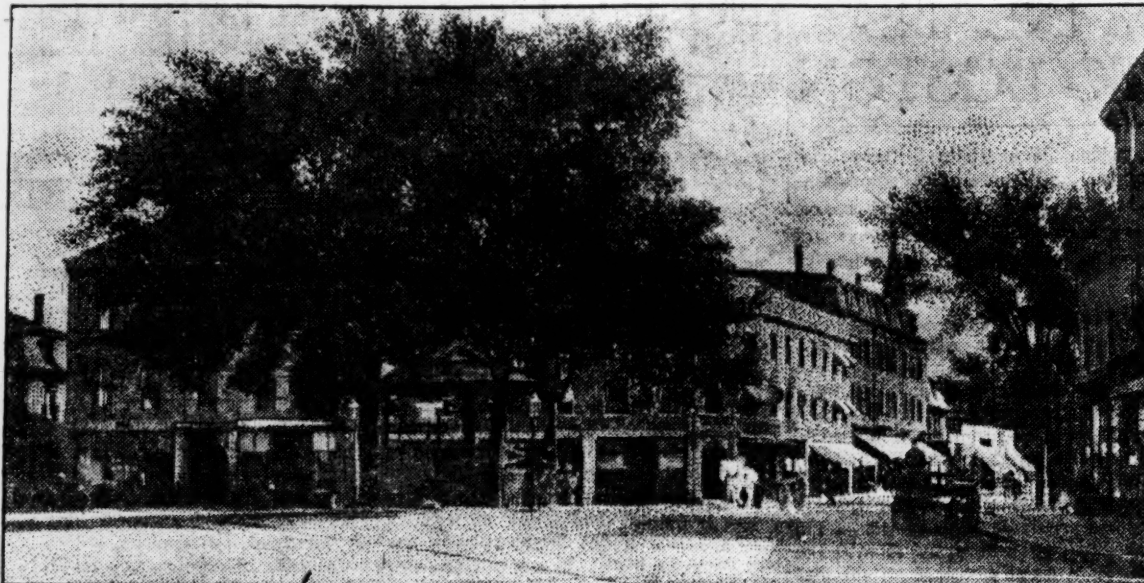
CHIEF MULLEN BACK AT DESK
John A. Mullen, chief of the Boston
fire department, reported for duty at
fire headquarters yesterday after an
absence of several weeks.

PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women,"
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady,"
WEBER—"Scrape of the Pen."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Milestones,"
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid,"
CORT—"Fine Feathers,"
GARRICK—"The Blue Bird,"
GRAND—"The Red Widow,"
HOLLIS—"Kismet,"
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate,"
M'VICKERS—"Chatterbox Olcott,"
OLYMPIA—"The Man Higher Up,"
POWERS—"Mrs. Pliske,"
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Everett square, Hyde Park, showing bandstand where concerts are given through the summer

STORY OF A LADY, HER HUSBAND AND A DOG IN FLORENCE, ITALY

Appealing Little Soft Dogs
Are Commonly Sold on the
Streets, but They Do Not
Always Please

MASANIELLO IS ONE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE are for sale in Italy many
little dogs, very little, in fact, with
small, funny faces, and the air of pro-
found and quiescent wisdom so often
shown in the faces of puppies and babies.
Now, the reader must know that these
little dogs have themselves so great an
affability, so pleasant a charm and such
fat, soft little bodies and pudgy coats
that almost immediately they wind
themselves about the affections of ten-
der-hearted ladies that feel kindly
toward all little, helpless things. In ad-
dition to their own great powers of at-
traction, these little dogs are much
helped by the cunning and skill with
which their praises are recited by the
men that own them and ply their trade
on much-frequented corners in cities and
in the more crowded bridgeheads. They
are not ordinary hucksters, these sellers
of little dogs. No, theirs is an art, not
a mere trade, for it is not exactly to
make the worse appear the better reason
but to sell those little dogs while time
serves, a proceeding of some importance,
as you shall see.

Once upon a time in the height of the
season for little dogs, when they hung
pendulous on every street corner in the
hands of their purveyors, there came to
the city of Florence in Tuscany a certain
lady and her husband. It was in the
night that they arrived and all the little
dogs had gone home to bed with their
kind and indulgent masters. But the
next morning at the proper time the sun
came out and shone very agreeably.
Country carts rattled by with their red
wheels and shafts and their well-har-
nessed horses; a squad of infantry
marched by to drill in the Field of Mars;
two carabinieri paused for a moment to
enjoy the view of Monte Oliveto in a
dignified way; every single German tourist
stood up very straight and meditated
on Karloman. The world and its con-
tents displayed itself to the gaze of the
delighted lady as she stepped upon the
balcony, having planned a long and
delightful day. It was to be long and
delightful, but little she thought what
were to be its consequences. So, of
course, after a while she led her hus-
band forth to see once more the city
that was founded by the Etruscans that
came down from Fiesole.

What would be the point of telling
what they saw when it has been de-
scribed so many times and seen by so
many? Let us leave Michelangelo and
Cellini, the Medici and Buonellmonte
to rest quiet in their fame and let us
follow our friends in a more humdrum
path. On the Lungarno Acciaiuoli, on
a certain street corner, as the day soft-
ened into noon, they saw Masaniello.
His owner held him in one hand and
with the other smoothed a small fat
head from which looked forth a pair of
brown eyes in wistful affability. Ma-
saniello was one of the smallest, most
delightful dogs that ever wore a light
his age? Signora, this little dog was

not a second less than six months old.
And would he never grow any larger?
At the question the excellent dealer in
little dogs nearly broke into tears.
Larger? He swore by the umbrella of
his great grandfather that never would
that little dog grow less little. You
know what happened. The husband,
who had hung in the office filled with
unworthy suspicion of the high-minded
dealer in little dogs, was called up and
after a little bargaining Masaniello
found a new and very indulgent owner.
She took him very happily to the hotel
and made him comfortable.

In the ensuing week nothing of much
moment happened. Masaniello was very
merry and contented. It was observed
that he ate a good deal but that, of
course, was owing to his affable disposi-
tion. He barked somewhat, but then all
puppies bark. He nipped the left ankle
of Veneranda, the femme de chambre,
but then all puppies nip a bit. Ma-
saniello really seemed to be, as the lady
said he was, the dearest little dog in
the world. But we must shift the scene
and bark to the leaden note of the Muse
of Tragedy.

The lady and her husband decided to
go away for a week to Siena, and left
Masaniello in charge of Veneranda and
the concierge, a most responsible man
from the Abruzzi. Our friends saw the
towers of San Gimignano and the beau-
ties of Siena, but of course they thought
of Masaniello and were comforted to
think that the dear little man was well
cared for. Their week at Siena con-
cluded, they returned to Florence and
again they arrived in the evening. As
the omnibus rattled over the stones, the
lady smiled to think that once more she
would hold Masaniello in her hand and
stroke his soft ears. They alighted and
entered the hotel. There, in a pale
group, stood the concierge from the
Abruzzi, the head waiter, the table wait-
er, the piccolo of the dining room and
the piccolo of the outer service. Low
bows, murmurs of respect, heart-broken,
wan smiles. They ascended in the lift and
were met by Veneranda, her face stained
with tears. As she conducted them to
their apartments, certain heavy sounds
were heard, as of a ponderous body bound-
ing about. Veneranda opens the door
with a sob and there charges upon them
with joyful barks and yelps—Masaniello?
Yes, Masaniello, but a Masaniello
marvelously enlarged to the size of
a St. Bernard, a Masaniello without
any waist, a Masaniello that no longer
will repose in one of the lady's hands,
nor yet both. O lady! O husband! O
Masaniello!

The reservists called out this year,
after paying the fine, have been sent to
the war, where they are told they will
get their three months' training. When
they protest that they are reservists the
reply is that the reservists are called
out in any case, so that if you do not
want to go, you have to pay another
£40. It is really not much wonder that
Turkish rule is not appreciated in the
Levant, and that the downfall of the
Turk would be welcomed all through the
Lebanon.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE FRIENDS ARE NOW BUSY IN PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—There is no pros-
pect of the franchise bill coming up for
discussion at present, but the parliamen-
tary movement for the enfranchisement
of women has once more resumed an ac-
tive form. Its supporters are beginning
to make their plans for securing effective
action when the issue comes before the
House.

A meeting of members was held at the
House of Commons when Arthur Hender-
son presided and Messrs. Charles Roberts,
Leif Jones Dickenson, Jowett, Byles, and
Richardson were present in addition to
Sir George Toulmin, Sir Brynmor Jones,
and Sir Joseph Walton. The holding of
a conference in London in December next
was agreed upon, to which representa-
tives from all organizations will be in-
vited.

The Labor party has approached the
Nationalist party and a conference has
been held with a view to reaching an un-
derstanding on the general subject of
woman suffrage. J. Redmond conferred
with a deputation from Ramsay Macdon-
ald and his friends at the House of Com-
mons lately on this subject, and similar
conferences are arranged for during the
remainder of the session.

INCREASE IN MOTOR OMNIBUSES MAKING PROBLEM IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The constantly increasing
number of motor omnibuses which ply in
the streets of London are mainly respon-
sible for the conferences which have
taken place recently between the various
authorities on the subject of the control
of the traffic in London.

At one time it was reported that the
home office had decided to limit the num-
ber of motor buses in the metropolitan
area to 3000, and also to limit the maxi-
mum number of vehicles working on
one route. The fact is, however, that
the home office has no authority what-
ever to take action of that nature.

In the meantime the whole question is
receiving the careful attention of the
home secretary, the commissioner of po-
lice, and the officials of the motor omni-
bus companies, for the latter are as alive
to the necessity of a better regulation of
the traffic as anybody else. As a result
of the conference, a better condition of
affairs will undoubtedly result.

At the present moment it is stated that
there are no fewer than 2235 motor omni-
buses running in the metropolitan area,
as against 1200 running in 1910. The
question of the traffic in London was
raised in the House of Commons, and the
home secretary said, in reply to a ques-
tion asked, that official figures of the
number of passengers carried in the met-
ropolitan police area in 1911 were not
available. As far as could be ascertained,
however, 746,000,000 persons were carried
by tramway cars and 395,000,000 by motor
omnibuses.

REFORM OF DANISH CONSTITUTION BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The gov-
ernment's constitutional reform bill has
been introduced into the Folkething by
the prime minister. The reforms are
radical and include the granting of suf-
frage to women, and the right to be el-
ected to the Folkething, as well as the
abolishment of the privilege of the King
to nominate 12 members of the upper
house.

The minimum age of voters is fixed at
25 instead of 30, as at present. It is also
provided that the number of members
comprising the Folkething, which is now
114, may be raised to 132. The duration
of a Parliament is fixed at four years.
Besides the abolishment of the King's
privilege with regard to the election of
members of the upper house, the right
of election by privilege is also done away
with. Of the 66 members composing the
Landething, or upper house, 54 are, ac-
cording to the new provision, to be el-
ected by the communal electoral bodies, and
three of the 54 elected in this fashion
are to select the other 12 members.

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TON, CHRISTMAN, GABLE PIANOS
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DR. HADLEY PRAISES UNIVERSITIES
PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Arthur T. Had-
ley, president of Yale, before the Asso-
ciation of American Universities here on
Friday took issue with the investigators
of the Carnegie Foundation, who said
that an increase in general efficiency is
the duty of the representative educa-
tional organizations of the country. Dr.
Hadley said he considered the univer-
sities of America efficient.

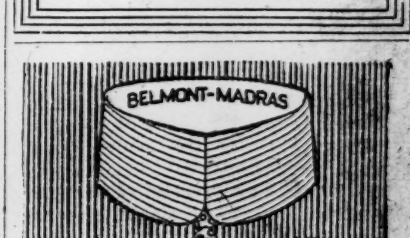
PREMIER BORDEN INVITED
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Club
of New York has forwarded an invita-
tion to Premier Borden to attend the
fourteenth annual dinner of the club in
New York on Dec. 7.

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safety pins were in-
vented many im-
provements have
been made. The
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fabric pinned was
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Leading Events in Athletic World

BIG COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS HAVE EASY TIME

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth Expected to Dispose of Vanderbilt, Brown, New York and Cornell Without Difficulty—Maine Series Ends

TODAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES

Alabama vs. Mississippi
Alabama P. I. vs. Louisiana State.
Alma vs. Detroit.
Amherst vs. Worcester P. I.
Andover vs. Exeter.
Annapolis vs. Bucknell.
Baker vs. Denver.
Bates vs. Colby.
Beloit vs. Ripon.
Bucifer vs. Allegheny.
Case vs. Kenyon.
Chicago vs. Northwestern.
Colgate vs. Rochester.
Colorado vs. Utah.
Dartmouth vs. Cornell.
Dartmouth 1916 vs. Dean Academy.
Denison vs. Cincinnati.
DePauw vs. Rose P. I.
Earlham vs. Wabash.
Franklin vs. Alcorn.
F. & M. vs. Muhlenberg.
Gallaudet vs. Maryland A. C.
Grover City vs. Hiram.
Harvard vs. Princeton.
Harvard 1916 vs. Worcester Academy.
Haverford vs. Trinity.
Illinois vs. Purdue.
Indiana vs. Iowa.
Iowa State vs. Cornell College.
Johns Hopkins vs. Western Maryland.
Kalamazoo vs. Hope.
Kansas A. C. vs. Emporia.
Lebanon vs. Ursinus.
Lehigh vs. Swarthmore.
Loyola vs. St. Victor.
Maine vs. Bowdoin.
Marquette vs. West Virginia.
Massachusetts A. C. vs. N. H. State.
Miami vs. Ohio.
Michigan vs. Pennsylvania.
Michigan A. C. vs. Mt. Union.
Missouri vs. Drake.
Monmouth vs. Knox.
Muskingum vs. Geneva.
Nebraska vs. Doane.
North Dakota vs. South Dakota.
Norwich vs. Middlebury.
Oberlin vs. Ohio State.
Ohio Wesleyan vs. Wooster.
Orterbels vs. Antioch.
Pennsylvania State vs. Villanova.
Princeton vs. New York University.
Rhode Island State vs. Boston College.
Rutgers vs. Rutgers P. I.
South vs. Georgia P. I.
South Carolina vs. North Carolina.
St. Louis vs. State.
St. Lawrence vs. Hamilton.
Syracuse vs. Lafayette.
Tennessee vs. Mercer.
Tufts vs. Springfield T. S.
Tulane vs. Mississippi & M.
Vermont vs. Holy Cross.
Wisconsin vs. Arkansas.
Williams vs. Wesleyan.
Westminster vs. Carnegie Tech.
West Point vs. Carlisle.
Yale vs. Brown.
Yale 1916 vs. Princeton 1916.

Followers of college football in the east are having a somewhat less strenuous time today than was the case last Saturday or will again be the case this season. There is not a single game scheduled for this afternoon that can have a bearing on the deciding of the eastern college championship.

Harvard and Yale are now generally conceded to be the only two claimants left for the title and unless Princeton gives the Elis a defeat next Saturday, the championship will again hinge on the Yale-Harvard game on Nov. 23. A defeat for Princeton would be regarded as making certain a Harvard victory and would discount the Crimmon's claim to the championship in advance.

While the games Harvard and Yale play today will not result in a bearing on the championship title, both are expected to tax the big elevens to their best. Vanderbilt plays Harvard on Soldiers field and while the Southerners do not appear to have a team that should give the big Crimmon squad much trouble, they are very fast and are expected to make a credible showing. It is their fourth game with an eastern team, and although they have played Yale and Carlisle, they have yet to be defeated on eastern fields.

Yale will run up against Brown, and as the Blue team has not had a game in two weeks, followers of the team are anxiously awaiting the outcome of this battle. Harvard showed that Brown could be beaten and while the Bruno is in better shape today than she was when she faced the Crimmon, it is felt that Yale will win by a comfortable margin.

A game that is going to receive much attention is the University of Pennsylvania-Michigan battle on Franklin field. The game will give football followers their second chance of the year of comparing eastern and western football of 1912. Neither one of the teams has shown much good football and both are far behind the standards set by their predecessors, and it will be interesting to see which one is able to make the best showing. One thing is certain, the winner will not be able to claim a high position in the big varsity circles.

Dartmouth is meeting Cornell in next to the final game on its schedule. Coach Cavanaugh has made a big improvement in his team and all are looking for a decisive victory over the Red and White. Coach Sharpe has been working hard with Cornell during the week, but the material does not seem to be of championship form.

Princeton meets New York University in its last preparatory game to Yale, and is expected to have no difficulty in winning by a substantial score. Coach Cunningham has made a big improvement in the playing of the eleven since the Harvard game.

A contest that should furnish some great football among the smaller New England colleges is that between Wesleyan and Williams. Wesleyan has one of the best teams ever turned out from Middletown and Williams has a very fast team. Both have been trained with this game in view and the winner will be forced to play its very best.

The final games of the Maine state league take place today but interest in the championship is somewhat lessened by the fact that University of Maine is practically sure of the title already. The Orono team has defeated Colby and Bates and now has to dispose of Bowdoin only and as this is probably the weakest

team in the league, Maine should have no difficulty in capturing the honors. Bates and Colby will meet in the other match, with Colby a decided favorite.

Preparatory school circles are watching the Phillips Andover-Phillips Exeter battle at Andover. This is expected to be a great match as both are represented by teams fully up to the average and the men are trained to the minute. Exeter has not defeated Andover since 1904 and special efforts have been made this fall to carry the title to the New Hampshire school.

HARVARD-VANDERBILT LINEUP
Dana, l.e., ... E. Brown
Lawson, l.e., ... T. Brown
McGuire, l.e., ... E. Daves
Wiglesworth, c., ... Morgan
Prievel, r.g., ... S. Swafford
T. Frothingham, r.t., ... L. Shipp
Holister, c.e., ... J. Robbins
Logan, q.b., ... J. Robbins
Hardwick, l.h.b., ... J. Collins
Lynch, r.h.b., ... L.H.B. Hardage
Bettie, f.b., ... F.B. Sikes

YALE-BROWN LINEUP
Gallagher, l.e., ... Ashbaugh
Warren, l.e., ... R. Kratz
Arnold, l.e., ... R. Kratz
Ketchum, c., ... C. Mitchell
Pendleton, r.g., ... C. Mitchell
Talbot, r.t., ... L. Murphy
Avery, c., ... L. Langdon
Cornell, q.b., ... J. H. Crowther
Phillips, l.h.b., ... J. H. Bartlett
Spalding, r.h.b., ... L.H.B. Tennney
Flynn, f.b., ... F.B. Henry

ANDOVER-EXETER LINEUP
R. S. Mars, l.e., ... E. J. Dunn
C. M. Sheldon, l.e., ... C. R. Black, Jr.
P. T. Hogg, l.e., ... W. T. McGrath
J. S. Wiley, c., ... C. N. McKean
J. C. Sullivan, r.g., ... G. B. Bolton
J. M. Balbridge, r.t., ... L. E. Luman
H. B. Buckle, c.e., ... J. H. Gould
R. V. Thompson, q.b., ... E. L. Casey
J. W. Murray, r.h.b., ... J. P. Kelly
J. W. Murray, l.h.b., ... E. S. Blum
J. W. O'Neil, f.b., ... W. A. Quigley

PENNSYLVANIA-MICHIGAN LINEUP
Young, l.e., ... C. Carpell
Wilson, l.e., ... J. Pontius
MacNaughton, l.e., ... E. Allen
Simpson, c., ... J. Patterson
Greene, r.g., ... J. Quinn
Jillson, r.t., ... J. Barton
Fouder, c.e., ... J. Cole
Craig, q.b., ... J. Heubell
Mink, l.h.b., ... J. H. Huggitt
Harrington, l.h.b., ... L.H.B. Craig
Mercer, f.b., ... J. Thompson
Revere, f.b., ... J. Thompson
Empire, f.b., ... J. Thompson
Thompson, Georgetown.

GOLFERS MEET IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In the semi-finals today of the open golf tournament at the Country Club here, H. J. Topping of Greenwich is matched with B. W. Crum of Baltimore, while Walter J. Travis of Garden City meets A. W. Maine, Jr. of Hackensack. The play Friday was interesting. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, beat H. Martin, Merion, 3 and 2.
H. J. Topping, Greenwich, beat E. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 6 and 4.
B. W. Crum, Baltimore, beat B. O. Race, Bedford, 2 and 1.
W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat Thomas Senesman, Atlantic City, 2 up.
H. J. Willoughby, Philadelphia County, beat Frank Smithers, Atlantic City, 2 up.
A. W. Maine, Jr., Hackensack, beat H. B. Newton, Frankford, 3 and 2.
Howard W. Perrin, Merion, beat C. F. Williams, Erie, 6 and 5.

SECOND ROUND
Topping beat Risley, 4 up (29 holes).
Crum beat Endicott, 5 and 3.
Travis beat Willoughby, 4 and 3.
Maine beat Perrin, 1 up.

VANDERBILT IS PRESENTED CUP

Members of the Cotton Belt States Club of Harvard sprang a pleasant surprise on the Vanderbilt University football squad at the latter's quarters in Auburndale Friday evening when they presented it with a handsome silver loving cup. The cup is about 14 inches tall and is suitably inscribed.

This club is made up of students who went to southern colleges before coming to Harvard. The Harvard men who went to Auburndale included the club president, T. W. Palmer, 3L, of Montevallo, Ala.; President-elect Silas Williams, 3L, the old Sewanee football player, who was a member of Fish's all-star team two years ago; E. P. Coleman, 3C, of Mississippi; and T. A. Fensterwald of the graduate school of business administration.

TWELVE SCHOOLS IN CROSS-COUNTRY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Academy's football team faces its strongest opponent, the Harvard freshman eleven, on Gaskill field today. To keep the spectators' interest aroused during the game, the track authorities will start their annual interscholastic cross-country run between the first and second periods of the game, so that the finish will come between the halves of the game.

Twelve schools will be represented, which will include 63 participants. The run will start on Gaskill field and out over the Crompton estate to Grafton square, to Union avenue, to Providence street, back to Gaskill field, where the entrants will twice circle the cinder track before crossing the finishing line.

WALKER TO COACH CORNELL
ITHACA, N. Y.—H. W. Walker, ex-'11, who is back at Cornell University has consented to coach the swimming team. Walker was captain of the '10 team.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL HAVE TO DEVELOP NEW BASKETBALL TEAM

Captain Jourdet Is Only Veteran Left From Last Year's Five—To Have Two Coaches

THE MATERIAL GOOD

PHILADELPHIA—Many candidates for the University of Pennsylvania basketball team reported this week in answer to a call from Coaches Charles Keimath and Arthur Kiefaher. Practice has been started, and a five will be whipped into shape as soon as possible.

The Red and Blue five this season will be made up of new men, with the exception of Captain Len Jourdet. Forwards Turner and Keough of last year's team are lost. Keough is coaching at Haverford College. Pierce, the star center, is another missing veteran, whose place will be hard to fill, and Captain Walton, at guard, will be greatly missed.

Despite the loss of veterans and the necessary making up of a new team, there are several candidates of varsity experience who will probably find positions on the new five. Of these, Reiser, Reeder, Bloom and Seeger are the most promising candidates.

Last year's freshman team will supply some very good material. Fried, Seelbach and Wallace will report. Seelbach should make good at center, as he is tall and active. Another tall man who plays the forward position is Tait. Team work practice cannot be started until after football season closes, as Captain Jourdet is playing end on the varsity, eleven, and several other candidates will be on the squad. The coaches, however, will be kept busy enough, looking over the new material and getting some idea of the efficiency of different combinations. Pennsylvania should have a good team, but, of course, after the loss of four good players it is hard to tell how the season will turn out.

SIDELINE NOTES

Wesleyan and Williams should have a great battle when they meet today. The former is much stronger this year than for some time.

What a wonderful kicking backfield Harvard should have next year with Mahan and Brickley to drop kick and Mahan to do the punting.

It is expected that the University of Nebraska will resign from the Missouri Valley Conference this year and join the big Western Conference.

Coach Moll, the star quarterback of the University of Wisconsin eleven last year is doing great work coaching Purdue. He is now in full charge following the dismissal of M. F. Horr.

Head Coach Williams says that Minnesota will have to show a 100 per cent improvement over its game with Illinois in order to defeat Wisconsin for the Western Conference title this fall.

O'Brien is expected to be Felton's running mate on the Harvard varsity for the rest of the season. He put up a brilliant exhibition of football when he displaced C. Oldie in the Princeton game.

If Houghton's contract as head coach at Harvard is not renewed this fall it will undoubtedly be because he does not want to do any more coaching. He has certainly made good during the past five years.

Reports from New Haven say that the Yale coaches are trying to develop a defense to prevent Brickley kicking goals against the Blue. Looks as if the only safe defense would be to keep Harvard from getting beyond the middle of the field.

BICYCLE RIDERS NEAR END OF RACE

Riders in the six-day bicycle race are on the last 10-hour session today at the Boston Arena. Clarke of Australia, who is matched with Hill, is now the favorite to win. The race closes at 10:30 tonight. At the close of yesterday's riding the teams stood as follows:

Miles Laps
Clarke-Hill
Fogler-Moran
M. Bedell-J. Bedell
Pye-Perchicot
Root-Hehr
Wells-Mitten
Ryan-Thomas
Cameron-Magin
Drobach-Lawrence
Loftus-Gardell
Diefenbacher-Carmen
Walshour-Collins
Krebs-Jokus

PLAY FOR RUGBY TITLE
BERKELEY, Cal.—The collegiate rugby football championship of the United States will be determined here this afternoon at the seventh annual game between the University of California and Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Each team has won three matches. Twenty-five thousand persons will witness the game and tickets were quoted Friday at \$50 ea.

One of the Best Punters in Western Conference Football This Season



NELSON NORGREN '14
Chicago varsity football team

ACADEMIC CREWS DEFEAT SHEFFS IN YALE REGATTA

No Varsity Rowing to Be Held at New Haven This Fall—Races Are Close All the Way

NEW HAVEN—In the annual fall regatta of Yale University Friday, the academic men proved their superiority over the Sheffs in the defeats administered by the first and second Adee crews to the first and second Dunham crews.

By a custom started this year, there will be no varsity boating until spring, so that the competition will be keener. The result is that there are really two varsity crews, one from Sheff, the Dunham crew, and one from Academic, the Adee crew. The race between the two varsity crews was very close all the way. The course was down stream and the boats didn't go out of the harbor at all. Once the Dunham Club crew led by about two feet, but there was never clear water between the boats.

From about half down the course the Adee crew gradually crept up and passed the Dunham crew, finishing less than half a length ahead. The time was 5m. 10s.

On the Dunham crew was Captain Snowden. The winning Adee crew was made up of: Stroke, Crocker; No. 7, McHenry; No. 6, Coe; No. 5, Denegree; No. 4, Freeman; No. 3, Allen; No. 2, Rogers; bow, Harrison; cox, Barnum.

The Adee second varsity also defeated the Dunham second varsity by two boat lengths. The Adee second varsity was stroked by Bennett.

I. A. A. C. TAKES UP HOCKEY
NEW YORK—In order to get up a team that can play the Canadians, who in the past have been in the habit of coming to this country and defeating all hockey aggregations, the Irish American Athletic Club has decided to feature hockey. As a nucleus for a team they have secured the four best men of last year's Wanderers' team, and will try to train those needed to complete the seven.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR BIG COLISEUM AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Will Be Constructed Entirely of Concrete and Seat 60,000 Persons With Chance to Accommodate 40,000 More

COST WILL BE \$700,000

NEW HAVEN—Plans for Yale's coliseum for football were made public Friday evening at a mass meeting of the undergraduates. Members of the committee in charge of the erection of the building addressed the students on the need of more playgrounds and a permanent football stand.

It is estimated that \$700,000 will be required to carry out the plans of the committee, which call for \$150,000 for land, \$300,000 for a coliseum, \$100,000 for a clubhouse, \$50,000 for a new baseball stand and \$100,000 for the general development of playgrounds. Of this amount only \$150,000 for the land has been raised.

The proposed coliseum will seat 60,000 persons. It will be in the shape of a great bowl, 25 feet of which will be sunk in the ground and 35 more built up on excavated earth. The entrances will be through tunnels running beneath the big run of earth that will hold up the upper portion of the coliseum.

It will be possible to increase the seating capacity of the coliseum to 100,000 seats by building a steel structure over the top row of seats.

This plan has been accepted because it is the cheapest that has yet been devised. It does away with the cost of steel and forms a permanent structure. There will be nothing in the structure but concrete except wooden seats for the spectators.

The plan is to raise the necessary funds by selling privileges which will entitle the holder to the right to purchase football tickets. A subscription of \$100 will entitle the subscriber to buy two tickets, and a subscription of \$1000 will insure the right to buy 10 tickets. This will be the largest privilege that will be sold.

ALFRED DE ORO IS STILL POOL TITLE HOLDER OF WORLD

NEW YORK—Alfred de Oro is still the world's champion pocket billiard player today, having defeated Frank Sherman in the 600-point challenge match for the title which closed here Friday night after three nights' play. The score for the three nights was 600 to 466.

That De Oro's skill has not in the least diminished was shown by his making a number of shots which were truly marvelous. Incidental to his showing last night De Oro shared with Sherman the high run honor with 29, as the best of the series.

The final block of 200 points was the fastest of the tournament, requiring a fraction over three hours.

The most spectacular shot of Friday night's play was a four-ball combination. This occurred in the nineteenth frame. De Oro had studied over the shot for about three minutes before he called the "3" ball for the lower corner. It was a shot which warranted his playing in a distinctly different direction from which the object ball was to travel, and, until he called it, apparently no one in the crowd knew what his purpose was. The effort required great contact on the sphere furthest away from the ball to be holed, which just had momentum enough to drop in the pocket and no more.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The following report of a freak, or unusual match, is taken from a letter from Dr. O. L. Hertig of Pittsburgh, Pa. The sport has been practised in St. Louis, and understand that it has been tried in England, but probably will never become popular with either golfer or archer.

"While I have no detailed record of the score, and have no golf vocabulary, I can relate the circumstances attending the contest.

Dr. Haines, one of our archers and a golfer, ever since he started to shoot had been anxious to see how the archer and golfer would compare on the links. I think Postgate first proposed the idea. So on Sept. 29 Postgate and I accepted an invitation to go over the course of the Oakmont Country Club, a beautiful stretch of ground about 20 miles from town. By the way, this club has some crack golfers, W. C. Fowkes, George Ormiston, Elben M. Byers, all of national reputation.

We arrived at the clubhouse about 1:15 p. m., and immediately began to play. Now, neither Postgate nor I had ever shot an arrow over any golf ground, and both were totally ignorant of the rules of the game and the lay of the ground, which was irregularly undulating.

Dr. Haines, our host, kindly explained the rules, and pointed out the directions of the various greens, which were, as a rule, out of sight from the starting point.

Not wishing to mar the green or the smooth surface of grass near the holes by shooting into it with our arrows, we used a four-inch pasteboard disk set in a short split stick to one side of the green at a distance giving us the same range as the golfers.

The first hole was won by the golfers, Dr. Haines and Mr. Using, one other hole they won only. Four holes they completed in number of strokes equal to our shots. The other 12 we won easily.

At the start, a prominent member of the club watching the game predicted that we were to lose and that we would lose by a bigger margin, were our opponents of championship class; but by the time we had reached the fourteenth hole he changed his mind and reversed his prediction.

In one hole in particular I remember a bunker, the shot being uphill. This bunker was about 210 yards away. Postgate shot right into it in his effort to shoot over. I remarked to the on-lookers that I would clear the obstacle, which I did by about 35 yards. In think this was the stage of the game when the golfer changed his mind.

We had no trouble with direction; wind bothered us very little, as a 10-foot drift in 200 yards was all the effect it had on the arrows.

We had no fizzes or false starts, and had we had any experience at all we could have done much better. The safe game is not to lay to hit the disk if you

are 40 or 50 yards away, for if you miss, your arrow will probably slide in the opposite direction to a point which will make a doubtful shot.

The way to do is to make a weak curving shot, so that the arrow may have a chance to stick into the ground near enough to the disk to make the next shot a matter of certainty. Therein lies the secret of the game, wisdom in the approach, which a few games would give us.

Dr. Haines.....91 won 2
Mr. Using.....92 halved 4
Dr. O. L. Hertig.....79 won 12
S. W. Postgate.....83 halved 4

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland Americans is anxious to be a bench manager and is trying to break Hendryx in to fill his place in the outfield.

The Chicago Americans have kept a string on Catcher Mayer and Pitcher Lamline. President Comiskey is credited with thinking they will develop in another year.

Manager John J. Evers was tendered a banquet on his return home to Troy, N. Y. He will have a hard task filling former Manager Chance's place with the Chicago fans.

Melnes, first baseman for the Athletics, holds the record for number of fielding chances in the two big leagues this year with 1009. Luderus of the Philadelphia Nationals was second with 1526.

Weaver of the Chicago Americans made more errors than any other major league player this year and yet he put up one of the most brilliant games seen at shortstop. Looks something like the case of Herman Long.

Shortstop Doolan of the Philadelphia Nationals, who is mentioned as likely to figure in a trade with the Chicago Nationals, says that he is going to demand a big increase in his salary. More trouble for President Fogel and Murphy.

Capt. T. T. Pendleton of the Princeton football team, who is also a star baseball player, is said to have promised Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans that he will play with that team when he finishes his college career next June.

It is reported from Detroit that Veach, the recruit outfielder who made such a fine showing during the last month of the past season, is sure to find a place in the regular lineup next April. Looks like Veach, Cobb and Crawford for a starter.

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Our clothing is made by good tailors, every one a SPECIALIST, who is fit to make garments for particular men—it COSTS more, but it shows in a hundred suits or overcoats as well as in a single one of either, and it means infinitely more satisfaction to the wearer.

Other clothing may look like ours, but you will not find the same amount of GOODNESS in it.

This season's offering is composed wholly of garments that fully justify the discriminating man's standard of correct style and good taste.

Men's Suits . . . \$25 to \$50
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Look out for the cars! The Fords are coming two hundred thousand strong—and stronger. The fact that it is the most thoroughly tried and tested car in the world is the best guarantee of the Ford's reliability and superior worth.

Every third car a Ford—and every Ford user a Ford "booster." New prices—run about \$525—touring car \$600—delivery car \$625—town car \$800—with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon street, Boston, or direct from Detroit factory.

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield was entertained at this week's meeting with a lecture on French literature and modern French authors by the Rev. Warren S. Perkins, pastor of the Universalist church. He later gave a resume of the French book, "Sur La Pierre Blanche" (On the White Rock). The musical program comprised piano selections by the Miss Bertha and Alma Sahlgren of Greenwood. The program of meetings for the season was announced as follows: Nov. 18, with Mrs. John G. Reid; Dec. 2, guest night in the Montrose chapel; Dec. 16, with Mrs. Eber Holmes; Dec. 30, with Mrs. Herbert W. Whitten; Jan. 13, with Mrs. Asa Lewis; Jan. 27, with Mrs. George H. Stowell; Feb. 10, with Mrs. Orrin Bent; Feb. 24, with Mrs. J. Wesley Garrison; March 11, with Mrs. Bert L. Bailey; March 25, with Mrs. Samuel T. Parker; April 7, guest night in Montrose chapel; April 22, with Mrs. George I. Oliver; May 5, with Mrs. John O. Blanchard. Mrs. J. Wesley Garrison is the new president of the club and Mrs. Grace R. Bent is secretary. Mrs. Garrison has appointed these committee chairmen: Music, Miss Bertha Hatch; social, Mrs. Eber Holmes; entertainment, Mrs. Agnes G. Oliver; and hospitality, Mrs. Carrie L. Reid.

Much enjoyment and little business characterized the meeting of the Bright-helmston Club on Monday afternoon. In the absence of Mrs. William H. Mitchell, the president, Mrs. William H. Alline, vice-president, presided over the program. The artists for this occasion were Mrs. Anna Spencer Frost, monologist, and a trio of ladies which included Miss Ramah Hull, cello; Miss Ruth C. Larcome, violin, and Mrs. Fannie D. Child, pianist. Mrs. Frost gave a diversified program, while the musical numbers by the trio were all that could be desired. Following the entertainment there was the usual social hour. Interest centers about the classes in current events that Mrs. Mabel S. Crawford is leading. The next lecture will be on the afternoon of Nov. 22. The first real social event of the club season will be the theatricals that are being arranged for the evening of Nov. 22 under the auspices of the art and literature section. Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins of the old Museum stock company is coaching the cast, which is made up of club members. There will be special features introduced in the course of the performance, such as solo dances by Mrs. Miriam Lathrop Staples and some humorous pantomime by Miss Abigail Furush. Mrs. Susan B. Fessenden's class in parliamentary law is still open to members and friends of the club. It will meet Thursdays, Nov. 14 and 21, in the clubhouse.

Fortnightly Woman's Club of Winchester is making extensive preparations for its advertising fair, to be held in the town hall Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings of next week. The committees in charge have arranged for a number of attractive booths which have been rented by Winchester and Boston merchants and in these booths exhibitions will be given and products sold. Advertising space about the hall has also been sold. The small town hall will be converted into a cafe with decorations, and the ladies of the club will serve refreshments.

Winchester Anti-Suffrage Club was entertained this week by Mrs. J. H. Dwinell, when a paper was read by Miss Ella M. Emerson, written by Miss Alice H. Chitenden. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. On Nov. 23 Mrs. George of Brookline, a former suffragist and now an anti-suffragist, and Miss Margaret Bronson of Washington are to be the speakers. The meeting will be public and will be held Saturday evening. Miss Bronson was formerly a special agent of the department of commerce and labor and made an investigation of conditions regarding the employment of women and children.

Friday Club of Everett held its initial meeting of the season yesterday afternoon in Whittier hall, when "Ye Old Colonial Club" furnished the program of music and readings. The afternoon was in charge of the department of arts and literature.

Medford Woman's Club will meet Tuesday afternoon, when an address on children's songs will be given by Mrs. Ada Belle Child, who will also render contralto solos illustrating her theme, assisted by Miss Euphrasia Hernan, soprano, and Miss Fish, whistling soloist. Plans are being made for a reception to the state federation president, Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, on Nov. 19. Mrs. Mulligan is to give an address and the presidents and secretaries of other women's clubs of Great Boston will be guests. Arrangements are being made to secure a speaker from the Massachusetts Legislature for this meeting. Club refreshments will be served.

New Century Club of Malden will meet Monday afternoon when a lecture will be given by the Rev. David G. Supple, on "The Catholic View of Education." Prof. Virginia Capalloni will be the vocalist and render several selections with Miss Mary L. Gilman at the piano. The meeting will be in charge of the department of social science of which Mrs. W. J. Holland is chairman. On Nov. 23 the club is to be the guest of the Museum of Fine Arts and will be in charge of the department of education, Mrs. George H. Johnson, chairman.

Karskish Club of Malden was entertained Monday by Mrs. A. G. Burnham of 30 Francis street when the Rev. Melville Osborne gave a lecture on Ganga Mai, the speaker being a native of India. Club refreshments were served by the

hostess. The next meeting of the club will have Mrs. E. L. Chandler of 450 Highland avenue as hostess.

Monday Club of Malden will hold its annual 7-cent sale the evening of Nov. 30 in the office of the Malden & Melrose Gas Company, which has given the club the use of the main office at Pleasant and Washington streets. Mrs. Charles Ernst was elected chairman of the committee in charge. Miss Margueretta Bartlett will be in charge of the candy table, Miss Alda Miner of the fancy table and Miss Frances Tredick of the refreshment table. At the meeting of this week the Misses Brenda and Guyda Moore of Rockland avenue were the hostesses and Miss Guyda Moore, treasurer of the club, reported \$250 in subscriptions towards the extension of the industrial work under direction of the club.

Deliverance Munroe chapter, D. A. R., met Thursday with Miss Ella F. Boynton of Elm street. Melrose members from Malden, Everett and Melrose being present. Miss M. E. Beers, vice-regent, presided in the absence of the regent. Mrs. George T. Bradbury was elected to membership. An entertainment was given consisting of piano solos by Miss Mary Pickles, readings by Miss Martha Caldwell, both of Melrose, and an address on "Alaska" by Mrs. Lyman Osborne of Peabody, regent of Peabody chapter, the address being illustrated by many photographs and curios collected by the speaker.

Members of the Old and New Club of Malden enjoyed a program consisting of three monologues at their meeting Tuesday. The entertainment was given by Ralph Bunker and the monologues were entitled "At the Drapery Counter," "The Story of Creation" and "The Moving Picture Show." Mr. Bunker then gave a series of songs depicting the life of the Irish peasants and a reading, "The Diplomacy of Bridget." The meeting next Tuesday will be given under the direction of the fourth Tuesday committee, Mrs. George Bradbury, chairman. Miss Olive C. Ambler, a member of the club, will give a travel talk.

Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government invites everybody to join in celebrating the victory of votes for women in four states—Arizona, Kansas, Michigan and Oregon, next Tuesday in Huntington hall, Institute of Technology building, 491 Boylston street. There will be short speeches by Miss Eugenia Frothingham, niece of Bishop Brooks and author of "The Turn of the Road"; Meyers Bloomfield, head of the vocation bureau, Oswald Ryan of Harvard law school; and Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Elizabeth Peabody house. Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline, who played the part of the Grand Duchess in "Her Great Match," given by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the Plymouth theatre last winter, will give a monologue, and Miss Miriam Applebee will contribute one of the "Sis Rabbit" monologues.

Woburn Woman's Club is to have a musicale by a violinist from Boston Symphony orchestra on Nov. 15. An entertainment in aid of the emergency fund of the club is to be given on Dec. 6. Thomas P. Byrnes will lecture on "Wendell Phillips" on Dec. 20.

Members of the civics department of the Cantabrigia Club are to listen to a discussion on current events by Mrs. May Alden Ward next Tuesday, and on Friday under the auspices of the civics department Robert Lincoln O'Brien will speak on "Personal Recollections of Four Presidents." Mrs. W. H. Eveleth is chairman of the collation committee which will serve refreshments after the meeting.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester met with Mrs. Fannie F. Maclean, 9 Hyslop road, Brookline, Monday, with the president, Mrs. Fannie S. Payson, in the chair. After the business meeting the afternoon was passed into the charge of Mrs. Bessie V. Besse, who had arranged the program, continuing the study of architecture. Mrs. Maclean played a piano solo and Mrs. Lucy Boulter followed, giving a paper on the "Egyptian Pyramids and the Sphinx," describing their wonderful architectural composition. Mrs. Josephine Pon gave a description and word picture of the Roman forum and Mrs. Catherine Adams completed the program, telling of the effect of Grecian art and beauty on their architecture. She illustrated her talks with pictures of the Grecian temples and details of the columns, and held the interest of all present as she outlined the causes which helped to make the sculpture and architecture of the Greeks so beautiful. The next meeting will be held Nov. 18 with Mrs. Annie B. Newton, 28 Moreland street, Roxbury. Program, "Home Building and Decoration."

Chelsea Woman's Club will hold a reciprocity meeting this afternoon under the direction of the civic department. The Rev. Frederick W. Perkins will speak on "Civic Opportunities for Women," and Mrs. Jeannette J. Black will preside.

Neptonville Woman's Guild opened its season Tuesday afternoon when reports of the state federation meeting at Templeton were read by Mrs. Maxim, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Salinger. Eight members of the guild attended. It was voted that the president and one delegate represent the guild at the federation meeting at Warren, Monday. The entertainment for the afternoon was furnished by Miss Frances Nevin, who gave a dramatic reading from modern Irish dramas. Her rendering of "The Rising of the

Moon" by Lady Gregory and "The Land of Heart's Desire," by William Butler Yeats, was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. A. L. Wakefield sang several Irish songs. A series of three lecture recitals will be given under the auspices of the guild by Mrs. D. E. Baker, assisted by other artists, on the second Tuesdays of November, January and February. These recitals will illustrate Russian, French and Italian music. The first is to be given next Tuesday.

Ladies of the Lexington Outlook Club opened their new season Tuesday afternoon in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club on the corner of Forest and Muzzey streets, with a reception to Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, the recently elected president, and to Mrs. Charles R. Putnam, the new club vice-president. Nearly the full membership of the club, with their many friends, were present during the meeting and listened to the address of welcome by Mrs. Fowle. The guest of the meeting was Miss Bee Mayes, who, following her introduction by the president, entertained the ladies with a series of Indian dances. The afternoon closed with the serving of refreshments by the club's social committee, comprising Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston, chairman; Mrs. J. Odlin Tilton, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, Mrs. A. J. Fraser and Mrs. Richard Marcy. Mrs. George H. Reed is the new secretary and Mrs. Allen C. Smith the new treasurer. The board of directors has been named as follows: Mrs. Ellen D. Spaulding, Miss Grace P. French, Mrs. Ellsworth Pierce, Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston and Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson. The chairman of the various committees for the coming season have been appointed. Program: Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle (president); social, Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston; reception, Mrs. Edward P. Bliss; house, Mrs. Ellsworth Pierce; children's afternoon, Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson, and finance and printing, Mrs. George H. Reed. A new plan has been inaugurated this fall by the ladies of the Outlook Club which provides for five public current events meetings in the Old Belfry Club hall. The first of these meetings is to be held next Tuesday afternoon and Mrs. Leila D. Pennock will speak.

The second entertainment of the Lexington Old Belfry Club will be held in the club hall Monday evening. President Elwyn G. Preston will introduce the speaker, Reno B. Welbourn, who will then give his lecture on "In the Year 2000." The talk will be illustrated with 35 experiments, showing the strides that have been made in scientific knowledge in recent years. The evening will be in charge of the entertainment committee, comprising President Preston, chairman; Mrs. Charles Briggs Davis and Walter W. Rowe.

"Women and Public Health" was the subject of the address at the first fall meeting of the Woman's Aid Association of the Arlington Symmes Institute Friday afternoon in Association hall, Arlington. Mrs. Lillian Folger, chairman of the Massachusetts state federation, was the speaker. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the clubwomen.

With a reception to the new club officers, the ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club opened their 1912-1913 season Thursday afternoon in Association hall with nearly the full membership of women in attendance. The officers are: President, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis; first vice-president, Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; second vice-president, Mrs. Henry D. Dodge; recording secretary, Mrs. A. D. Woodward; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Hoxie; treasurer, Mrs. Otis R. Whittemore; auditor, Mrs. E. R. Payne; directors, for three years, Mrs. William H. McLellan, Mrs. Edward S. Crockett, Mrs. J. L. A. Chellis and Mrs. John R. Foster. Mrs. Davis, the new president, gave the word of welcome. The afternoon's program included readings by Mrs. George Perry Morris and music by the Boston orchestra, Belle Renfrew, leader, and Mrs. William Marshall, pianist. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Mrs. Sarah F. Patterson, chairman of the program committee, has announced the calendar for the Arlington Heights Study Club, which will begin its season's study Tuesday afternoon. Fifteen meetings have been arranged for the club members, closing on May 27, 1913, with the business meeting and election of officers. Five of the meetings will be devoted entirely for the study of the "Romance of Old New England," while at six of the meetings current events will be discussed. Mrs. Bert S. Currier is the new president of the club, and she will preside for the first time at Tuesday's meeting. "The First Winter at Plymouth" is the subject for the opening meeting, and "Founding the Colony," "Treaty with Indians" and "Massasoit" will be the principal points covered under the general heading.

Members of the Philergians of Braintree held a meeting Tuesday at which the president, Mrs. George O. Wales, presided. The business session included a report by Mrs. Frank A. Bower, chairman of the civics and conservation department, showing the work accomplished during the summer months. The program of the day was furnished by Seamus MacManus, who told "Stories of Irish Fairy and Folk Lore"; his imitative Irish manner added much to the quaint charm of the stories he told and the poems he read. Wednesday afternoon in the laboratory of Thayer Academy, Pietro Isola gave the first stereoscopic lecture of a course of four to be given under the auspices of the art department. Mr. Isola's lecture dealt with a group of Italian masters; Andrea Man-

tegna, an historical painter and engraver; Signorelli, celebrated for his frescoes; Perugino, a master of Raphael; Francia, formerly a goldsmith, and Pinturicchio, noted for his frescoes and panels. The next lecture will be Nov. 20. The class in parliamentary law meets every Thursday morning. Information concerning it may be obtained from Mrs. Eugene L. Webster, chairman of the legislative committee. The next regular meeting of the club will be Tuesday, Nov. 19. Miss Ellen Paine Huling will give an illustrated lecture on "Labrador Through a Woman's Eyes." At this meeting members will be limited to one guest each.

The second meeting of Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, takes place this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord. Mrs. George Minot Baker, regent, will be the presiding officer. Clarence H. Knowlton of Hingham, Mass., will speak on "Children of the Republic."

Ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club on Monday afternoon will gather in the Concord town hall to hear Miss Alicia M. Keyes' illustrated stereoscopic talk on "Suggestions About a Few Pictures in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts." Mrs. George E. Walcott, chairman of the lecture committee, will have charge of the meeting.

The November meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club will take place Tuesday afternoon in Masonic hall, Maynard, and there is to be an address by Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. The musical program will include violin selections by Miss Reba Taylor, accompanied on the piano by Miss Gladys Taylor.

"Mothers' day" will be observed by the ladies of the Littleton Woman's Club Monday afternoon in Littleton with an address on "Our Boys and Girls in the Home," by Mrs. Clara B. Beatty of Boston.

Melrose Woman's Club met yesterday afternoon in the First Congregational chapel when home afternoon was observed. Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president of the club, was in the chair. The afternoon was in charge of the department of science and education, Mrs. Mary F. Baker, chairman. The speakers, all members of the club, were Mrs. Mary D. Dike, Miss Clara Rowley, principal of the Washington grammar school; Miss Annie M. P. Washburn, principal of the Livermore school, and Mrs. Lizzie Pickles. Piano solos were given by Miss Ruth Hutchins. Club refreshments followed, those assisting being Mrs. Dike, Mrs. E. O. Goodridge, Mrs. Frank Sherman and Mrs. John Buffum.

Millbury Woman's Club met yesterday with Mrs. R. H. Crane. Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester spoke on the works of James Whitcomb Riley, and Miss Winnifred Miller, also of Worcester, rendered several musical selections. Mrs. G. K. Fisher read the current events paper, and about 50 members

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Our low cash prices and high quality merchandise were not sufficient in themselves to accomplish this. There were a thousand other additional ways in which the interests of the public were to be conserved and our mutual interests promoted. For this I have toiled, and that my efforts have not failed, the experiences of our clientele and the mammoth proportions our business has assumed, bear tangible witness on this our 40th Anniversary.

With a heart full of sincere appreciation I return my thanks to our numberless patrons, assuring them that here will be no change in this declared policy of the firm.

My three sons, who are associated with me in the business, are animated by the same business ideals and desires, and in asking for the continued support of the public I can most confidently guarantee that its interests will be served to the very limit of our ability.

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President, Houghton & Dutton Co.

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Is Monday, Nov. 11, 1912

All New England is invited to share in the benefits of our success.

N. E. POSTMASTERS TO GET PARCELS POST FACTS FOR MEETING

Arrangements have been perfected for the annual meeting and banquet of the Postmasters Association of New England, which will be held at the American house on Nov. 14. The meeting was postponed from Oct. 23 because of repairs and alterations at the American house. The officers of the organization also believed that a postponement would give the officials of the postoffice department, who have been invited as guests, a better opportunity to obtain information on the parcels post, which is of vital importance to every postmaster throughout the country at this time. Much discussion of this subject is expected.

The meeting will be at 10 a. m. A. M. Bearse, postmaster of Middleboro and president of the organization, will be in the chair. Following the roll call reports of officers will be read. During the afternoon there will be a discussion on postal affairs in general. The committee on topics, consisting of George L. Minot of Gardner, P. P. Smith, Adams and F. A. Stone, St. Johnsbury, Vt., have arranged with departmental officials to discuss the parcels post from different standpoints.

The election of officers will conclude the afternoon session. A. M. Bearse, Edward C. Mansfield of Boston will probably be elevated to that office. Mr. Mansfield is also a vice-president of the National Association of Postmasters.

There will be a change in the other officers. The present officers of the organization are: President, A. M. Bearse, Middleboro; vice-president, E. C. Mans-

field, Boston; second vice-president, E. L. Campbell, Northampton; secretary-treasurer, E. O. Winsor, Boston; executive committee, G. L. Minot, Gardner, Mass.; W. O. Fuller, Rockland, Me., and W. A. Kilton, Providence, R. I.

The dinner in the evening will be a notable affair. Many prominent national, state and municipal officials have been invited to attend.

Charles P. Grandfield, first assistant postmaster-general; James J. Britt, third assistant postmaster-general; John A. Holmes, purchasing agent in the postoffice department, Washington, and E. W. Voorhies, postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the invited guests.

PRECONVENTION LABOR MEETINGS

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Preliminary meetings of the union label and metal trades departments of the A. F. of L. close today with the election of officers for a year. A conference of the metal trades executive council and the president of international bodies is scheduled, to outline a campaign for the establishment of the eight-hour day in the metal trade industries of the Northwest.

State Labor Commissioner John Williams, Mayor Edgerton, two fraternal delegates from Great Britain and one from Canada will have a part in the opening of the federation convention Monday morning.

SMELTER FOR GRANBY BAY, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — F. M. Sylvester acting general manager of the Granby Mining, Smelting & Power Company, while in the city recently said that the company will call for tenders immediately for the construction of a smelter at Granby Bay as well as for machinery and equipment. The plans call for an expenditure of \$1,500,000 at Granby Bay.



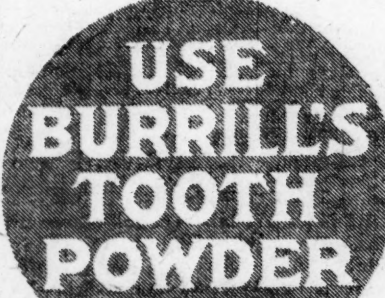
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BOSTON



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IDAHO SEEMS SURE FOR GOV. WILSON WITH CALIFORNIA IN DOUBT

ELECTORAL VOTE	
Wilson	433
Roosevelt	77
Taft	8
States in Doubt—California	13
Total	531
Necessary to choose	266

Although Governor Wilson may have lost California to Colonel Roosevelt he has undoubtedly gained Idaho from President Taft. Practically complete returns today from 25 of the 27 counties in the state give Governor Wilson 28,683, President Taft 28,089. The Democrats say the missing counties cannot affect the final result. Haines, Republican, has been elected Governor.

With California still shifting back and forth between Governor Wilson and Colonel Roosevelt, and the courts likely to be called on to settle the result, it is yet impossible to give the exact outcome of Tuesday's election for President.

Wyoming, placed heretofore in the doubtful column, seems to have finally landed in the Wilson list, with possibly 1000 plurality over President Taft. Republicans, however, have reelected Mondell to Congress, and Senator F. E. Warren has a majority in each branch of the Legislature.

There is no doubt of Governor Wilson's success in Illinois, where his plurality over Roosevelt exceeds 16,000, although he lacks 180,000 of a majority vote. In the Illinois Legislature the Democrats lack six votes on joint ballot necessary to elect a United States senator, while the Republicans and Progressives combined have 104, or one more than enough to control if they can get together.

Placing Wyoming's three electoral votes in the Wilson column increases his total to 420 in the electoral college. Shifting Idaho from the Taft list to the doubtful column reduces Mr. Taft's total to 8.

WITH EIGHT SEATS DOUBTFUL SENATE SEEMS DEMOCRATIC

WASHINGTON—Conservative figures on the makeup of the next Senate give the Democrats 47, Republicans 41, doubtful 8. The Democrats are practically sure of at least one of the seats classed as doubtful, which, with the vote of the vice-president, will give them control of the Senate.

The eight seats classed as doubtful are the two from Illinois and one each from Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Wyoming and South Dakota.

Latest returns from Oregon indicate that Lane, Democrat, will be elected over Selling, Republican, and Senator Bourne, who ran as a popular Government candidate.

Mr. Lane's election would give the Democrats 48 senators, one half of the entire number.

INAUGURATION PARADE PLANS
WASHINGTON—Local Democratic circles are already discussing plans for the inauguration ceremonies on March 4 next. Chairman McCombs of the Democratic-national committee will designate the chairman of the Washington committee to take charge of the arrangements and the national chairman also usually selects the grand marshal of the inaugural parade.

GOVERNOR WILSON PLANS TO ATTEND FOOTBALL GAME

PRINCETON, N. J.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson resumed his correspondence today preparatory to attending the Princeton-New York University football game this afternoon.

The Governor announces that he has decided to go away next week for a vacation of three or four weeks, and it is probable that he will make known very little of the policy of his future administration before Jan. 1.

The President-elect took a five-mile walk again Friday around the Princeton battlefield of Revolutionary days. Several congratulatory telegrams were received Friday, among them being those of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Eugene W. Chaffin, the Prohibition candidate for President.

PROGRESSIVES TO DISCUSS FUTURE

Progressives of Massachusetts at a rally to be held in Tremont temple to-night plan to begin preparations for their campaign activity for the state election of 1913.

Dean George W. Kirchway of Columbia University, Winston Churchill, Progressive party candidate for Governor of New Hampshire; the Rev. Frazier Metzger, the Progressive candidate for Governor in Vermont; Charles Sumner Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor in this state at last Tuesday's election, are scheduled to be among the speakers.

Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, will preside. Prior to the meeting the members of the Progressive state committee will have dinner in lower Ford hall. Among those who have been invited to this dinner are Mr. Bird, Oscar H. Straus of New York, the chairmen of the various Progressive party city and town committees throughout the state, and the various Progressive party candidates in this state at the recent election.

MUCH CONJECTURE OVER CABINET BY POLITICAL EXPERTS

WASHINGTON—In Woodrow Wilson's treatise on "Constitutional Government in the United States," which the politicians are now beginning to peruse with more than ordinary interest, there are some statements about cabinets and cabinet-making that will attract wide attention, for the man who, years ago, wrote this treatise, is soon to take upon himself the work of selecting a cabinet. Folks are wondering whether he will apply to that work the principles which he has laid down in his book. The general impression is that he will apply them, and if so, the question arises, what kind of a cabinet will be the result? Here is the quotation from the book, written at the time when Mr. Wilson had no idea that he ever should be President, and when he was expressing his deliberate unbiased judgment:

"The cabinet is an executive, not a political body. The President himself cannot be the actual executive; he must therefore find, to act in his stead, men of the best legal and business gifts, and depend upon them for the actual administration of the government in all its daily activities. If he seeks political advice of his executive colleagues, he seeks it because he relies upon their natural good sense and experienced judgment, upon their knowledge of the country and its business and social conditions, upon their sagacity as representative citizens of more than usual observation and discretion; not because they are supposed to have had any very intimate contact with politics, or to have made a profession of public affairs. He has chosen, not representative politicians, but eminent representative citizens, selecting them rather for their special fitness for the great business posts to which he has assigned them than for their political experience, and looking to them for advice in the actual conduct of the government rather than in the shaping of political policy. They are, in his view, not necessarily political officers at all."

"Self-reliant men will regard their cabinets as executive councils; men less self-reliant or more prudent will regard them as also political councils, and will wish to call into them men who have earned the confidence of their party. The character of the cabinet may be made a nice index of the theory of the presidential office, as well as of the President's theory of party government; but the one view is, so far as I can see, as constitutional as the other."

It is to be observed in this connection that Mr. Wilson is almost the only Democrat of note at this time who, so far as surface indications go, is not engaged in the work of making up a cabinet. He is holding his peace, and people in this city believe that he will continue to do so for some time to come. It is not expected here that he will have a word to say about the cabinet until after his trip to the Bahamas, and that the informal announcements may be even postponed until a considerable time after the first of the year. Those who know Mr. Wilson well say that he is deliberative, and will go about the work of building a cabinet in the same methodical and careful way that has characterized him hitherto.

There is something more than surmise that he may invite into the cabinet some of his fellow scholars—men who, like himself, have made political economy or literature or education a calling, but who have shown a wonderful aptitude for public affairs, and have contributed liberally and valuably to the literature of American politics. If he should conclude to go into this field for cabinet material, there is no way of knowing where he will stop.

The general impression here is that he will not permit the practical politicians to overshadow everybody else in the cabinet, but will seek to adjust the balance pretty evenly between them and the type of men pointed out in the foregoing statement from one of his books as being suitable for cabinet work.

One man mentioned here as likely to get a cabinet place is George Harvey, editor of the Harper publications.

President Taft's Cabinet Members Plan for the Future

WASHINGTON—President Taft's Cabinet will remain intact until he goes out of office on March 4. The President has received personal assurance from each member of the cabinet that he desires to remain in office until Mr. Taft's term expires.

Official Washington has been interested in figuring out where the members of the cabinet will go after March 4 next. Nearly all of them will give up their homes in Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has been an adviser of Presidents for fifteen years. He probably will go back to his home in Iowa. Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox are likely to make Pittsburgh their winter home after next March.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh will maintain their home on Sixteenth street as a winter residence but Mr. MacVeagh will spend a large part of his time in Chicago.

Secretary of War Stimson will return to New York and resume the practice of law.

Attorney-General Wickersham will again take up his law practice in New York.

Nobody knows definitely what Postmaster-General Hitchcock's plans are, but it is said that he will enter business.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer, who have entertained extensively in Washington for several years, will go

TURKISH FUGITIVES HASTENING INTO CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

(Continued from page one)

what extent this was carried is at present unknown. It is best to receive such reports for the present with extreme caution, as they are constantly exaggerated, partially out of sensationalism and partially for political purposes.

News of the fall of the coveted city was telegraphed to Athens when the King, who was at Giva, at once left for Salonika.

Athens itself has given way to the pent-up emotions of years. The Greeks have never forgotten the terrible march of Ehdem Pasha's troops through Thessaly during the brief attempt of the country to assert itself. It was then the Albanian battalions swept the country bare and retired with their loot to the mountains.

Already legitimate captures of war material and stores have amounted to hundreds of thousands of pounds and every day this is being added to.

Now that Salonika itself has fallen all Athens was in the streets last night and a tremendous ovation was given to M. Venizelos when he showed himself at the ministry for war.

At this point the long-dreaded political crisis in Europe has begun rapidly to develop. Servian battalions are marching day and night on Durazzo. Serbia is determined to secure no longer the little window on the Adriatic, but the big window. Vienna has interjected a peremptory veto not only that Serbia shall not have the big window, but that she shall have no window at all.

The autonomy of Albania is to be scrupulously observed. This practical ultimatum has had the support of Rome and Berlin, so that the full weight of the triple alliance is thrown against Serbia. A hurried meeting of the cabinet in London had to do with this situation, for it is understood that if Serbia refuses the guarantees Austro-Hungarian forces will be put in action. The proposal of Austria that Serbia should have use of Salonika by no means settles the question, and really would place the bone of contention amongst the allies.

Servia insists that the exit on the Adriatic is necessary to her very being as a commercial nation. The triple alliance practically replies that the Adriatic is an Italo-Austrian lake. What the understanding of the quadruple alliance is, has not been divulged, but that the situation is serious cannot be disputed.

RUSSIAN CITIES AID WOUNDED IN BALKANS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The resolution of the municipality of St. Petersburg to allocate a sum of £10,000 for military hospitals in the Balkans, has called forth a protest from the St. Petersburg police. At Moscow, also, it is understood that a similar protest will be made in accordance with orders received from St. Petersburg, the municipality of Moscow having also decided to send practical assistance for the hospitals at the front.

WHALING SEASON IS CLOSED

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steam whalers Blue, Black and Brown have returned to port from Naden Harbor, and the whaling season of 1912 came to an end with their arrival recently. These vessels have been operating from the station at Naden Harbor, on the northern coast of the Queen Charlotte islands, and took about 300 whales during the season.

OREGON APPLES FOR GERMANY

GLENDAL, Ore.—A. Hendricksen of the Sunny Slope orchards, near this city, shipped a few days ago two boxes each of Newtown pippins, Red Cheek pippins and Spitzenberg apples to Dresden, Germany for exhibition there.

MUTINY AT PUNTA ARENAS

VALPARAISO—Two Chilean warships have been ordered to the straits of Magellan to quell a mutiny in the garrison of Punta Arenas, the southernmost city of the world.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Vancouver bank clearings for October amounted to more than \$50,000,000. This is an increase of 21 per cent over the same month last year.

U. S. OFFICER CONTINUES TOUR

NEW YORK—Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, United States consul general-at-large, is going to Athens, continuing his tour of inspection, says a despatch to the New York Herald.

REPAIRING OLD STATE HOUSE

Workmen are engaged on the old State House today, replacing the gutters with copper ones, and giving the roof a general overhauling. An ornamental wrought-iron gate designed by the art commission is to be erected at the Washington-street entrance of the building, to prevent loitering on the steps.

back to Hamilton, Mass., and Mr. Meyer will resume the management of his business affairs in Boston.

Secretary of the Interior Fisher will return to Chicago to practise law and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel will resume his law practice in St. Louis.

STATE COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION IS REPUBLICAN PLAN

In connection with the movement to reorganize the Republican state committee, members say that a majority of them favor reelection of Charles E. Hatfield as chairman, and that if reorganization is to come during the ensuing year it must be made under his leadership. The annual meeting of the committee, at which its officers will be chosen, is scheduled to be held during the first week in January.

Because of the failure of leading Republican candidates in the state to secure election during the past three years considerable opposition to the officials of the state committee appears to have gradually developed. From within and without the ranks of the committee there is now heard a cry for reorganization along more progressive lines. It is asserted by some of those urging a change that the influence of a few leaders appears too dominant in the affairs of the committee.

John Hays Hammond, who was recently elected to the committee, is one of those active within the committee in trying to secure reorganization. He is working with Charles S. Baxter, head of the Association of Progressive Republicans, and a few other Republican leaders, who are not on the state committee. Although Mr. Hammond has been urged to be a candidate for the chairmanship of the committee, it is said that because of business duties he feels that he could not give the time which the functions of the committee chairmanship demand.

Mr. Baxter and others working with him desire to have Mr. Hammond chosen chairman, and are understood to be working quietly among the committee members to secure this end.

AUTUMN FOLIAGE PHOTOGRAPHED IN HUES OF NATURE

By a process called the autochrome Miss Clarissa Hovey has recently made a large number of photographs of nature in natural colors principally in the vicinity of Jaffrey, N. H., and is now exhibiting her plates at her studio, 394 Boylston street.

The oaks, maples and birches had taken on their bravest array of tints when Miss Hovey sought them among the picturesque landscapes of southern New Hampshire, and the result is a group of pictures of novel beauty in their colorings of russet gold and flaming reds in the leaves, and the shadings of many tints of green in the firs and hemlocks.

Next to a picture dominated by an oak in gorgeous tints may hang a view of a soft gray landscape with the silver grays of a birch forming the focal point for the spectator's eye. All the pictures are commendable examples of well thought out composition. In addition to these landscapes Miss Hovey is showing some of her portrait work in the Lumiere color process, as well as some of her last season's work.

LECTURES ON THE MASTERS

Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 12, Fraulein Antoine Stolle will give a series of weekly lectures on "The Great Masters in Art" in Chauncy hall, Copley square. The lectures, which will commence at 11 o'clock Tuesday mornings, will be fully illustrated in color, many of the slides having been recently painted in the European galleries. The subjects are as follows: Nov. 12, From Medieval to Modern Art. The Last Supper, Judas Ischariot, Allegory, Angels and Cherubs in Art. Nov. 19, The Fine Art of Portraiture; from the second century A. D. to the twentieth century. Nov. 26, Landscape Painting of all schools and all countries. Dec. 3, Modern French Subject and Genre Painting. Dec. 10, Berlin, her Fine Art Galleries. Dec. 17, The Vatican, a Study of the Sixtine Chapel, showing Michel Angelo in all his greatness.

LOCAL ART CLUB ENTERTAINMENTS

Tonight the first of a series of November entertainments will be given at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth street. The Boston quintet will be in charge of the program, which will be open only to members of the club and their guests.

ITALIAN ART LECTURES

The first lecture in the course on "The Great Italian Painters," which is being given by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon at the Museum of Fine Arts, opened very successfully on Thursday morning, Nov. 7.

A large class listened with much interest to the history of Giotto, the first great figure in Italian art. The next lecture will be on Fra Angelico on Wednesday morning, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock.

The remaining lectures of the course will be given on successive Thursday mornings.

EVERY LIBRARY IS DEDICATED

NEW YORK—The Avery library building, the gift of Samuel R. Avery of Hartford, Ct., to Columbia University, is opened today with dedication exercises.

The new Avery building cost nearly \$500,000 and is one of the most complete of any of the Columbia group. It stands on a plot on the inner quadrangle and is immediately in front of Fayerweather hall. The first two floors are devoted to the Avery art library and the remaining floors to the department of architecture. Two lions rampant are entrance adornments.

Effective New Styles in Smart Tailored Suits

Women who study the styles closely, know that they always find here, above any other store, the most becoming and practical fashions of the hour, showing the correct fabrics, favored trimmings and modish colors, in greater variety of exclusive selections than can be found elsewhere.

This is, indeed, a banner season for Tailored Suits. Our magnificent stock of effective new garments is the largest ever shown by this great house, and is far superior to that of any other Boston store.



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Suits at 25.00

A striking Broadcloth Suit, with new back and velvet trimming.
An effective two-tone Diagonal Suit, with velvet button trimming.
A stunning new Diagonal Suit, strictly tailored, ideal for straight figures.
(Also many other Suits at 25.00)

Suits at 30.00

A new two-toned Diagonal Suit, artistically trimmed with flat braid.
A pretty Diagonal Suit with the new back, and smart velvet shawl collar.
A new Broadcloth Suit with stylish tucked back and button trimming.
(Also many other Suits at 30.00)

Suits at 35.00

A Modish Corduroy Suit, of imported material, in solid colors and two tone grey.
A smart Tailored Suit of cut velvet in the fashionable Robespierre model.
A Tailored Suit of whipcord and diagonal braid trimmed.
(Also other Suits at 35.00)

Suits at 45.00

A new Corduroy Suit, strictly tailored, with smart belted skirt.
A splendid Tailored Suit of lustrous broadcloth, with velvet vest and loop trimming.
A beautiful Corduroy Suit, with cut-away coat and silk crowsfoot trimming.
(Also other Suits at 45.00)

Women's Tailored Suits—Second Floor, Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

BOSTON STREET PLAN PLEASES EXPERT DOTY

Edward W. Doty of Cleveland, expert on realty valuations, is in Halifax, Nova Scotia, today to deliver a lecture to the city government there, similar to that which he gave in city hall, Friday, which was attended by local real estate men, members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, city assessors, members of the city council, Mayor Fitzgerald and others.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Doty said that Boston's streets are the best laid out of any city in the country, on account of the ease in which one can get from one part of the city to another. He criticized somewhat the layout of the thoroughfares in the Back Bay district, but grew enthusiastic over the arrangement downtown.

The Somers unity system of realty valuation, Mr. Doty explained, is founded upon the law of constant effect of depth on the value of city sites. The system consists of mathematical formulae and mechanical devices for using that law so that real and relative values of actual sites may be ascertained. It is in operation in Cleveland and several other cities.

In the morning Mr. Doty was given an automobile ride, with Edward B. Daly of the assessors department as guide. On his return Mr. Doty said: "Although I have been in Boston before, I never have seen so much of the city, to such good advantage, as I have this morning." Mr. Doty seemed to know every historical spot.

Previous to his address, Mr. Doty was tendered a luncheon by Mayor Fitzgerald at Young's hotel.

\$7,000,000 LOAN WINS

PHILADELPHIA—By a vote which was less than 50 per cent of that cast in this city for the presidential candidates, the \$7,000,000 municipal loan bill was carried at the recent election. The \$7,000,000 which will thus be available for the Blankenburg administration will be used for improvements.

WOMAN PROBATE JUDGE SUCCEEDS

ST. LOUIS—It is said the honor of being the first woman to occupy the office of probate judge in any American county has fallen to Mrs. Mary H. Cooper of Beloit, Kan., probate judge of Mitchell county. Mrs. Cooper, after having served two successful terms in that office, is a candidate for reelection without opposition. She has the support of Republicans and Democrats alike in her town and county.

NEW BANK TO BE OPENED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Citizens Bank & Trust Company of San Antonio, a new financial institution for the Alamo City, will be opened for business within

10 days in quarters which are being fitted for it in the Gunter Hotel building. This bank will have a capital stock of \$100,000.

UNION AGAINST SINGLE LABEL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—President John F. Tobin of Boston of the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor in session here, reported against the adoption of a single label for all union-made products.

LONDON'S MAYOR INAUGURATED

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Sir David Burnett was inaugurated lord mayor of London today succeeding Sir Thomas B. Crosby.

THEY DO NOT GAP NOR BIND

WEAR THEM - YOU WILL LIKE THEM
MUNSING UNION SUITS
GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION

Investigate and experiment all you please—in the end you will Munsingwear, and the sooner you do, the sooner you will experience complete underwear satisfaction. No matter what you think about union suits, to know the comfort and satisfaction of a Munsing Union Suit you simply have to wear it. How well they wash, how long they wear, how little they cost, how perfectly they fit and cover the form, you cannot know until you enjoy the comfort and satisfaction of becoming a Munsingwearer.

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For samples of fabrics, style illustrations, and name of Munsingwear dealer in your town address

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GLIMPSE OF THE YOUTH OF GOETHE

Poet Gave No Great Promise of Successful Career When Studying or Practising Law—Seriousness Developed in Early Manhood

GOETHE'S life is really the key to his work; or, if one prefers to say this vice versa the statement holds good. In other words he wrote what he lived, and this is what gives his writing power. To understand Goethe is to understand a mentality of a high order in all its ins and outs of experience and all its different stages of development. Goethe was a compendium of human thinking of his own day. Men had become more aware of the curious complexities, the intermingling of motive, of impression and action, the interplay of mental qualities that go to make up what mortals seem to be. His writing is much more philosophical and appeals less to the general thought than that of Schiller. Of course Goethe wrote for his countrymen, who are preeminently thinkers, delivers into the metal process that lies behind appearances. He requires more self analysis in the reader and more sustained power of imagination, and seems at the same time to express less love for his humanity than Schiller. On the other hand those who understand Goethe find that he does not lose his kind less, but understands better how to explain to them their own weaknesses and strengths, and demands of them a deeper and stronger idealism.

Expressed Himself

An example of how Goethe put himself into his books is seen in the "Sorrows of Werther." The Charlotte in this book is an actual woman whom he knew and who was even named Charlotte. Her husband appears under the name of Albert. Goethe himself is of course the temperamental Werther himself. The amusing thing about this story is that before it was published Goethe sent a copy of it to his friends and expected them to rejoice with him in the excellent literary use he had made of the three-cornered friendship. But both Charlotte and her husband took quite the opposite view and the friendship languished thereafter.

The success of "Werther" was so great that it appeared in cheap reprints as a book of the people and it is said that Charlotte and Werther were modeled in porcelain in the Chinese empire. Lessing, however, was one of those who regretted the extravagance of the book and the effect it was likely to have on morbid youth.

"Goetz von Berlichingen" was the first book of Goethe and like its successor it had immediate popularity and made a strong impression because it defied French standards which till then had ruled the Germans. It opened to the people the stores of literary material of their own land. Lewes says that imitations followed it in numbers and the stage was noisy with the clang of chivalry and the book shelves creaked beneath the weight of resuscitated middle ages. It was the masterpiece of the "storm and stress" period of German development, says H. W. Boynton in his brief sketch of Goethe. "Werther" followed it in the same mood, but one showing a different side of the author's nature. It had now, however, the mawkish sentimentality of most of the books of that period.

Later we find Goethe expressing himself in a very different fashion and it is evident that we owe to his father's training in part the work that harks back to the classic models. Goethe's father is said by the son to have been a man of unusually stern and dry thought, but when he would talk of Italy his enthusiasm warmed and he stirred in Goethe at an early age a desire to see for himself those marvels of a past age which make the art of Italy today still so enchanting. From the father too no doubt Goethe learned the power of hard work, of devoting himself to a large enterprise with a determination to carry it through. We see how disappointed the father was when Goethe returned from his law studies at Leipzig. It looked as if the boy never would make anything of himself. However, the father was pleased with the success of Goethe and indeed Goethe did actually for a time practise law with a good deal of energy.

We find him presently acting at the small court of Weimar as privy counselor to the duke. Goethe visited the place first as a guest and friend of the young duke, only 19 years old, who had found in him a good comrade. When the post of counselor was given to Goethe the duke assured his father that the post was merely nominal, for Goethe could not really come to Weimar except as his friend. "Any other position is beneath him." The wiser folk at Weimar rather deprecated this preferment of a giddy youth, as Goethe was held to be still, but in time he made his way with them.

Characteristic Incident

A story is told of a gentleman who visited Weimar on some occasion and

was asked to read aloud from some collection of literary pieces. He was doing so when a young man in riding costume entered the room and, sitting near, listened with apparent attention. Presently this young man offered to relieve him and take a turn at the reading and the guest could do no less than acquiesce. At first the youth read what was printed but presently began the most amazing improvisations, either digressions from the printed theme or a medley of new prose and verse, of fancy and rhapsody, altogether so amazing that the stranger cried out convinced that none other than Goethe sat before him. And Goethe it surely was, in the mood that made him so many friends and that so often belied the deep seriousness within him that developed so splendidly.

It was Goethe who made the fame of Weimar, and it became a center where English lads gathered for study and general culture. It was at Weimar that Liszt became presiding musician, and where he gave Wagner reassurance and where "Lorenz" came to its first performance.

How Goethe grew away from the extravagances of youth and learned a saner and more humane attitude with a nobler animus of service to his fellows is hinted in the following passage written in 1779, when he was 30. "A calm glance back on my past life, on the confusion, restlessness and lust after the knowledge of youth—how it roams everywhere to find something satisfying. How especially I found delight in mysteries, in dark, imaginary relations. How when occupied with anything artistic I only half attacked it, and soon let it pass; how a sort of humble self-complacency goes through all I then wrote. With how little insight I moved round and round in human and divine things. How there was as little of action as of thought and poetry directed to one aim; how many days were wasted in time-destroying

sentiment and shadow-passions; how little good came to me therefrom; and how now I simply stand here as one who has saved himself from the water and whom the sun begins to dry, so that we may not stand so much in our own way; cause us to do from morning to night what is fitting; and give us clear ideas of the consequences of things."

Turning Point Reached

Boynton says that from this time forward Goethe seems to have changed. He avoided all those excesses of which he had hitherto been accused, though perhaps the accusations were themselves excessive. In a country where such things were then unknown he took daily baths in the river, even in winter, and often slept out of doors, enjoying the sense of hardy endurance which these things brought him. He was scrupulous in attending all the meetings of his council and gave careful attention to all business and showed unusual ability, especially in matters of finance. He performed important diplomatic duties with skill, and investigated a question of opening some disused mines, making himself by study competent to direct and decide.

Morck wrote when he visited Weimar: "Goethe directs everything and every one is pleased with him, for he serves many and hurts none. Who can resist the unselfishness of the man?" All this activity served to steady his eager nature.

Goethe himself said, "There is nothing more miserable than a comfortable man without work." It is said that Goethe was much disturbed at the many letters he still received expressing appreciation of "Werther," and though he made no public repudiation of his early thought he did write a burlesque of "Werther," holding the sentimental hero up to ridicule. It was played in the Weimar theater.

PENSION ROLL THIS YEAR \$151,558,141

WASHINGTON—There are now on the government's pension roll \$60,204 persons according to the annual report of the pension bureau made public Friday. These include 497,203 survivors of the civil war and 238 widows of the war of 1812. To provide for all of them this year, \$151,558,141 has been appropriated, a decrease of \$3,276,096 from last year. The report predicts that the abolishment of the pension agencies, effective Jan. 31, 1913, and the payment of all pensions direct from the pension bureau, will result in a more efficient and economical administration, avoiding duplication of work and saving expense.

SPECIAL BLOOMS EXHIBITED AT FLOWER SHOW

"Princess Dagmar" is the name affixed to the newest variety of carnation, which is on exhibition at the annual flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural hall, Huntington avenue. This pink of a deep crimson hue, it is claimed, eclipses the "Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson" carnation, which is called the most beautiful of its kind, and for 8000 plants of which Mr. Lawson paid \$30,000 several years ago.

Three large chrysanthemum blossoms, having beautifully-curved petals, are shown by Edward MacMullen, the Boston florist, who has named them Margaret, Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, after the daughters of President-elect Wilson. The Mrs. Charles Russell new rose and 12 tables artistically decorated are other interesting exhibits.

Tomorrow is the last day of the show, and the doors will be open to the public from 2 p. m. until 10 p. m.

Nemo SELF-REDUCING Corsets

A FINE SHOWING OF THE NEWEST MODELS



- NO. 408—NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, for slight and medium stout figures, medium bust and underarm, long skirt with Lastikops Lim-shaping extension, six Lastikops hose supporters, sizes 20 to 36. Price..... \$4.00
- NO. 406—NEMO CORSETS, same style as 408, for medium and short figures only, sizes 20 to 36. At..... \$4.00
- NO. 319—SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, for short, stout figures, at..... \$3.00
- NO. 321—SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, for tall and medium figures, at..... \$3.00
- NO. 522—NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, with Lastikops Bandlet, for tall and medium figures, at..... \$5.00
- NO. 523—NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS, with Lastikops Bandlet for short, stout figures, at..... \$5.00
- NO. 354—NEMO SELF-REDUCING CORSETS. At..... \$3.50

OTHER MODELS for short and slender figures. Prices from \$3.00 to \$10.00

\$2.00 NEMO 1912 CORSETS, graduated front steel, long skirt, four Lastikops garters, sizes 24, 25, 26, 28. At..... \$1.50

LEGAL STAMPS WITH EACH 10c PURCHASE

GILCHRIST CO

Washington St. Winter St. Hamilton Place

THREE BRITISH LINERS TAKE \$3,000,000 IN CARGO FROM BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

Mr. and Mrs. L. Barrett of Chicago missed the vessel through a mistake in the time of sailing, and were rushed at full speed from the Cunard pier to the Leyland-line docks and sent by the Winifredian, which sailed 25 minutes after the Saxonia.

An early schedule announced the sailing of the Saxonia at 11:30 a. m., but the correct time should have been 9 a. m. The vessel was delayed for 20 minutes for the accommodation of any late passengers, and she sailed at 9:20. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett arrived too late, and sailed down the harbor on the deck of the Winifredian within sight of the boat they missed.

The Winifredian also was delayed, having been scheduled to sail at 9:30, but it was 9:55 before she got away. The delay of the Winifredian was caused by delayed railroad shipment, it is said, and the boat only got its last package on board as the gang-planks were being lowered. Both the Winifredian and Saxonia, destined for Liverpool, were heavily laden with cargo.

The Saxonia had longshoremen working on her all night, in order to have the work of loading accomplished in time. When she left today she had 7205 tons of cargo in her holds. She was drawing 31 feet of water. About 200 longshoremen were employed on the vessel. There was considerable congestion of freight, caused by inadequate facilities for handling, it was said, and freight cars were hard to secure for hauling away freight as well as bringing it to the pier.

Among the first cabin passengers on board the Saxonia were W. J. Davy, London; W. E. Gray, A. Laycock, J. Orrell, English wool merchants; Mrs. C. T. Ives, Miss Robinson, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, J. M. White, J. M. White, Jr., and Miss Rachel White, Boston; Sir William Ramsay, British chemist, and Lady Ramsay; Miss Mary Bevet, Mrs. E. P. Campbell, John M. Cranford, Heinrich Grun, Mrs. R. J. Harrison, Lawrence S. Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence Mayo, Z. Sholes and Dr. William Tranton.

Canopic Has Long List

On the Canopic of the White Star line, which will call at New York en route for Genoa and Naples, where several hundred steerage passengers will embark, are Mr. and Mrs. William P. Andrews and Miss A. M. Ward, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan W. Brown and Miss Brown, Sioux City; Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Groves of Waltham; Miss Annette Bennett, Miss Anna C. Bliss, C. M. Cobern, Miss Francesconi, Francis H. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Boston; Miss Katherine P. Jones, Miss Edna J. Richmond, Mrs. L. Morris Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. C. Scott, Miss M. Stuart, Miss A. Stuart, Mrs. A. J. Washburn and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Webster.

Samuel J. Truesdale with Mr. Barrett were the only male passengers on the Winifredian when the lines were cast off this morning with 12 people booked for the sailing. The other passengers were Miss Florence Martin, Marblehead; Miss Sarah M. Gielon, Miss Hazel M. Hanson, Miss Dora Colby and Miss Minnie Taylor, San Francisco; Miss Annie Furrier, New Bedford; Miss Ruth Guiney, Lowell; Miss Edith May, Boston; Miss Laura Connor, Worcester; Mrs. W. L. Hemphill, New York, and Mrs. David A. Clark, Philadelphia. Every foot of space

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. G. E. Cronin, thirty infantry, transferred to ninth infantry, relieved Walter Reed general hospital and will report by telegraph to commanding officer ninth infantry.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Kuhn, corps of engineers, will make not to exceed four visits per month during November, December and January to Washington barracks, D. C., in connection with duties as member of board of officers appointed Feb. 20.

First Lieut. C. B. Paig, medical corps, relieved temporary duty as assistant to attending surgeon, Washington, D. C. and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

Col. R. Birnie, ordnance department, detailed member board ordnances and fortifications, via Brig.-Gen. W. Crozier, chief of ordnance, relieved.

First Lieut. A. W. Chilton, eleventh infantry, relieved duty military academy, West Point and attached to third infantry, Fort Ontario, N. Y., for duty.

Navy Orders

Commander De Witt Blamer, detached command the Cleveland, to command the Buffalo.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. W. Tod and Ensigns O. C. Greene, W. E. Brown and J. B. Will, detached the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Ensign E. C. Sweeney, detached the North Dakota, to the Delaware.

Ensign A. S. Wolfe, detached the Delaware to the North Dakota.

Asst. Surgeon E. V. Valz, detached the Cleveland, to the South Dakota.

Paymaster's Clerk P. A. Carro, appointed to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Surgeon A. L. Jacoby, resignation accepted to take effect Nov. 7, 1912.

Lieut. Commander Edward Woods, de-

Ensign J. L. Riheldaffer, detached the Monterey, to the A-6.

tached the Cleveland, to the South Dakota as navigator.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Wheeling is at Sanchez.

The Yankton is at Puerto Plata.

The Pontiac and the Cumberland are at the navy yard, New York.

The Whipple, the Truxtun, the Preble and the Stewart are at San Diego.

The Brutus has left Tampico for Vera Cruz.

The Rhode Island is at the southern drill grounds.

The Florida has left the navy yard, New York, for southern drill grounds.

The Illinois has left Boston for southern drill grounds.

The Cleveland is at San Francisco.

The Albatross and the F-2 are at Mare Island.

The Vicksburg has left San Diego for Mare Island.

The Vulcan is at Newport News.

The Dixie is at navy yard, New York.

The Ajax has left Newport News for Christobal.

Naval Notes

The Porter has been stricken from the navy register.

As a result of the examination before a marine board at the marine barracks, Washington, during the first 10 days of October, the acting secretary of the navy, Beekman Winthrop, recommended to the President Friday that the following named men be appointed second lieutenants in the marine corps, the standing of each in the examination being in the order in which they are named:

Arthur H. Turner, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Philip T. Case, Lockport, N. Y.; Paul C. Marmion, Washington, D. C.; Leroy B. Stephenson, Washington, D. C.; John L. Mayer, York, Pa.; Benjamin A. Moeller, Underhill, Wis.; Clyde H. Metcalf, Greenville, Ill., and Harold C. Pierce, Lexington, Mass.

\$1,000,000 FOR NEW TERMINAL

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The largest individual building permit ever issued in Vancouver was taken out recently. This was issued to the Canadian Pacific railway for their new terminal passenger station alongside the present depot in Cordova street, the amount being \$1,000,000.

APPOINTED VIOLIN DIRECTOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Prof. Carl Venth, former director of the Venth violin school of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed to succeed Josef Rosenfeld as director of violin at Polytechnic College of this city.

PANAMA FREE LIST ADOPTED

PANAMA, C. Z.—President Porras on Friday signed the bill passed by the Assembly through the influence of American manufacturers, admitting free of duty all machinery, agricultural implements, engines and railroad supplies

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

Charles I. Bucknam, city forester, has started placing three large elm trees on the recently constructed Exeter street. They are removed from Commonwealth avenue.

Directors of the First National Bank of Newton have gone by automobile, to pass a week's vacation at Mayor Charles E. Hatfield's camp, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

An afternoon and evening entertainment will be given at the Congregational church in West Newton today. This afternoon the entertainment will be devoted to the children.

The Young Women's Club of St. John's Episcopal church, Newtonville, has arranged to have a food sale the first Saturday in every month, to aid the parish house fund. The first sale is this afternoon.

A temperance meeting arranged by the Bible school of the First Baptist church, Newton Center, to take place in the church at noon tomorrow, will be addressed by Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of the Suffolk W. C. T. U.

ROCKLAND

The Rev. George F. Weld of Hingham is to conduct the services at the new Episcopal mission in Red Men's hall the next four Sundays.

The Rockland Teachers Association will present "The Country Singing School" in the opera house Nov. 22.

A meeting was held in Red Men's hall Friday evening and a committee appointed to arrange for organizing a grange.

CONCORD

The Rev. B. S. Winchester, pastor of the Concord Trinitarian Congregational church, will speak Sunday evening on "Melrose Abbey."

The new officers of the Brotherhood of the Trinitarian Congregational church are: Charles H. Towle, president; the Rev. B. S. Winchester, vice-president; W. A. Carr, secretary, and S. A. McConnell, treasurer.

ARLINGTON

The north suburban branch of the Sunday School Union recently elected the Rev. Samuel Neal Kent, pastor of the St. John's Episcopal church as president.

The annual Thanksgiving union service of all the Arlington churches will be held this year in the St. John's Episcopal church, Nov. 28 at 10:30 o'clock.

HALIFAX

Miss Eleanor Denman, general missionary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, will conduct a week's evangelistic services in the Congregational church beginning Sunday evening.

A stone crusher and steam roller have arrived to begin work on the state road, starting at the Bridgewater line.

QUINCY

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. met Friday evening and H. B. Drew of New Bedford delivered an illustrated lecture.

Gertrude A. Boyd, Auxiliary, U. S. W. V., had a party in Grand Army hall Friday evening.

WINTHROP

The Rev. C. W. Henry will be the delegate to the Diocesan Sunday school convention in Boston next Wednesday.

LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Lexington Golf Club Charles Briggs Davis was elected president, George L. Gilmore, vice-president; Edwin B. Worthen, secretary; Williston Lincoln, treasurer; Arthur C. Whitney, J. Chester Hutchinson, Clarence E. Sprague, F. Foster Sherburne and Harry F. Fay, executive board.

"Home Mission Week" will be observed here from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24 by the Hancock Congregational, the Lexington First Baptist and Episcopal churches.

WAKEFIELD

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Union church elected these officers yesterday: Mrs. W. L. Clough, president; Mrs. George W. Kimball, vice-president; Mrs. William F. Hutchins, secretary; Mrs. Emmett J. Doane, treasurer.

The basketball team of the Y. M. C. A. meets the Melrose Y. M. C. A. team tonight.

CHELSEA

Candidates for city offices here must file their application before 5 o'clock this afternoon with George H. Dunham, city clerk. The primary will be held Nov. 19.

Additional teachers appointed for the evening school are the Misses Eleanor Scully, Hazel Knowlton, Marion J. Cromwell, Esther Farrell, Elizabeth W. Patton and Florence Pitcher.

MELROSE

In the recent voting contest conducted by Melrose Odd Fellows for a name for the new I. O. O. F. hall Joseph H. Allen was the victor and it will be named Allen hall.

The Melrose Poultry and Pigeon Association will meet Monday night. O. W. Houghton of Stoneham will give a stereopticon lecture on poultry raising.

MALDEN

The new school building in Webster is named Farrel School in honor of Mayor George L. Farrel of this city.

The Board of Trade has called a meeting for Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows hall for a discussion of plans for the proposed establishment of a civic center.

PEMBROKE

The senior class will conduct a burdigurdy party Nov. 16 in the high school assembly hall. Principal Patterson has formed a glee club and debating society.

The Rev. Ellsworth Phillips has taken a position as assistant pastor of the Central Congregational church at Worcester.

MEDFORD

No municipal primaries will be held here this year, the time for filing the papers having elapsed.

Dedication exercises took place last evening in the new Curtis school on Paris street. School will open there Monday.

HANSON

C. L. Besse of South Hanson has passed the entrance examinations for cadetship in the Massachusetts Nautical Training School.

WHITMAN

Principal W. S. Wrigley has resumed his duties at the Dyer school after several weeks absence.

WEYMOUTH

The Junior Order of Moose held a minstrel entertainment in Bates opera house Friday evening.

Willey lodge, I. O. O. F., will confer the second degree on candidates Monday evening.

BROOKLINE

The annual charity fair in aid of the Brookline day nursery was held yesterday. The fair opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 6 p. m. Luncheon was served at noon, and everything on the tables was sold.

NORWELL

The ladies social circle of the Universalist church opened its fair last evening in Union hall, Assinippi.

D. Willard Robinson Relief Corps has appointed a committee to arrange for its annual fair in December.

BRIDGEWATER

The Men's Club of the Congregational church will give a dinner in the vestry Tuesday evening.

Postmaster Wilbur announces that the free delivery service will begin here on Wednesday, Nov. 27.

EVERETT

The commission to select a location and plans for additional school buildings will report next week.

The city council has appropriated \$3000 for the purchase of a motor patrol for the police department.

RANDOLPH

Joseph Belcher, master of the Belcher school, delivered an address on "The Pilgrim Fathers" before Atleboro Congregational Men's Club Friday evening.

MAYNARD

The eighteenth annual English party of the St. George's church will be held this evening in the church at 5:30 o'clock.

ABINGTON

McPherson Relief Corps entertained McPherson post, G. A. R., with a musical in Standish hall Friday evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A special town meeting is to be called at once to act on the water question.

PEACE PREVAILS IN LIBERIA

WASHINGTON—The small uprising in Liberia, which caused orders to the German warship Panther to proceed immediately to that country, has subsided as quickly as it arose. There never was any probability of friction on this subject between America and Germany.

The state department called upon the American legation at Monrovia to report immediately upon conditions in Liberia and the answer just received makes it plain that there is no necessity for the presence of warships there.

ARMOUR COMPANY IS REINDICTED

CHICAGO—Armour & Co. and Frederick Oppenheimer, a South Water street commission merchant, were reindicted by the federal grand jury on Friday on charges of violating the federal meat inspection act. The bill is the third alleging shipment of meat which did not bear the government inspector's approval stamp to South Bend, Ind.

ART, ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK

LANDSCAPE CANVAS
EXHIBIT PLEASURES
NATURE ADMIRERS

Appreciative comment from many quarters is being paid to the exhibit of landscape paintings now being held at the Boston City Club, the recent work of Harold C. Dunbar, one of the younger group of Boston artists. From the whole exhibit one gets an impression of fresh-

GOOD WORK MARKS
EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO

Prizes for the Most Part Go to Well-Known Workers, Though Showing Reveals Talents of New Artists

CHICAGO—The Art Institute's twenty-fifth annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture offers 455 works for the consideration of visitors. There

are 147 sculptures among those, mostly small bronzes collected by the National Sculpture Society.

Frank W. Benson of Boston won the highest trophy of the exhibit, the Potter Palmer gold medal and the cash prize of \$1000 for his modest portrait, "My Daughter," which attracted much attention when exhibited last month in his home city. A Chicago critic finds the work to be in Mr. Benson's best style, fine, sweet, simple; a beautiful little picture and a sympathetic portrait.

The second prize also goes to a picture fine and quiet. Alden Weir's poetic vision of Fifth avenue at night, "The Plaza-Nocturne," takes the Harris silver medal and \$500. Waugh's large gray "Surf and Fog" takes the Harris bronze medal and \$300.

The more informal honor accorded by the Friends of American Art to Ralph Clarkson by the purchase of his large blue-robed American lady, "Xouart Dzeron," for the institute, is of more local interest than any of the prizes. The honor is deserved, for the picture is probably the most distinguished thing this painter has ever done. It would seem to mark a new departure in his style, a strong step in advance, a heightened accomplishment, says Harriet Monroe in the Chicago Tribune.

The honorable mention awarded to Emil Robert Zettler for his gray marble bust of "Prof. T. S." is another honor accorded to a Chicago artist. The extreme compactness and simplicity of this head and the harmonious beauty of the characterization, are worthy of praise.

Other honorable mentions are for "Summer Evening," by Frank C. Peyraud; "The Brook," by Philip Little and "The Puff of Smoke," by Gifford Beal. The award of the Cahn prize of \$100 for the best Chicago picture is to Wilson Irvine. One or two of his landscapes have delicacy of tone, a silvery radiance.

As a whole the exhibition gives an impression of freshness and vitality, with more individuality of motion and variety of style than usual.

We have Charles Hawthorne's fine "Mother and Child," and Karl A. Buehr's "Love Token," a group of two silken skirted ladies of the '60s, which is luminous and liquid in color, and there is Max Bohm's "Joyous Youth." We find a number of Frieseke's garden ladies, and welcome Henry G. Dearth in his new rather deliberately esoteric mood, accomplishing, richly patterned landscapes, and color jeweled portraits like "The White Rose." Sargent also is here with a little picture of long ago, and one less interesting, though more recent.

Portraits are less numerous than usual, but E. C. Tarbell, Cecilia Beaux, Louis Betts, Alice Stoddard, Lydia Emmett, Annie Lang, and others are excellently represented.

Of the outdoor painters J. H. Boston, Tryon, both Murphys, George W. Satter, Redfield, Schofield, Alfred Jurgens, John Carlson, Emil Carlsen, F. C. Bartlett, and others offer work of great freshness and beauty.

"THE RECEDING FOREST"



One of the group of paintings by Harold C. Dunbar on exhibition at the Boston City Club

ness of viewpoint and of an idea that the painter feels strongly the reaction of mood from contemplation of nature.

As an example, there is "The Receding Forest," represented in the accompanying illustration. This is an autumnal scene, with all the coloring of the season, and an expanse of water used to reflect the many hues of foliage and the trunks of the trees. Contrasts in color and light and shade are used with adroit effect.

There is a feeling of a sure technique, both in drawing and in the handling of color in all the pictures, an assurance that the artist has found himself, knows himself and his medium thoroughly. There is atmosphere of the dunes in the bits from Cape Cod, and marines that have caught the sun, the sea and the sky in beautiful unhackneyed motives.

There is the quiet charm of the country vista in "Ipswich River," a mid-summer effect of clear sunshine and warm shadows. There is sunlight and luscious foliage greens in "Bridge Over the Brook," and for contrast there is "Winter Evening," with the farmhouse seen through the crisp air. "The Golden Ray" is another study at the same season that catches a fresh odd moment in nature.

The exhibition continues another week. Women are invited to view the pictures forenoon between 10 and 11:30 o'clock.

CHARPENTIER IN
FRENCH ACADEMY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Gustave Charpentier, the author of the opera "Louise," has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. M. Charpentier was a recipient of the Prix de Rome, and won his reputation by the publication of "Louise," of which he wrote both the music and the libretto.

Among other works of the new member of the academy are "Impressions d'Italie," a collection of symphonic poems. M. Charpentier is at present engaged on an article on Massenet, of whom he is the pupil.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 5; Sunday, 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Recent purchases in the Renaissance court. Early German and Italian woodcuts in the print department.

The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.:
Vase galleries, 308 Boylston street—Latest landscapes of Leonard Chittman, N. A.

Copied gallery, 103 Newbury street—Landscapes by George L. Noyes. Miniatures by Margaret Foele Hawley.

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Paintings by old and modern masters, including Francesco Guardi, Louis Tocque, James Northcote, George Morland and F. D. Millet. Pennell lithographs and etchings of Panama canal.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Handmade jewelry by Miss Jessie Ames Dunbar.

Gallucci's Florentine studio, 270 Boylston street—Italian arts and crafts made in Boston.

Shure, Crump & Low Company, 147 Tremont street—Reputed Murillo "Madonna and Child," bronze busts of early centuries, antiques from Europe.

ART SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

In its thirty-sixth annual report just issued the school of the Museum of Fine Arts announces that last year's registration was the largest in the history of the school, totaling 289 students, 112 of whom were new. Of these new pupils, 36 went into the department of drawing and painting, 23 into the course in design, and three into the department of modeling. The larger part of those entering the department of drawing and painting began with the antique class, but 11 went into the painting classes and 11 into the life classes. The report states that in the exhibition of the

WON PRIZES IN CHICAGO EXHIBIT



(Photo by Frederick O. Bemm, Chicago)

"My Daughter," by Frank W. Benson of Boston, was awarded Potter Palmer gold medal and \$1000

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts there were represented no less than 42 graduates of the school. The directors announce that registration for the present year has reached 158 in the department of drawing and painting and 84 in the department of design, and new students are being enrolled every week.

A prize of \$10 has just been offered to students of the school by the Ball Brothers' Glass Manufacturing Company for a booklet cover to be drawn in black and white. The cover is to bear the title "Correct Methods of Preserving Fruit," and is to be judged on the merits of its attractiveness, "catchiness" and

LONDON'S SECOND
POST-IMPRESSIONIST
EXHIBITION IS ON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—To stand in need of a long apology in the preface to the catalogue is unquestionably a weakness. The Post-Impressionists make their second bow to a London audience fortified by a preface of 13 pages, more or less, of closely

Shepard Norwell Company

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF OUR NEW RUG STORE IS MOST GRATIFYING

MILLINERY OUR FIRST MARK DOWN OF THE SEASON

THE MOVEMENT AFFECTS BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED MODELS AND OUR OWN DESIGNS

OUR \$50.00 PARIS MODEL HATS ARE.....\$35.00

OUR \$65.00 PARIS MODEL HATS ARE.....\$45.00

OUR \$75.00 PARIS MODEL HATS ARE.....\$55.00

OTHER HATS THAT WERE \$22.50 TO \$38.00

NOW \$15.00 \$19.50 \$22.50 AND \$25.00

We must tell you that this is a sale of our early importations and productions made necessary by mid-winter styles that will soon arrive.

A visit cannot fail to be extremely interesting. You will see the brightest ideas that developed in the metropolis of Fashion. Surprising how French vivacity and audacity and inspired taste touch all points of Millinery with an original and characteristic charm.

AN OCCASION IN BLACK WAISTS

THE SECRET OF OUR BIG BUSINESS

Best styles and finest qualities for least money. That's the whole secret of our Waist Supremacy.

You know the tucked-up corner they fill. Little more than space to show the samples of such a multitude. The Waists and the women have hardly a chance to get at each other—and all the time new models from the makers, more styles for more uses.

Monday we will arrange for you to see something of the length and breadth of our Black Waist gathering. We take it to easily be the fittest, most varied, best stock of the kind in Boston. Not a quality missing that ought to be here. Not a price out of time with the quick pulse-beat of the Store.

\$5.00—Heavy Messaline; shoulder, front and back strapped with silk; tucked silk yoke and collar trimmed with small buttons; long sleeves with cuffs.

\$5.00—Waists, made of heavy peau de cygne, button-front model, lined throughout, net collar and yoke strapped with bias folds of silk and trimmed with crochet buttons; tucked front and back, long sleeves with fancy cuffs to match yoke.

\$5.95—Waists, made of fine messaline silk, button-front model, tucked net yoke and collar, finished with silk revers; tucked front and back, tailored sleeves with cuffs.

\$7.50—Charmeuse silk, button-front model, high Napoleon yoke and collar made of white shadow lace, tucked shoulder; long sleeves with white frill.

\$7.50—Made of chiffon cloth, entire waist covered with half-inch tucks, center of front trimmed with inverted chiffon ruffle, tucked collar, tucked sleeves, finished with frills.

\$7.50—Waists, made of chiffon cloth over white, point d'esprit yoke and collar, inner vest of messaline to match, tucked shoulders, front and back, tucked sleeves to match yoke.

\$10.50—Crepe de chine, lined with heavy Jap silk, shadow lace yoke and collar outlined with hand embroidery in delicate flower design, tucked at shoulder, long sleeves with pleated tulle in Napoleon effect.

\$10.50—Black embroidered net made over white net, white shadow lace yoke finished with bias folds of messaline extending down the front with lace inset and crochet buttons, pleat at shoulder; long sleeves with fancy cuffs.

\$10.50—Chiffon cloth made over white silk, shadow lace collar and yoke; front effectively trimmed with white block soutache braid in dainty lattice design, inset of gold lace adorns center of front.

\$15.00—Crepe de chine, lined with Jap silk, entire waist box pleated, shadow lace yoke and collar with cluny lace motifs in graceful spray pattern, tucked sleeves with pleated frill.

printed explanation, apology and praise. Two years have elapsed since we were first confronted by the Post-Impressionist, and since then Roger Fry, Clive Bell and Lewis Hind, to say nothing of less respected critics, have labored heroically in an effort to infect others with their enthusiasm for this school, to show its point of vision, aims and mysteries. And yet we are unconverted. To argue about it all is not worth while.

Clive Bell in his chapter in the preface makes that sufficiently clear. Here, he says in effect, is a new school that was a necessity, there were men who had ideas, all with something to say that could not be said in any other form. New wine abounded and the bottles were found wanting. "This," he tells us, and surely no one will quarrel with him, "is an art that stands on its own feet instead of leaning upon life." He means to be taken seriously, however, and alludes sympathetically to a picture by Wyndham Lewis entitled "Mother and Child."

The group is represented by a ponderous column of machinery used, he informs us, as "an object of emotion, and is certainly not descriptive. It even hardly depends for its effect on association." Again we agree. "Mother and Child" being like nothing but a stamping machine not yet invented, or parts of a printing press or a railway engine piled up for future use. Perhaps motherhood found better expression in Italy centuries ago when "a certain sorry little scrub" went up and down the streets of Florence all unknown, or earlier still, when Giotto decorated his parish church Santa Maria Novella with "the incidents of gentle actual life" in the "Birth of

the Virgin," a picture of serene but awakened motherhood which caused all Florence to shout in ecstasy as it grew to understand its meaning, "Ora La Giotto il grido."

However we must not be too much in earnest when talking about the Post-Impressionists, they scarcely expect it. Very occasionally, a piece of beautiful color is to be seen, thrust on to a canvas alone as it were, without form or substance, as in "Les Capucines" and "Concours sur le Tapis: Blue et Rose" by Matisse, which is like water in a desert. Here and there, some one has fallen to the level of the plain man and gives an indication of work and thought, as for instance, Mrs. Bell in "Asheham" with its sweep of tree tops decked out in autumn tints. So also has Roger Fry, in several instances and especially in "Angles sur Langlin," with interesting buildings simply painted, standing solidly on a rising hillside under a low-toned sky. From quite the other end of the large gallery a painting by Chabaud soothes the wounded spirit, momentarily, with a certain pleasant perspective and agreeable restful tone. It is called "Chemin dans la Montagne." Its charms are, however, delusive or gathered mainly from the appalling dreariness of the gallery where color is flung about in deplorable profusion, colossal ignorance, or conceit.

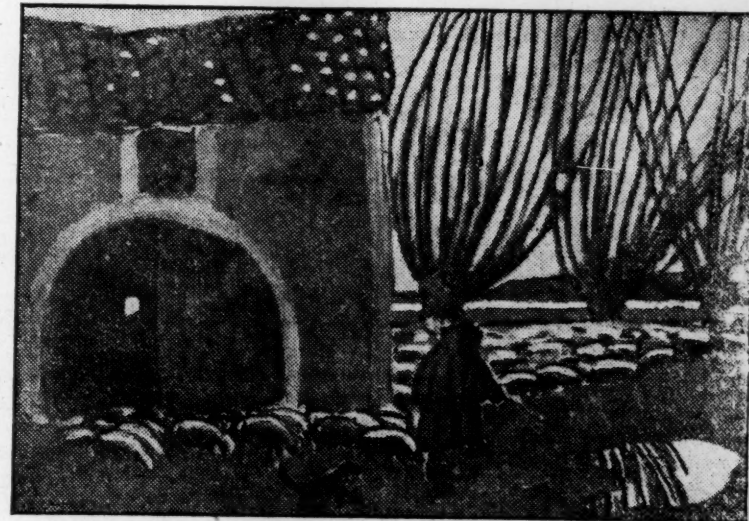
Chabaud is also responsible for an amazing flock of sheep, changing pastures after rain, "le Troupeau sort apres la Pluie," where black stems streaming upward to the sky are representing pollard willow trees beside a river. A dog, which prehistoric man might have conceived of, accompanies the flock, and yet

take this picture for all in all, it is one of the most highly respectable of the works of the followers of Matisse.

Matisse himself must be excepted to some extent from the general rule. Some rhythm flows through his grotesque and unattractive work, some slight sense of balance and composition exalts it, save in such pictures as "The Conversation" and "Panneau Rouge," which defy reasonable criticism so ludicrous and incompetent are they. Only boredom would result

from an attempt to describe the pictures of Puy, Etchells, Friez or those of Picasso, which we are gravely informed in the catalogue give up all resemblance to natural form and aim at creating a purely abstract language—a visual music. But the delicious piquancy of "L'Homme Construisant un Puits pour Desalterer le Betail," by Von Anrep, a Russian post-impressionist, must not be passed over, it would, indeed, be a pure delight in any collection of pictures in the world.

FRENCH POST-IMPRESSIONIST PICTURE



(Reproduced by Permission of Franz Hanfstaengl, London.)

"The Flock Goes Out After the Shower," example by Chabaud of new artistic movement in London exhibition

FASHIONS AND

BLACK VELVET IS PROMINENT

Many attractive suits seen at French capital

THESE delightful autumn days find the Bois thronged with smartly frocked women, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. A decidedly attractive tailored suit was fashioned of brown and copper-colored velours de laine. The coat, cutaway in front, was three-quarter length. A broad girde of folded brown satin finished the waist line.

These wide satin girdles appear on many of the suits having short coats. One of aubergine (eggplant purple) cloth was trimmed with corbeau-blue velvet. This formed the collar, cuffs and revers on the short jacket. A wide band of the velvet adorned the skirt.

Many attractive frocks of black velvet are noticed. With these are worn long scarfs of fur or chiffon bordered with fur.

A lovely model had a tunic of heavy black corded silk, draped in the back and fastened with a buckle of jet. Large buttons of jet trimmed the frock.

Plaid satin was used to trim another pretty frock of black velvet. The beret hat continues to please many followers of fashion. A pretty model was fashioned of cream plush and trimmed with an orange aigrette. Another white plush hat had a band of loutre fur around the crown, and was fastened at the side with a pearl buckle.

Charmeuse is a favorite material for the afternoon frock. A charming model of navy blue was trimmed with corded gray silk. Another model of taupe-colored charmeuse had trimmings of king's blue.

Fascinating collarettes are formed of bands of fur with plaited frills of lace bordering the top and bottom. A rose or bow usually adorns the side.

Separate blouses of white tulle and lace have vest effects of colored embroidery.

A blouse of white crepe de chine, to wear with a purple cloth suit, was fastened down the front with fancy amethyst and rhinestone buttons.

Pistache, magenta and orange are colors much used. One of Paquin's favorites is brick red.

Paille weaves have strong representation among the silks. Many beautiful silk fabrics are intensely oriental in their character. There are Japanese, Hindoo, Persian, Chinese and Egyptian effects, embracing a marvelous blending of colors.

Among the prominent features of the smartest evening gowns are lace sashes. Watteau plaits of fine lace are also much affected.

Bands, medallions and ornaments of metal, especially in the antique shades, are lavishly used on afternoon and evening costumes.

Parade continues to be the foremost feather garniture for millinery and coiffures.

Negligees appear in many charming designs. Embroidered net draperies are used over pastel linings—yellow over pale lavender, pink over blue or gray. Shadow lace is another effective drape used.

The linings of the expensive fur coats are wonderful in coloring and quality. Metallic and velvet brocades, Pompadour silks and broad-striped satins are equally popular.

One of the most striking evening wraps noticed recently is by Paul Poiret. Black and white embossed velvet was the material used. A wide velvet scarf was attached to the neck at the center of the back, protecting the shoulders when the coat was slipped off.

Sash girdles fashioned of black patent leather have oval buckles at each end, through which are run sashes of black satin with fringed ends.

ATTRACTIVE COAT OF POPLIN

With vest of velvet and trimming of moire



EVERYTHING that indicates a directoire period is smart this season and this coat with its revers and collar and cuffs is in the height of it. It is exceptionally handsome, also, it can be made from almost any suitable material. For the handsome tunic, it could be developed in velvet, heavy silk or broadcloth with trimming of moire silk or any handsome contrasting material.

For the simpler suit it can be completely transformed by a few touches made from serge, cheviot or any similar material.

In the small view it is shown with the vest and revers, the fronts simply buttoned over, while the coat is turned down over the shoulders, means by which the changes can be made are distinctly different.

In the illustration poplin is made trimming of moire. Coats of this are made with skirts to match and of velvet, silk and the like to be of different materials.

For the medium size the coat will require 4 and one quarter yards of material, two and five eighths yards, inches wide with three fourths yard for the vest and one yard 21 inches for the collar, revers and cuffs.

The pattern of the coat (7015) is in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May 1 ton agency, or will be sent by mail, dress 102 West Thirty-second st New York, or Magonie Temple, Chi

SEWED NEATLY

To sew books and eyes on easily a needle that is the length of the tance at which you wish to set hooks, make the eyes with double thread by forming a loop with several stitches just the width of the book. Button this loop, then run the needle bet the outside and the lining of the n rial just the needle length. This n ures the distance for the next eye. tinue in this way, after you sewing hooks on a needle's length apart, when finished the books and eyes w sewed neatly at regular distances and with time saved by the meth Good Housekeeping.

FUR BANDS

When you desire to cut fur in narrow bands place it hair side downward upon a marble slab and measure off the desired width, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Mark with a pencil and cut with a sharp knife, following the pencil mark, indicated. Care must be taken not to mutilate the fur. If you desire to join the bands, neatly overcast them with linen thread on the skin side.

NEWEST CUSHIONS ARE ROUND

Majority have heavy silk cord

PERHAPS the newest and most popular cushions are the round ones, several inches in thickness. The materials chosen for them are usually plain fabrics, such as corded silk, satin or velvet. On examining some of the handsome cushions made to order at an interior decorator's studio one notices that the material is put on full, top and bottom, drawn down in tight folds to the center and fastened securely under a button of the material on both sides of the cushion. On the majority of the cushions heavy silk cords, matching in color, are put on about six inches apart and the material is drawn tightly around the cushion, fastening beneath.

Any amount of originality can be used in designing these cushions and costly materials may be utilized in their make-up, says a New York Sun writer. The fabrics chosen are usually dark rich shades, harmonizing with the rugs and hangings of the room. Some of the handsomest cushions are of velvets in reds, bronze and browns combined with heavy gold braid or cord, the center buttons being carved gilt affairs of generous size. Brocades of the rich two toned varieties make attractive cushions, while black satin and black velvet are particularly popular and smart for decorating purposes.

Some of the down cushions have the

black coverings embroidered in Dresden colored flowers in heavy silk or chenille work. A black velvet background was used for a set of cushions which had for their decorative feature brilliant birds in chenille embroidery. A brown velvet cushion with heavy gold embroidered designs has recently been ordered for a rich brown and tan living room.

With the revival of other old-time bits of house furnishings come the foot pillows or foot rests. These are oblong affairs at least two feet long and about a foot or more wide and of the same thickness. These floor cushions or rests are not soft yielding things of down, but are stuffed with hair. A set of these conveniences ordered for a blue library are of a heavy, rich blue cloth embroidered with gold in square designs.

A long wide crimson velvet pillow has a border of oriental embroidery while a yellow boudoir is to have a foot rest of orange brocade, trimmed with gold fringe. All-over tapestry is particularly practical for these cushions, though plain satins and velvets are smart.

English outing hats of velours and stitched cloth are trimmed with gay oriental plumage or embroidery or the longest of long pheasant feathers.—Washington Herald.

USES FOR THE FALLEN LEAVES

Best of mulches for ornamental shrubbery

IT IS a very common thing during October and November to see great piles of fallen leaves raked up and burned to get this debris out of the way, and to make the lawns look more sightly. There could scarcely be a less desirable way of utilizing such material. Except in appearance, nothing whatever is gained, and much is lost.

There are many ways in which fallen leaves may be used with profit both to the gardener and to the garden. In the first place, leaves make one of the best of mulches to spread among ornamental shrubbery and among small fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants. Not only do they prevent the heaving of the soil due to alternate thawing and freezing during the winter, but by their decay they add considerable quantities of plant food to the soil.

Besides this actual food, they add that other necessity of plant growth, vegetable matter or humus. To do this, however, they must be allowed to remain permanently among the plants or be turned under in the spring by means of a garden fork or a spade. Where leaves would look unsightly during the growing season, this turning under is the best way to dispose of them. If it is not possible to turn them under they should be raked off and placed upon a compost heap as described below.

One thing that leaves must never be used for is for mulching such low-growing plants as strawberries, violets, English daisies and pansies. The reason for this is that when they become wet they pack considerably and may smother the plants. Better mulches for such plants are marsh hay, straw free from weed seeds and even cornstalks.

Another excellent use to which leaves may be put is to pack around cold frames and hotbeds, especially the former, to keep out frost more or less. They should be trampled down so that when packed they come almost to the tops of the frames. In order to keep them from blowing away, it is advisable to place loose boards or evergreen boughs upon them. Even among shrubbery, if there is much wind, the boughs may be found advantageous.

Where apples or root crops, such as turnips, potatoes, beets and carrots, are stored in pits, leaves make an excellent non-conductor of heat when placed in a layer six or eight inches thick, on top of the stored material, their covered with soil which after freezing is covered again with a second layer of leaves and this covered finally with a second layer of soil. Pits made in this manner will keep fruit and vegetables all through the winter.

Still another way to employ leaves is to use them as bedding material in the horse or the cow stable. Not only do they make excellent bedding, but their incorporation with the droppings of these

animals produces an excellent fertilizer for the garden, especially if this material is spread upon the soil as soon made.

A still more desirable way to use leaves that have been employed as bedding is to make a compost heap. To this a layer of fresh leaves six or eight inches deep is made, say six feet and ten feet long. On top of the layer of four to six inches of the fertilizer from the stable is placed, a layer of inverted sod, say four inches thick. The individual sods should be more than two or three inches apart, that is, in "taking them up the sods, which should then be laid upon the compost pile. Alternate layers of leaves, natural fertilizer and should be made until the pile is more or less conical and four or five feet high. The top should be made higher outside than in the center so that rain that falls upon it may seep into the pile.

If the pile is made in the autumn, will need no attention until April, early May. Then it should be turned downward with a sharp spade. The slices should not be more than three inches thick and each one should be made by thrusting the spade vertically downward. As the slices are in the mixture should crumble considerably. It should then be thrown so as to form another conical pile, with a ditch like the first pile. If the season is dry, or if the material looks powdery, the garden hose should be turned on so as to soak it from top to bottom. In this moist condition it may be loved to stand until autumn, when it will make excellent material for turning plants to be grown in the house in the greenhouse.

If the pile is made in the spring, leaves and other vegetable debris moved from the garden and the ceiling of the house need not be done in midsummer. It is advisable to use such a pile as early in the season possible so as to get as much of fiber of the sod as may be had. This fibrous material that makes compost so valuable for potting.

In case the gardener does not have a greenhouse and is not likely to use a compost of the compost for potting, but is in lookout for some good odorless fertilizer for his lawn, nothing could be better than a compost pile formed as described, the application of commercial fertilizer. The best applications to make are ground phosphate, floats, ground gypsum. The gypsum is in it not a fertilizer but it has the effect of preventing the loss of nitrogen compounds that would otherwise be lost. All the other materials contain more or less plant food.

Yes, I Bake the Crackers, but My Father Discovered the Recipe.

Some of my friends have told me that Educator Crackers are so good because a woman bakes them—with a woman's care.

That is only partly true. The first secret of their goodness is—because I follow strictly the principles of manufacture laid down by my father, Dr. William L. Johnson.

Twenty-seven years ago, he gave to the world the original and best whole wheat crackers.

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Educator Crackers are made with the same care I give to my own meals. And I personally sample each day's bake—to make sure that everything is just right.

Did you ever try Educator Wafers—one of many kinds of Educator Crackers? Get some from your dealer in this ten-cent, air-tight packages, or in bulk—and serve them buttered. Exquisitely delicate and unique. Also unsurpassed for children's luncheons, peanut butter sandwiches (use Educator Peanut Butter), and between-meal nibbles.

Watch for my next little talk in the Boston Globe, Post, Herald and Christian Science Monitor. You'll find it interesting.

Wm. L. Johnson

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

To The Dealers

If you're in need of Educator Wafers, or any of the other kinds of Educator Crackers, just phone Fort Hill 3710, or write our Boston Office, 37 Batterymarch Street. Your orders will be given prompt and careful attention.

HOME HELPS

When serving chocolate and cocoa, try floating a very fresh marshmallow on each cup; it is an excellent substitute for whipped cream.

Try serving orange fritters with ham; it is a delicious accompaniment.

A Newark mother rubs the heels of her small son's stockings with paraffin; she says they wear much longer than when the plan is not followed.

If the collar of a coat becomes shiny, try sponging it off with a piece of cloth moistened with ammonia or vinegar.

In selecting brooms do not pick out those which are green; they have been artificially colored as a rule, and the broom corns do not wear so long as the uncolored ones.

If there is a little mashed potato left, warm it up in a double boiler, adding some milk and some cheese; it will be found very tasty.—Newark News.

DAINTY TEA TRAY

A novel and most economical way to make a pretty tea tray was discovered by a girl who is very clever with her wits and her fingers, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. She first purchased for 40 cents a large oval picture frame from a second-hand store, securing a very good bit of natural old wood work. Then with a bottle of stain, some sandpaper and a little varnish she polished up the wood to look like new, then screwed on two brass handles, one at each end, afterwards cutting a piece of pretty cretonne the same size as the glass, and pasting it smoothly where the picture would ordinarily go. Covering it with the boards that belong to the frame, tacked securely into place, the entire back then being covered with a piece of felt, she found herself possessed of a most fetching tea tray, which in the shops would cost from \$5 to \$8.

MODES IN BRIEF

Brick red is a great novelty of the season. Among grays and browns are dark gray and taupe.

The fuchsia tints are very much in evidence for evening wraps and gowns. Often fuchsia colored silk tissues are shot with gold.

Heavy embroideries in strong Indian colors, looking almost like cross stitch done on a coarse canvas, are used on sprig afternoon dresses.—Washington Herald.

CURTAIN RINGS

If you are making curtains for your rooms—the pretty stenciled ones that hang from the middle sash on brass rods, or those of muslin or scrim—sew battenberg rings at the top, placing them at even distances apart to run the rod through, says Needlecraft. The rings are inexpensive, may be had in any convenient size, and look much prettier than the ruffled heading.

BELL'S SEASONING

Don't Experiment, Don't Guess. Use BELL'S to Delicately Flavor Dressings for Meat, Game, Fish and Poultry. Flavors Dressings fit for the Gods.



MISS FARMER'S TURKEY DRESSING. 1 cup stale bread crumbs, 1 cup cracker crumbs, 1 tablespoon Bell's Seasoning, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 tablespoon finely chopped onion, 1/2 cup melted butter, 1/2 cup finely chopped cold boiled ham. Mix well, and moisten with 1 1/2 cups scalded milk. If stuffing is to be served cold, add 1 egg slightly beaten.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE SAUSAGE. To each pound of fresh, lean pork, add 1 level tablespoon of Bell's Poultry Seasoning and 1/4 even teaspoon salt. Sprinkle over the meat, cut fine, thoroughly mix to a stiff dough, then make into cakes and fry.

In 1875, Mrs. Underwood, the famous cook, served General Butler with dressing flavored with Bell's Seasoning, and the general said, "A little more stuffing, please. This is fine, Mrs. Underwood."

REMEMBER, 1 lb. can Bell's Poultry Seasoning is sufficient to flavor the dressing of 100 pounds meat or poultry, or the 25c. can, 100 pounds.

Bell's Booklet of valuable cooking recipes of your grocer or on receipt of postal. For delicious Sausage flavor as directed either with Bell's Spiced Poultry Seasoning, Bell's New England Sausage Seasoning, or Bell's White Sausage Seasoning.

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New Silk Petticoats
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THIS is a special purchase of Petticoats that our New York buyer was fortunate enough to secure for the benefit of our patrons. They are made of Fancy Chiffon Taffeta Silk. Some have pleated and some semi-tailored flounce. A wide range of colors—old rose, blue, tan, gray, brown and purple. Splendid value at the special price of \$2.95.

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Infants' and Juvenile Clothing

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LADIES' NECKWEAR and SHIRTWAISTS
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SARDINE SALAD

Take some cold cooked fish, haddock will do, free it from skin and bone and flake it. Place a layer of this in a dish and sprinkle over with minced gherkins and a few bruised capers, arrange on this a layer of sliced German sausage and arrange on the top of the pile sardines freed from skin and bone and

split in halves. Cut some lettuce hearts into quarters, place round the dish with hard-boiled eggs, also cut into squares. Then pour over the following sauce: Take the flesh of three sardines and rub to a smooth paste with the yolk of two hard-boiled eggs, a pinch of cayenne, a grate of nutmeg, and two tablespoonsful each of olive oil and vinegar. Beat the sauce well before adding it to the salad.—New Orleans Picayune.

PICKARD CHINA

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT
IN ART CERAMICS

EXCELS IN DISTINCTION

O. Henry, in one of his best short stories, makes an apt reference to the commonplace in Art. "He speaks of the too familiar pictures that seemingly follow you from home to home—there they are, old familiar friends, on the walls in the same hideous colors, framed with the same outlandish taste. They are as much a discredit to the homes in which they appear as they are to the shops where they are turned out by the fullions."

But it is gratifying to note more and more of the tendency to patronize such art as gives individuality to the home—art that clearly expresses the occupant's sense of refinement. It is in meeting such demands that the unique products of the Pickard Studios find greatest favor.

Pickard China—being a new development in art ceramics—is not only in itself different from anything else of its kind, but is noted for the wonderful dissimilarity in its own shapes, designs and colors. Each artist vies with his fellows in seeking entirely new inspirations for his designs. And the measure of his success bespeaks limitless resources at his command.

Hours could be spent in viewing the products of the Pickard Studios with much the same interest that holds one's attention in an art gallery.

Pickard China may be seen in the exhibits of
Jordan Marsh Company

THE HOUSEHOLD

MOTIF PRETTY FOR LINGERIE CELERY GOOD IN SOUP OR SALAD

Graceful outline to be embroidered



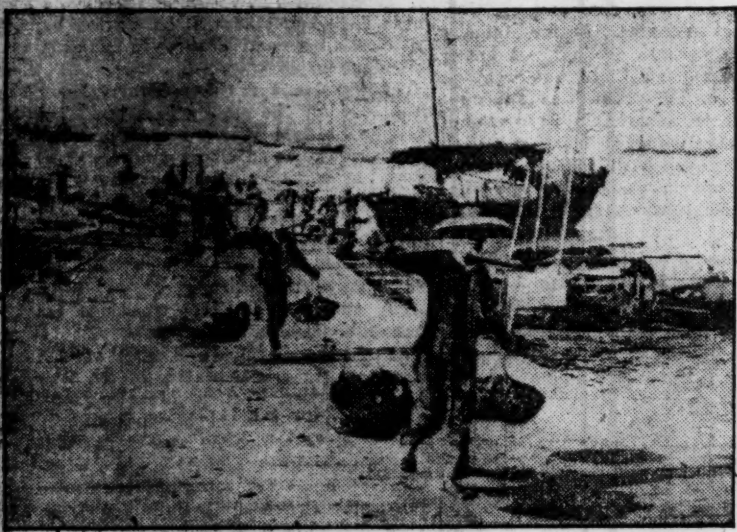
This motif may be used with good effect on a night dress, corset cover or chemise. The ribbon and flowers should be worked solid with the dots and leaves in eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

HOLES IN COVER

Perforated covers for the frying pan will prevent the grease from splattering on the stove, says Home Progress. The holes allow the steam to escape and do not prevent the food from browning. Any lid that will fit the frying pan may easily be perforated at home, with a nail, or any sharp tool and a hammer.

CHINESE CUSTOMS CHANGING

Disappearance of the mooncake



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Men and women engaged in unloading coal from the junks at Hongkong

AS IS perhaps well known, the moon occupies a special place in the regard of the Chinese, writes a Hongkong contributor to the Monitor. It has its particular festival, one of the most popular of the year, and is worshipped in autumn on the first full moon after the autumn solstice. By that time the weather is generally cool and fine, and in various ways the natives make the most of the pleasant time. Those who can afford it go off to the monasteries in the hills for a few days, while those who cannot make an effort to keep up the gaiety associated with this festival. None are so poor but that they share in the mooncakes which are seen everywhere at this time. Boats hang out paper lanterns of fanciful designs, and in practically every house young and old seem to gaze in endless delight on wonderful creations suspended from bamboo, these lanterns taking the form of fish, dragons, roosters, etc. But there are now changed days in China. The new regime seems deter-

mined to make the breach with the past, as represented by the revolution and the establishment of the republic, as wide as possible, and while it does not, at least in the south, say that the moon festival shall not be kept, as it did in regard to the worship of the god of fire, it has shown that it does not look with much favor upon the festival, and has issued orders that the famous mooncakes shall not be made and sold as in former years. The reason assigned for this is that these cakes are considered to be unsuitable for food.

It is true that these cakes are fearfully and wonderfully made and it is also true that the younger section of the Chinese community buy them and eat them in large numbers, but whether there is anything in them which is specially unsuitable for eating, more than other kinds of food the Chinese indulge in, is not easy to state. The children are delighted with these cakes, and the young people of the latest republic will be disappointed that they have been deprived of one of their old joys.

NEAT HEMS

It is often difficult to make a neat-looking hem on a skirt or coat made of very thick cloth, for unless it can be pressed very flat with a heavy iron, and sometimes even then, there will be an unsightly lump or bulge at the point where the material is turned in at the top of the hem and stitched.

A good plan to follow when using thick material for a garment, says the Philadelphia North American, is to turn up the hem perfectly flat, without using any baste or tape in the usual way; then baste a piece of tape the color of the material, or if the color cannot be matched, use black or dark material and white on light material over the raw edge of the hem and stitch it in place on both the upper and the lower edges.

By basting the tape in place the stitching can be done on the right side of the material, using the basting thread as a guide.

In case of a wide hem where the material has to be laid in little plaits at the top, it can be made to lie flat by pushing the hem down from the top and then lapping the material over,

thus making only two thicknesses of material instead of three, as would be the case with a plait.

Silk seam binding can be used instead of tape if you desire, but that does not wear so well as tape and will have to be replaced when worn through.

WIRE GRIDDLES

Buy a piece of ordinary wire screening and have it cut up into squares to serve as griddles on the gas stove when using saucepans too small to rest on the racks over the burners, says a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. You do not have to wait for them to heat through and they are very light to handle. Brass wire netting is more durable than ordinary screen, if obtainable.

IRON WRONG SIDE

When ironing between buttons on a shirt waist, says the Minneapolis Tribune, place the buttons down on a folded towel and iron on wrong side. The result will be very pleasing to both ironer and wearer.

TASKS FOR MEN

Make a list for the men in the household when you want their help about the house, jotting down as you think of them those tasks which are too hard or otherwise unsuitable for women to do, says a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. Such a list might read somewhat like this: "Bread knife is dull. Hall window sticks. Box on porch to be put in cellar," etc. Keep the list where the men will see it. Even if there is no man about the house it will be well to make such a list just the same, and when there seem to be enough odd jobs to warrant it hire a man or boy to do them.

And much liked plain and crisp

CELERY properly belongs to the parsley family, and in the early stages of its usefulness for food was largely cultivated for salads and to be eaten raw, the bleached leaf-stalks being especially nice for these, says the Modern Priscilla. While acceptable at all seasons, it is at its best after frost falls.

Celery au naturel—Scrape the outside stalks to remove any dark specks, cut off the green tops and the roots, lay in cold water until near serving time. Split the stalks in three with a sharp knife, being careful not to break them. Serve in goblet-shaped salad glasses or in long celery dishes with crushed ice.

To crisp celery—Let it lie in ice water two hours before it is served. To fringe the stalks, stick several coarse needles into a cork and draw the stalk half-way from the top through the needles several times and lay in the refrigerator to curl and crisp.

Stewed celery—Cut the coarse pieces of celery and end of stalks, using the fine leaves also, into inch lengths. Pour over these sufficient boiling water nearly to cover. Stew about one hour, which should make it quite tender. If the water is not all absorbed, pour off and add one pint of white sauce. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Boiled celery—For this prepare the celery by cutting into pieces four inches long, tie in bunches and put on to boil. When it is done untie the bunches, have ready some nicely toasted bread in slices, lay on each slice the celery. It is best to add the salt when the celery is boiling. Pour over each portion a dressing made of one cupful of rich milk or cream, one quarter teaspoonful of salt and a small lump of butter.

Cream of celery soup—Two pounds of veal (a small slice of ham or ham bone is an improvement, but not really necessary), one large bunch of celery, one pint new milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one onion, one teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water, three quarts of water, salt and pepper to season. Chop the meat, fry the onion, after it is minced, in the butter until a light brown. Chop the celery, cover with the water and season and simmer. As soon as the celery is soft rub through a sieve and stand aside. Let the meat cook to shreds, which will require about four hours, then strain, add the sugar and the celery with the milk, and when at boiling point stir quickly in the dissolved cornstarch and the butter. Boil up once; serve hot.

Luncheon celery—Make cones by packing small ice cream dippers with a layer of cottage cheese all around the inside of the dipper. Chop fresh, tender celery quite fine and mix it thoroughly with some good mayonnaise dressing. Fill the center with this. Turn the screw of the dipper so that the contents may fall gently on a white lettuce leaf, having

previously placed the leaves on small service plates, garnish each cone with a tiny sprig of celery.

Celery salad—Use the roots as well as the stalks, both blanched and green, having washed and cut these into small pieces. Season with a little salt, pepper and vinegar. Garnish with French or mayonnaise dressing. Apple cups and cucumber boats are very attractive as receptacles for this salad. Serve soon after the mixing, as the vinegar toughens the celery.

VARIETY IN FRUITS

In an article entitled "What Varieties of Fruit to Set," published in the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the author reports some of the work being done at the horticultural department of the state experimental station at Geneva, New York. Following is a table taken from the article which gives a list of the number of varieties of the different fruits which are actually in the station collection at the present time:

Kind	Varieties
Apples	513
Apricots	50
Blackberries	32
Cherries	35
Currants	30
Grapes	282
Gooseberries	32
Nectarines	33
Plums	201
Peaches	121
Pears	121
Quinces	10
Raspberries	54
Strawberries	106
Total	2004

CARE OF THE STOVE

Before polishing the stove, wash it with vinegar, says Home Progress. This removes all grease, leaving the surface smooth, and keeps the blacking from burning off so quickly, saving much time and labor. A little sugar added to the blacking is a good thing to try.

To clean the nickel on stoves and ranges, take a woolen cloth, wipe the spot from the bottom of the teakettle, and with this rub the nickel. If there is grease or other dirt, first remove this with a damp cloth rubbed well with soap.

Zinc is best cleaned with hot soapy water, then polished with kerosene and coal ashes.

STEW IMPROVED

Old-fashioned beef stew, with which we are all familiar, and which when made right and filled with vegetables is really delicious, may be made more so, says the Minneapolis Tribune, by adding a cup of stuffed olives, a dash of paprika and a teaspoonful of minced parsley just before serving.

ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 15

Why don't we fill this costly space with items of goods and quotations? Is that question in your mind too? Because we wish you to know all about the store—its ethics as well as its values.

The SHEPARD Store is making a moral and material progress—a moral progress, which calls into exercise, whenever there is occasion for it, a BUSINESS CONSCIENCE. It is

making a moral progress that rises above cant.

The material progress may be seen everywhere. And there will be more to see as the days pass.

In short, the progress of the Store is a manifest approach toward the realization of that golden age of retailing when the interest of buyer will be the dominating thought of seller.

(Continued Monday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

JELLIED BOUILLON

MANY of the well-known meat stock preparations now on the market are more satisfactory than those made at home. Prepare according to directions. If the bouillon is to be served jellied heat it and add gelatine which has been soaked in a little cold water, a teaspoonful to each cupful of bouillon. Then pour it into the cups in which it is to be served, season with salt and pepper and place on ice to harden.

EGG SALAD

Line the salad bowl with lettuce; separate six hard-boiled eggs; the whites are sliced fine and put on the lettuce leaves, and the yolks are put in fruit press or potato ricer and put over the whites. If you do not have a fruit press or potato ricer, put through wire strainer. Then pour over one half cup French dressing. If you gave a few red beets one half cup or more, chop fine and put around the edge as a garnish.

ESCALLOPED CORN

Take one can corn, one half cup of milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one third teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of sugar. Dot with bits of butter on top. Bake 30 minutes in a rather slow oven, but let it brown delicately.

DAISY EGG SALAD

Cook eggs until hard. Plunge into cold water to remove the shell readily. Cut into halves lengthwise strips and dispose on a bed of curly or head lettuce to represent the daisy. Force the yolk through a puree sieve to represent the yellow center and place over it a spoonful of mayonnaise or boiled dressing. Allow an egg and a half for each serving.

ROASTED CLAMS

Wash the clams, lay them unopened in a baking dish and set the dish on the top of the range. Cook until the shells open wide, then remove the upper shells and transfer the lower—each with the clam and the juice still in it—to a hot platter. Squeeze upon each clam a few drops of lemon juice, and add seasoning of salt and pepper and serve in the shells. Garnish the center with sprigs of parsley. Serve with tomato ketchup.—Richmond News Leader.

MINCE MEAT

Now is the time for making the mince-meat to be used later, as it should be made long enough previous to use to allow the flavors to become well blended. This is a tried recipe, says the Commonwealth: Two large bowls of finely minced cooked beef, four even bowlfuls (using same bowl throughout) of chopped apples, one and one half bowlfuls of seeded Malaga raisins, and one bowlful of best currants, about one third of a pound of citron sliced very thin, one small teacupful of finely chopped suet, grated rind and juice of two lemons, one bowlful of brown sugar, one half cupful of best New Orleans molasses, a small glass of unfermented grape juice and enough of the beef boiling water to moisten; two teacupfuls each of mace and cinnamon, one teacupful of ground cloves, two whole nutmegs, and salt to taste.

COLORED CAPS

A rather daring departure has been made in the matter of boucior caps, says the Indianapolis News. Aside from the finest Irish linen and lace of the same manufacture, colored ribbons are now being run through the lace openings at the bottom of the cap, and in some cases caps of gayly colored linen, with white lace, are being shown. This is strikingly new, because of the fact that white has always been the predominating color for a morning cap. In the colored caps Irish linen is not being used. These caps may last, but it is unlikely, as milady is discriminating and may refuse to depart from the elegant white linen cap.

LACE CRIB QUILT

Irish lace is widely used for baby garments, and may be seen on all the little things from wee shoes to tiny hats, and particularly on the coats, says the Indianapolis News. One of its newest uses is for a crib quilt unlined. This is made entirely of the Irish lace, with wide slits in it, through which a broad pale blue satin ribbon runs.

Among the opera glass bags is one made with a coin purse at the side and a tiny mirror in the bottom.

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There is nothing more cheery these long, cool November evenings than to sit in the soft glow of one of our beautiful lamps. We are very fortunate in being able to display over 400 different styles for parlor, reception hall, den, boudoir and chamber at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$100.00.

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A beautiful calendar of 52 pages with a good thought verse or quotation for each day in the year. The selections of sentiments are especially beautiful, as well as new.

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This calendar is for sale by the Book and Art Exchanges throughout the world.

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TURKEY DRESSINGS

Butternut and Potato Dressing—Add to one quart of mashed and beaten potatoes one quart of fine bread crumbs, one and one-half cupfuls of butternut or walnut meats blanched and chopped, a level teaspoonful of salt, half a teacupful of pepper, one tablespoonful of mixed herb dressing, a half cupful of cream and a beaten egg. Fill the openings of the bird, sew the skin together and roast the turkey breast down.

Sausage Stuffing—Cook for five minutes in the frying pan half a teacupful of finely minced onion and one quarter cupful of butter; add one-fourth pound of sausage meat and cook three minutes longer. Cook and mash some sweet potatoes and add to the above about one and one-half cupfuls of the potato, while very hot; season with two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley; salt and pepper to taste; heat all this to the boiling point and add half a cupful of stale bread crumbs, working all together, and fill the carcass with the dressing.—Commoner.

VEIL RENEWED

If the stiffness is out of your veil, and it is still good, wrap it around a pasteboard roll, stretching full width and steam, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Let it dry on the roll and it will be as good as new.

THIS IS A DIRECT FACTORY BRANCH HERE

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Built in the heart of Automobiledom

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Our interest in your contentment begins after the sale has been made.

Detroit Electric is not only the most beautiful examples of automobile designing in line, luxury and finish, but, more important still, when you purchase yours you buy into the great Detroit Organization.

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FACTORY MACHINERY AND FACILITIES

BRING EDUCATION TO CHILD IS MOTTO IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bay State Board Quits the Beaten Path and Adopts Methods of Instruction of Its Own

ECONOMIC GAINS

While Work Is Too New for Specific Returns a General Conservation Already Is Evident

Nowhere is the attempt to bring education to the child rather than the child to education more conspicuous than it is in the efforts of the Massachusetts board of education in its vocational and industrial work. Instead of confining itself to the educational highway, establishing schools to which all may come, and to which many do, but many more do not, it goes into the byways, seeking those toiling by the wayside and bringing to them the means for climbing higher the ladder of economic progress. The results are expected to be far-reaching. They are expected to bring large economic gains to the state. It is looked upon as a means of conservation. The work is too new for specific returns, but there is no doubt that they will be favorable.

As things have been of recent years the girl or boy who left school at 14 to go to work seldom made much of his after life. The great majority of them become drifters, an expense to the community and unsatisfactory to themselves. The thought now is to develop their energies and talents, increase their efficiency and productive power, and thereby not only make them more contented and worthy citizens but add to the wealth of the land.

Massachusetts Sets Example

In Massachusetts it is said, "What resource have we but our manufacturing? It is an economic necessity for us to train workers to carry them on." As it is found other parts of the country are looking to Massachusetts for industrial leaders, foremen and superintendents, the question becomes even more important if there are to be efficient men to take the places of those who go away.

Back of this broader question it is pleasing to note that it was the need of the individual who first prompted work of this kind. It was the development of this idea that opened the eyes to see its wider significance.

As factory conditions are today, a boy can hardly receive a trade training in such a place. He is hired for a certain kind of work. He probably has no opportunity to learn any other, and so long as he does that well his employer has no interest in advancing him to something else. Educators now believe it their duty to look out for the boy. They mean to give him an opportunity to advance, and then, following him into the shop, see that he does. This means the active cooperation of the employer. All work aside from the straight day school means that, and even it is calling for the cooperation of the employer more and more, and following its graduates out into the commercial world.

Massachusetts started in 1908 with a regular day school, establishing the first at New Bedford. Such a school means one in which the pupil receives his entire training within the school proper. He attends it in the same way and under the same conditions that he would attend an elementary or high school. It is for those pupils who can afford or can manage to devote to the two, three or four years required to take the course of training with no thought of wage.

There are now such day schools in Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Somerville, Westfield, Northampton as well as New Bedford, all having a full complement of pupils and turning out graduates able to progress in their chosen callings.

Get Places for Pupils

After being in the school for two years some teachers try to find a pupil a place in shop or factory where he can have practical experience in his chosen work under actual trade conditions, spending part of his time at the shop and part at the school. But this is wholly an individual and private matter.

While these schools meet an evident need there is still a large class whom they do not reach. It has been found that the average child going to work at 14 years has an earning capacity of about \$250 a year. In some families this seems too big to be passed by. The boy must go to work. In some instances it is the boy himself who so chooses. He refuses to continue at school. He insists upon having work. To meet this condition several ideas are in operation. Differentiated as they are, their common aim is to assist the individual boy or girl in the best possible way, the differences made possible or necessary by varying conditions.

Such schools are loosely called part-time schools, but the term is capable of so many interpretations it is possible the Legislature will be called upon to give an exact definition of them as it was obliged to do with the so-called vocational schools.

According to Charles R. Allen, agent of the Massachusetts board of education, charged with the promotion of in-

dustrial education, a part-time school is one which takes pupils from the industries for allied instruction during business hours, the school and the shop remaining two distinct institutions, the pupils going from one to the other and back again. The two institutions may cooperate with each other but there is no closer union. A course of this character is one of the activities of the Worcester school.

A full-time school is one, says Mr. Allen, in which the school exercises full responsibility for the training of its pupils whether given entirely under the school roof or not. Schools of this character, but differing in kind, are conducted at Beverly and Quincy, where each has a large dominant industry, in the one town shoe-making machinery and the other ship-building. At Beverly the school shop is set up within the factory. The boy does not go into the factory at all. His work is entirely distinct from that in the big rooms beyond, yet he is doing factory work all the time. The instructor goes out into the factory, picks out of all the work there a task he thinks his pupils can do, and has it turned over to them. The boys are doing, therefore, actual trade work, for they are paid, but do it under the conditions and control of the school. After one week in the shop the same teacher takes the same group of boys into the school proper conducted in a separate school building nearby, and there with the assistance of other instructors, they are given a week of allied mathematics, drawing, English and other academics.

Earn Wages at Start

Having an earning capacity at the start, the boy is enabled at this school to continue his trade education at the same time that he is contributing to the support of himself or his family, and under what are believed to be better conditions than the strictly part-time school. That the plan is satisfactory there can be no doubt, for the school has been recently increased. The manufacturer finds that the waste from unskilled labor is greatly reduced, and the child that his earning powers increase rapidly.

Quite a different idea was put into operation at Quincy this autumn. There the boy goes from the school into the actual shop, but as a pupil of the school, the school maintaining supervision of his training and assuming responsibility for it. As in Beverly, this means a close cooperation between school and employer, but in Beverly the instruction is given by the school itself, while in Quincy the instruction is given by the shop under the supervision and approval of the school, employer, superintendent, foremen and fellow workmen working with the school authorities. Here also, the boy alternates between the shop and school, spending first a week in school and then one in the shop.

Neither the Beverly nor the Quincy plan would do for all places. They're special schools, developed from special conditions and needs. In Worcester where there are diversified industries, the school runs its own shops. This is also true of New Bedford, Westfield, Newton, Springfield, Lowell, Somerville and Lawrence.

In all schools the shop or training experience is found to be an effective teaching approach. It is made the basis of academic study. Boys who do not like academics but are interested in their industrial work, find in it a necessity for certain academic knowledge. They accordingly attack it with a purpose wholly lacking when the problem of and by itself is the only thing seeming to be involved. The relation of the diameter of a wheel to its revolutions may seem complicated and unnecessary as an unrelated task out of the arithmetic, but when it has to do with an actual operation in hand, it is no longer a theory but an actuality and the boy sets himself to master it.

To some boys it illumines academics as a new world. Not all boys can be said to take even an interest in these studies, but every boy who likes his industry sees a necessity for the technical side and applies himself to it if he wishes to succeed. From this is bound to come a cultural element. More and more attention is being given this, as it is found that it can be done advantageously.

"No single step taken by the Massachusetts board in developing programs of vocational education has been more profitable than that of inaugurating a preliminary period given almost exclusively to practical training," says Dr. David Snedden, the commissioner of education for Massachusetts. "It thus lays the foundations for subsequent study of the related arts which are intended to enhance the general vocational capacity of the pupil."

How System Works

This idea puts the pupil at once into the shop and keeps him there for the first few months, giving him time exclusively to practical work on various productive enterprises. His academic work, mathematics, drawing and English, are given to him on the floor of the shop, not as studies, but as a part of the job in hand. In this way the pupils begin to enter into the spirit of the workshop so that they take hold with greater vigor when closer application to academics is introduced.

Through experiments conducted along these lines, it has been found that the old method of giving the pupil an opportunity to try himself out at several industries to find the one to which he is best suited is a waste of time. A boy entering a school of this character knows pretty well what he wants to do when he enters. So, if he wants to be a carpenter, they put him at carpentry, if a machinist, into the school's machine shop and so on. A watch is kept and if the choice seems an unsuitable one a change is made, but in the last year, of the 700 or more boys so entered into the schools only two per cent. were dissatisfied with their choice.

While emphasis is placed upon the industrial and technical side, sight is not lost of the immense advantage to the community as well as to the child of

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

HISTORY as an interesting and absorbing subject, as a development of personal observation and experience, rather than as an extraneous subject with ugly facts that must be memorized, as it so often is, is the goal aimed at in the Elihu Greenwood school in Hyde Park by Louis P. Nash, the master.

He has not yet worked it out carefully, but is experimenting with it, correlating it with certain specified work of the school which he adapts and amplifies. He begins with the kindergarten babies, making use of the walks they take almost every pleasant day. They go to see birds and flowers, tree, brooks and people, but there is no reason why they should not make observations that are specific as well as general. They can "learn" the neighborhood. This comes more and more marked and definite through the grades and then come to the time when the pupils make a map plan of their desks, drawn to a scale, then of the school room, the school yard and at length of the neighborhood, its streets, parks, buildings.

When it comes to telling what their fathers do, some in one factory, some in another, and others in stores, they begin to learn products and what relation these have to the people. It is interesting to know that waterproof goods are made there, and some of the fathers help to turn them out; also that one of the oldest paper mills in the country is close by.

As things develop classes are taken out to make a map of the Blue Hill and study its contour, then to the Mattapan basin, the glory and despair of geologists. By the time the children reach the fourth grade they have a pretty good idea of ward 26, in which the school is situated, and can write a "story" about it sufficiently definite to give useful information to any one who might inquire. They can draw a map of it, describe its features and characteristics, its industries, its people, and other interesting things. In the higher grades they reach out to broader horizons until the whole city of Boston is covered.

When the children who began in the kindergarten graduate from the eighth grade it is expected that they shall have acquired a deep and searching knowledge of their own city. The history of Boston touching upon that of the entire country this knowledge will be far reaching, but the best thing about it is, that it is based upon actual observation and carries with it a substratum of observed knowledge and experience that gives it force and serves as an effective background and impulse for the further extension of the work.

As Mr. Nash has been at the Elihu Greenwood school but a short time there has been no opportunity to more than begin, but these beginnings are yielding large returns in the way of mental alertness and enthusiasm which seem to give an edge to the child's faculties.

CONTESTS IN SPELLING

The boys in the two sixth grade classes of the Nathan Hale school are preparing for a spelling contest to be held in December. Spelling has jumped into high favor in consequence.

All the grades are interested in spelling. Since the Dudley Record came into existence and anybody is liable to have his writings appear in print if they are only good enough, correct spelling has assumed an importance if never possessed before. Bad spelling counts against otherwise good work, and should a badly spelled word be unfortunate enough to get through it shows up conspicuously in print.

PRINTING PRESS AWAITED

The boys of the Warden school in Charlestown are eagerly awaiting a printing press and type that have been promised for their school. The press has proved so helpful at the Dudley school as well as having given the boys so much pleasure that the Warren boys are expected to derive both fun and profit out of theirs. They have not decided whether they will have a paper.

BOYS BUSY AS PRINTERS

Manuel Segal has been appointed leader of the orchestra of the Boston industrial school for boys.

The shop at the Dudley school in which the Record is printed is being found useful in facilitating the work in other directions than that in which it was first intended. The boys have printed a number of leaflets for use in the school to enable teachers and pupils to do work previously impossible. Recently the boys have been printing hundreds of leaflets with spelling words that have come up in the regular work of the classes. Each child gets a leaflet bearing those for his grade. Each word is divided properly into syllables. In the fourth grade list are found such words as cyl-in-der, mountain, sud-den-ly, veg-e-table, el-e-va-tor, and other of like difficulty. Thus the hard words in the regular lesson are

four years more than most of them would have spent under the direction of instructors who can guide them through the formative period. Lessons in ethics are given no specific place on the programs, but instructors are expected to make them a strong though incidental feature of their teaching. Honest work and honest living are almost as great a part of the intent of the industrial school as the ability to forge, hammer, make a shoe or sew a seam.

The larger idea of the shop training is beyond the technical ability involved, and the honest application of it to honest ends. It is to get a perceptive interest in the trade as a whole, and rouse the pupil to his most progressive endeavor. In most places where day industrial schools of any kind are in operation, evening classes also are conducted for older pupils.

given an added emphasis. As only those boys who are advanced in their studies are allowed to work in the printing shop the work serves as a spur to effort and in itself is an educator, as can be seen by the list of words given above.

ATTENDANCE IS PROMPT

If William Shakespeare had been standing anywhere in Polk street between 8.30 and 8.45 any morning, or at 1.15 in the afternoon on any school day in the last two weeks he would have blushed to think he ever wrote lines about the boy lagging on his way to school. At first the children walked leisurely enough, but as the hands of the clock approached the quarter of, and the quarter past, nothing stopped them, not even a pony attached to the cunningest little cart imaginable. No! it had but a glance, with sometimes the tribute of a fleeting sigh. On the little feet sped to the James A. McDonald school, hats and coats were taken off and their owners triumphantly seated themselves at their desks before the sound of the bell.

Miss Elizabeth J. Doherty, who has grade three, explains the situation. She says that up to three or four weeks ago Shakespeare was all right in what he said. In fact, things were worse than he stated. Hard as she tried to make it attractive in the schoolroom the children would come loitering in. At length she hit upon a scheme. They would be "Giants" and "Red Sox" and see who would have the most children to get to school on time. The little girls were made Red Sox and the little boys were named the Giants. The children were delighted. At once the streets were cleared at the time they ought to be. One of the most important feats of the day has come to be to get to school on time.

COBBLING IS TAUGHT

In order to make the work of the school as practical as possible and to bring out self-efficiency the older boys and girls of the Prescott school in Charlestown are taught to mend and cobble. Clothes that need patching and darning, and shoes that need to be soled and patched are brought to the school, put in as good condition as the small workers can put them, and made to serve them longer.

"Self-efficiency," says the master, Maurice J. O'Brien, "should be the aim of all education. In reaching for the larger things we should not forget the lesser. Taking care of what we have and making the most of them leads to better things. Mending has an ethical and vocational value and also trains fingers and directs the mentality. It means higher standards, better homekeeping." The children of this district are mostly those of the second and third generation from those who came to this country from other lands and settled perhaps in the North End.

DR. DAVID SNEDDEN ELECTED PRESIDENT BY SUPERINTENDENTS

Taking an advanced stand on educational questions, electing Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts to the presidency, and having a balance of \$100 in the treasury, the members of the New England Association of School Superintendents who attended its ninety-first session in Boston yesterday, have begun another year to promote efficiency among schools and school men.

The resolutions were to the effect that there should be provided in high schools a course of study specially designed to give preparation for normal school work and recommended the lengthening of the required course of study for those to go to normal schools by the addition of at least one year thereto. Approval was included for pensions to teachers and automatic retirement, social center work and continuation schools. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Stanley H. Holmes, New Britain, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, Valentine Almy, Cranston, R. I.; members of executive committee, D. H. Perkins, Portland, Me.; Charles W. Bickford, Manchester, N. H.; B. W. Tinker, Watertown, Conn.; F. E. MeFeo of Woonsocket, R. I.

Standing committees announced by the chair are: Necrology, O. H. Adams of Raymond, N. H.; Chester R. Stacy of West Yarmouth, Mass.; W. F. Miner of Barrington, R. I.; educational progress, William W. Andrew of Salem, Mass.; Samuel P. Willard of Colchester, Conn.; S. C. Hutchinson of Montpelier, Vt.; legislative enactments, state commissioners of the six New England states, David Snedden, Massachusetts; Payson Smith, Maine; Henry C. Morrison, New Hampshire; Mason S. Stone, Vermont; Charles D. Hine, Connecticut; Walter E. Ranger, Rhode Island; resolutions, Stanley H. Holmes of New Britain, Conn.; D. H. Perkins of Portland, Me.; James H. Van Sickle of Springfield, Mass.

Frank F. Murdock, principal of the State Normal school at North Adams, Mass., gave a talk on normal school extension courses at the afternoon session and Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston's schools, talked on improvement of teaching during service.

MAY SPEND \$1,000,000

KANSAS CITY—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, owner of the refinery at Sugar Creek, expects to nearly double the capacity of the plant there by adding another \$1,000,000 to the present investment of \$1,600,000.

FINE RUGS

Oriental Rugs are today an indispensable feature of the well-appointed home. Their many advantages over other kinds of floor coverings are so manifest that comment is superfluous. Long ago we recognized the inevitable trend of decorative taste and year after year have increased our stock

At the present time our Oriental Rugs represent an investment of over \$225,000

We carry rugs in all sizes and in all qualities from the Anatolian 18 in. x 36 in. selling for 3.00 to the magnificent Sarouk 14 ft. x 20 ft. and costing 2200.00.

It would seem nigh impossible to fail in getting a suitable rug to fill any demand from this enormous assortment

The Largest Stock in New England
Jordan Marsh Company

VICEROY OF INDIA WILL MAKE STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—Though the chief commissioner of the new province of Delhi was constituted as long ago as Oct. 1, the government of India will not formally assume charge of it until Dec. 23, when the viceroy will make his state entry into Delhi, which will then become its headquarters of the government of India.

In his speech at the last meeting of the supreme legislative council the viceroy announced that, in order to reduce expenses, the government had decided to take to Delhi as small a staff as possible, consonant with the carrying out of the more immediate work.

He went on to point out that in the provision of temporary buildings they had confined themselves to those only which were absolutely necessary, but they fully believed that when the new city was completed a public use would be found for these temporary buildings. Even if no public use was found for them there was every reason to suppose that the government would realize almost their full value for their outlay, supposing they were willing to part with the buildings.

Lord Hastings then proceeded to say that several schemes had been put forward for the laying out of the new city, one of them, it was interesting to note, by an Indian, but no definite decision would be taken in the matter till the return of the experts in December. He was also glad to learn that a number of Indians as well as Europeans had entered for the open price competition for designs for the four different classes of bungalows that would be required.

Meanwhile preparations were being actively pushed on, so that, as soon as the plan of the new city had been decided upon, building operations might be carried out with energy and without delay.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO BE SENT INTO TROPICAL AMERICA

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—More than 25 years ago Prof. Carl Eigenmann, then a student at Indiana University, began a study of the fish of tropical America. The work has been interrupted from time to time by interest in other things, but in the last few years more time has been devoted by the department of zoology of Indiana University to this subject, says an Indianapolis newspaper. Eight expeditions have been sent to tropical America in the last 10 years from the university, and Professor Eigenmann has been chiefly instrumental in planning other extensive expeditions to tropical America.

The first to go to South America from the university was W. J. Moenkhaus. He went into the service of the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and was not directly sent by the university.

Another extensive expedition is being planned to go to South America as soon as some Colombian reports, now in preparation, are finished. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Egeen of Saskatoon, Canada, have promised to make the expedition possible, and it will be a joint expedition of Indiana University and the University of Saskatchewan.

The training of the successful zoolo-

gists is not the only outcome from the zoological studies of tropical America," says Professor Eigenmann. "The greatest achievement of the building of the Panama canal is the proof that the tropics can be made habitable to the man of the temperate zone. But the building of the canal itself was made possible by the rapid strides in the study of zoology between the failure of the French and the entrance of the Americans at Panama. France failed, not so much because she did not have the engineers and machines, but because the relation of the fauna was not understood. It is remarkable to contemplate that more money is being spent in cleaning out cave-ins at the canal than has been spent in the century for the study of zoology which made the canal possible.

"The successful sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone makes South America the true land of tomorrow, not the manana of old, but the promised land which will harbor untold millions of men. It is worth while to be associated with the exploration and study of a continent at its awakening."

In 1902 Professor Eigenmann went to Cuba with one of his students, Oscar Riddle. In 1903 he went to Cuba, once with J. W. Beede, now professor of geology at Indiana University; the second time with one of his students, John Haseman. In August of 1904 he once more went to Cuba with Mr. Hankinson. In 1905 two students, Mr. Haseman and Norman McIndoo, were sent to Cuba. Thirteen shorter papers and a part of a volume were based on these Cuban expeditions. The chief interest in the Cuban work was the fish with no developed eyes of the Cuban caves. In 1905, a student, Newton Miller, was sent to accompany State Forester Deam and E. B. Williamson into Guatemala. An expedition planned and urged by Professor Eigenmann was sent by the Carnegie museum of Pittsburgh to Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina. John Haseman, who had been one of his assistants in the Cuban trip, spent two and one half years covering this field. In 1908 Professor Eigenmann, with S. E. Shideler, now teaching fellow in Indiana University, as assistant, spent four months in making extensive collections in British Guiana, visiting, among other places, the famous Kaieteur falls. Two years later two students, M. M. Ellis and Mr. Tucker, were sent to Guiana. Beginning with 1904 Professor Eigenmann urged a biological survey of Panama, which was finally undertaken by the Smithsonian Institute in 1910. In an investigation of the strategic point of the biological problems centering about Panama, he went in December of last year to various parts of Colombia, south of Panama.

In all, more than 40 articles and books have been published on the topic by Professor Eigenmann and his students.

NEW ENGLAND TOURISTS SAIL

Many New England tourists sailed from New York today in the United Fruit Company's steamship Tivives, destined for various parts of the West Indies and Central America. The liner calls at Kingston and then proceeds to the canal zone, thence to Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Among the passengers were J. H. Baker, Mrs. J. H. Baker, L. D. Baker, S. H. Blanchard, Mrs. Blanchard, W. L. Burns, Miss F. Chandler, S. G. Jones, G. A. Page, Mrs. Page, B. M. Rockwood, B. Reep, and M. G. Williams of Boston; Ernest C. Higgins and Mrs. Higgins, of Hartford.

2240 ANIMALS CARED FOR

During the month of October the Animal Rescue League received 310 dogs and 1924 cats and kittens. Seventeen horses were taken from sales stables, auction rooms and bought from their owners, while still working on the streets.

RECOUNT OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICES IN BOSTON WARDS

Recount of all the votes cast for state treasurer, state auditor and attorney general in all the wards of Boston with the exception of ward 4, and a canvass of the votes cast for representatives in wards 23, 24 and 26 will be started by the election commissioners in Faneuil hall Monday, at 9.30 a. m.

The petition for the recount of the votes cast for the state offices was filed by John Sullivan of ward 19, representing the Democratic city committee. The recount in wards 23 and 26 was petitioned for by Francis Cummings and David Murray, the defeated Democratic candidates. Harrison H. Atwood, the defeated Republican candidate in ward 24, filed his own petition also.

The time for receiving petitions expired at 5 o'clock Friday. At the recount, held Friday of the votes cast for representative in the fifth Suffolk district, Chelsea, Maurice Caro, added another vote to his majority of four votes by which he was returned a winner over Mark Flaherty. In the recount of the votes cast for representative in the twenty-sixth Suffolk district, where William M. Robinson was elected over his opponent, Melvin B. Breath by 10 votes the former lost five votes.

It is said that Mr. Breath may file a petition with the supreme court to determine the validity of five of the votes cast.

According to a recount in Lynn Friday night of the votes for representative in the fourteenth Essex district, Charles McGhee, Democratic candidate, has tied William D. Fisher, Republican. Monday night a recount of the vote in town of Nahant will be made and if the tie continues a special election probably will be held.

PETITION AGAINST BUTLER COMPANY

J. R. Palmenberg & Son of New York today filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the William S. Butler & Company, Inc., of Boston, for \$255.94. Other petitions filed against the same company are the Monarch Waist and Dress Company of New York for \$231.35, the International Specialty Apparel Company, New York, \$195.75; a total of \$683.04.

It is alleged by the petitioners that the Butler Company, on Nov. 7, was placed in the hands of receivers, C. F. Weed and Melroy H. Gibson, and that on the same date the Butler Company applied on a credit bill for a receiver, Joseph Jacobs of Boston represents the petitioners.

WILBRAHAM TO BE BOYS' SCHOOL

WILBRAHAM—The eighty-seventh anniversary of Wilbraham Academy was celebrated yesterday by abolishing the coeducational system and reorganizing the institution as a boys' school. In the 87 years of its history 20,000 men and women have been graduated. The school today has an endowment of \$42,000.

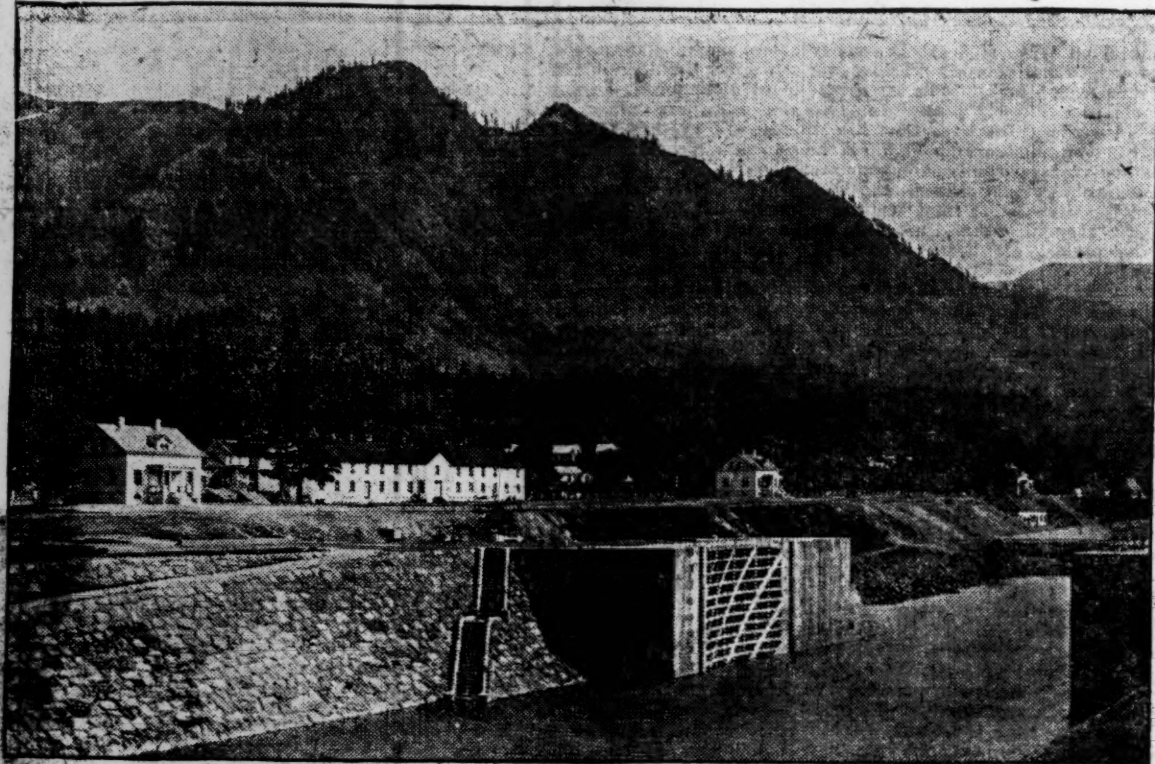
FACTORY PAY ROLLS GROW

BALTIMORE—A report submitted to Mayor Preston recently by the factory site commission shows an increase of 50 per cent in the annual pay-rolls of factories and manufacturing establishments generally in Baltimore since the fire of February 7 and 8, 1904.

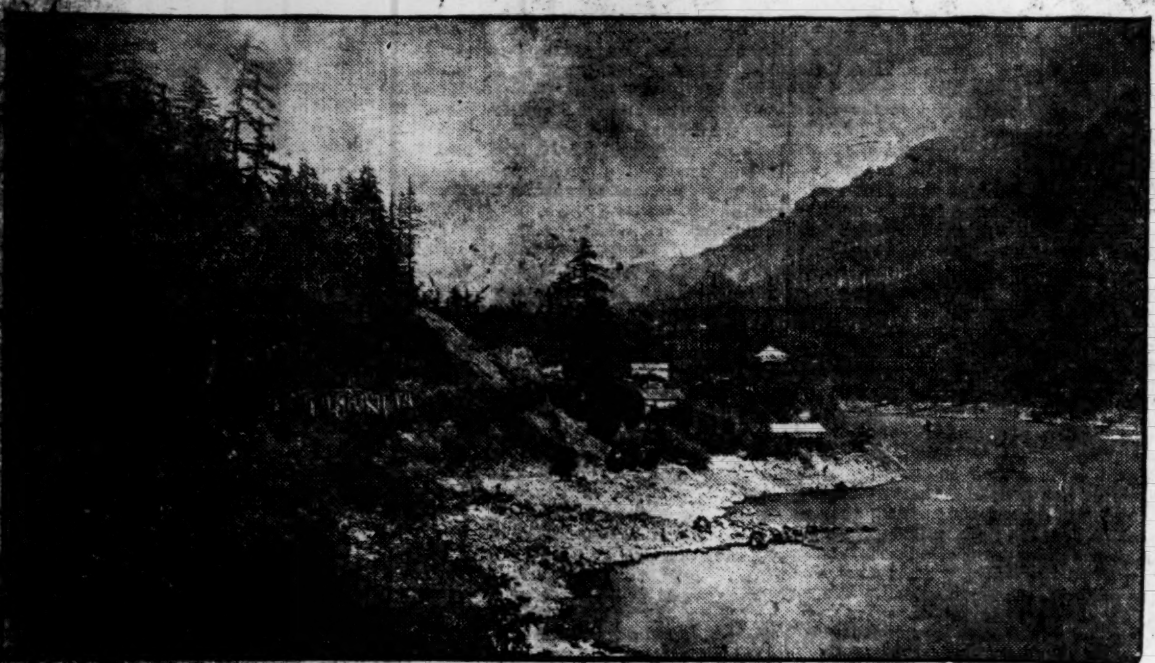
CANON HENSON IS GUEST

Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster Abbey was the guest of the Twentieth Century Club at a luncheon this noon. Congressman Samuel McCall spoke on the "Panama Canal Bill."

BEAUTY OF COLUMBIA RIVER IS DESCRIBED



Cascades of Columbia river, Oregon, locking steamers round cascades and making river navigable 50 miles farther upstream



Blockhouse built by General (then Lieutenant) Sheridan on point on Washington shore

Towering Mountains, Picturesque Waterfalls and Islands, and Other Objects Make Boat Trip Delightful

TOURIST TELLS OF IT

A VISIT to the Pacific Northwest would indeed be incomplete without taking the steamboat ride on the Columbia river from Portland to The Dalles.

Early on a bright sunny morning we boarded the steamer Bailey Gatzert and with about 600 tourists aboard swung out into the placid waters of the Willamette river. Almost immediately we passed the historic old warship Boston moored in the channel, famous as one of Admiral Dewey's vessels at the battle of Manila bay, and the ship that fired the first shot on that memorable morning. She is now used as the training ship of the Oregon naval militia. Her days of distinction are ended, and she looks out of place beside the modern cruiser Maryland which we passed farther down the river.

We passed through numerous bridges that span the Willamette, all teeming with traffic as the Portland hurries to his place of business. Under a slow bell we steamed down the harbor, with launches darting here and there, ponderous barges getting in the way, and between sailing vessels and tramp steamers from all parts of the world. We went close to the steamer Bear, crowded with passengers and about ready to sail for San Francisco.

Passing numerous suburban towns, manufacturing centers, and sawmills we steamed for 12 miles to the mouth of the Willamette river. Pretty homes dot the hillsides on the west bank. The stream is accessible to many forms of floating craft, and large numbers of the mosquito fleet dart here and there.

Vancouver, Wash., Is Old

The Columbia river is a mile wide. A short run up the stream brought us to Vancouver, on the Washington shore. Vancouver is one of the oldest settled towns in the Northwest, and was located by the Hudson Bay Company. For years it was the only distributing point for this whole country. The United States government maintains here what is said to be the finest military post in the country. Soon after leaving Vancouver a most impressive view of Mt. Hood is obtained. This mountain is one of the finest in the world, and as the view here is practically from tide water the full 12,000 feet is shown.

For the next 20 miles the river is clear, blue, glassy, dotted with islands, and in places is more than a mile wide. Nestling on the hillside in the distance are the little towns of Camas and Washougal. At Rooster rock we entered the highlands. Cameras were brought forth and field glasses put to the eyes, for the great gorge was before us. Rooster rock is close to the Oregon shore, and is distinguished by a singular and exquisite beauty, rather than by magnitude and grandeur. It is 350 feet high, and in form and color of rock and trees it is the most beautiful object on the river.

Magnificent marine views are obtained as our steamer heads across toward the Washington side to run close beside Cape Horn. Cape Horn is the most complete example of continuous basaltic formation on the Columbia. The first shelf rises sheer 200 feet out of the water, and is terraced back until a height of over 2,000 feet is attained. Over many vast upright rocks little falls take bold leaps, dissolving into spray before reaching the bottom. The boat dwindles to a mere pigmy beside its vast palisades. The Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway has bored a half mile tunnel under this rock, through what is said to be the hardest rock known. A short distance up the river from Cape Horn is Lone rock, in the middle of the river, 100 feet high and 200 feet wide. This rock is described in the journal of Lewis and Clark.

Fine Sights on River

Away off on the Oregon shore where the bank and moss covered rocks are one-third of a mile high, Horsefall fall, hangs in delicate mist, broken only once in a descent of 360 feet. All glasses are turned that way and exclamations of delight are heard. We are now coming into the midst of the scenery. We are close to the Washington shore, and a train speeds by, the train and boat exchanging greetings by sharp blasts of the whistle, while people from the observation platform wave kerchiefs.

Again we steam toward the Oregon shore, where Multnomah falls, 800 feet high and 32 feet broad at the top, looks like a hanging white ribbon of mist. This is the most beautiful fall along the river. Behind it the mountains rise for 3,500 feet, grand and abrupt, deeply wooded with firs, with their heads in a white cloud.

A half mile farther we come to Castle rock, standing in the middle of the river. It is of basalt, 1,200 feet high, and is nearly perpendicular on all sides. Its base covers 37 acres. At first sight one gets no perception of magnitude. For a long time it was regarded as impossible to reach the summit, and for many years a standing offer of \$1,000 was an inducement. At last, in 1901, Frank Smith, of the Regular line of steamers, with George Purser and Charles Church, accomplished the seemingly impossible and by ropes and staples and fingers and toenails scaled the walls and unfurled the flag where no foot had ever trod before. It is said that this is the most risky climb in the Northwest. A swift glimpse

Henry Siegel Co.

Announce

LINEN WEEK

Beginning Monday, Nov. 11th

A Sale of Table Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Cottons, at

Prices Lower Than Mill Quotations

Those who appreciate a saving of 25% to 40% on linens for their place of business or for home use are urged to attend this sale.

is caught of Oneonta gorge. A stream issues from cliffs that seem to meet. On the Oregon shore the cliffs are red and purple, and on their sides are dark green fir trees.

Stream Narrows

The river now becomes narrow, and for five miles is very rapid, Bonneville, named for the fir trader immortalized by Irving is passed. Large picnic grounds are there, and it is a favorite spot for campers. Just before reaching the Cascade locks, and on the Washington shore stands an old blockhouse, built by a young lieutenant in 1856 as a defense against the Kikikat Indians. The blockhouse is now in ruins, but the name of its builder has been fairly well preserved, for it is Sheridan.

We glide through the foaming rapids and enter the locks, built by the government. It was here that the fabled Bridge of the Gods stood, and the mountain to the north, Table mountain, is pointed out as the north abutment of the bridge. After spending 20 minutes in the locks the boat again moves on, and in a few minutes we are in the center of the cascades. Mitchell point, Shell mountain, Wind mountain, Bald mountain and Mt. DeHance each have their peculiarities. The lowest of these attains an altitude of 5,000 feet; the highest 5,000 feet. Hood river is passed at a mile distant, and again we see Mt. Hood, but from a different angle, and it looks like a strange mountain.

Memoose island, a desolate islet of basalt, stands in mid-channel, and is one of the most curious and interesting objects seen. It was one of the most noted places of the Indians. A large white marble monument which attracts the attention of the tourist is in memory of V. Trevelt. He was a prominent pioneer of The Dalles, and a great friend of the Indians.

A short, interesting ride brings us to The Dalles, the oldest town in this part of the country. Lewis and Clark found this a great fishing village, and it was a favorite transfer point for freight in pioneer days. It is now about 3:30 p. m. and we have come 120 miles on the steamer, so we catch the west bound train at 5 p. m. and at 8 o'clock arrive back in Portland, with the feeling that we have spent one of the greatest days of our lives.

ART NOTES

(Continued from page seven)

appropriateness. The jury will consist of instructors from the department of design, and the covers must be submitted by 10 a. m. Monday, Nov. 18.

INTERESTING ANTIQUES SHOWN

Recent additions to the art department of Shreve, Crump & Low Company include a gold-framed painting of the "Madonna and Child," attributed to Murillo. Another notable treasure is a bronze bust of Nero, excavated at the time of the '85 expedition. A large Venetian figure head belonging to the seventeenth century is also conspicuous, and a handsome marquetry table from the Madryn castle in Wales. The table belongs to the William and Mary period, and was the possession of Elihu Yale. Perhaps the most curious piece in the collection is a memorial to Shakespeare made of enameled silver with rock-

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SAVE \$10 TO \$12
Let me send you my Poultry Guide and Catalog to show you the 28 Speedy Queen Poultry—reason why it's the best incubator that can be built. Built to last 25 years and sold on a money-back guarantee. Write any National Bank in Lincoln about my standing or dealings. Distributing houses in extreme East and West must quick deliveries. Book free. Address F. M. WICK, INCUBATOR MAN, Box 165, Lincoln, Neb.

crystal columns. On either side of the figure of Shakespeare stands figures representing Tragedy and Comedy, and the whole is surmounted by a figure representing Drama and holding a small scroll containing a quotation from "Hamlet." Other articles of special interest in the collection are embroidered Russian peasant bonnets, an old crystal chalice of Bavarian origin, an English mirror lacquered in Chinese designs, a cabinet of rare Saxony figures, a Georgian mahogany desk well preserved, ceramics from Persia and China, French, German and English porcelains, and furniture of many periods and from many countries. In fact almost every European and oriental country is represented in this novel display.

PUPILS' SUMMER WORK EXHIBITED

The annual exhibition of summer work by the pupils of the Massachusetts Normal Art School was held Nov. 4 at the school. The pictures submitted consisted of quick pencil sketches, pen and ink, crayon, water color and oil studies.

On the first screen were hung compositions by Warren Newcomb of the junior class, which showed a decided bent for illustration and an appreciation of dramatic action. Next were sketches by Stanley Scott, including Old Nuremberg, Berlin and Paris street scenes that were particularly commendable for their simplicity.

George Dutch, also a junior, had a large exhibition of scenes of the Maine coast in its varying aspects. On the same screen were marines in oils and water colors by Rufus Harrington, a full-rigged ship in a stormy sea being

especially striking. Well done sketches of Ipswich and its river were exhibited by Bertha Walker of the senior class. An autumn scene by Miss Dorothy Bumstead, pictures of the ocean and Berkshire hills by Miss Dorothy French, portraits by Miss Isabel Marindin, pasture and rocky shore scenes by Khosrov Ajotian, pastels by Miss Barbara Watt, design work in costumes by Miss Bessie Pierce, and book covers by Edward Hoadley of the freshman class together with heads by Miss Engel and water colors by Mr. Baron completed a display which, taken as a whole, was pronounced very gratifying.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Free Sunday docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts will be conducted by Huger Elliott of the department of Egyptian art, and Philip L. Hale of the department of paintings. Mr. Elliott will speak in the lecture hall at 3 o'clock on "An Egyptian Column and Its Former Surroundings." At 3:45 Mr. Hale will speak in the Renaissance court on "The Paintings Purchased in the Summer of 1912."

MISS DUNBAR'S JEWELRY

Miss Jessie Ames Dunbar's exhibit of hand-made jewelry at the rooms of the Arts and Crafts Society is arousing favorable comment on account of its quaintness of design and the unusual variety of stones used. These include Mexican opals, blue moonstones, rose quartz, jade, pink tourmalines and yellow sapphires. Necklaces, bar pins and rings are shown, one of the latter being made of silver and gold and having the jewels arranged to represent a basket of flowers. The exhibit closes Tuesday afternoon.

SOUTH PASADENA HAS PRESERVED BOTH INDIVIDUALITY AND CHARM

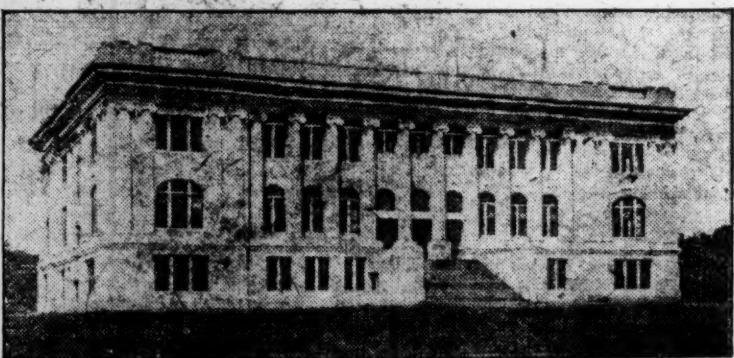
City Which Grew 364 Per Cent Between Censuses Is Proud of Its Progress and Its Civic Refinement

HOMES HANDSOME

SOUTH PASADENA, Cal.—This city, lies but a stone's throw beyond the borders of Los Angeles, the giant city of the Southwest, and its streets meet those of Pasadena, the wealthy city and winter resort, yet it nevertheless has achieved the feat of being a municipality possessed of an emphatic individuality and charm of its own. It is to this distinctive character, as well as to its ideal location and good moral atmosphere that South Pasadena is said to owe its phenomenal growth during the past 10 years—a growth that places it in the last census among towns of California in regard to rapid increase in population, its rate of gain being 364 per cent.

From the romance days, when the horses of the care-free caballero with their vivid blankets and silver-spangled accoutrements, pranced along the dusty highway, to these prosaic days with their continuous streams of convenient, if less picturesque, automobiles down the broad-paved boulevards, is a far cry which, after all, but marks the Aladdin-like progress the city has made from the old Rancho de Pasqual to the beautiful and modern town of beautiful homes, ample business buildings and handsome schools and churches.

It Came From Spaniards
Through many vicissitudes, tinged with the glamor of its early possessors, the land comprising what is now South Pasadena, has descended by grant and barter from the Spanish discoverers, with their vast individual holdings, to the happy home-makers of the present day, each with his bit of flowering land. The discoverers called the great expanse of golden poppy fields which they saw flung like a robe across the mountain's feet, "La Sabanilla de San Pasqual"—the altar cloth of the Easter ceremonies—and this name remained for a long time the designation of the ranch of which the land of South Pasadena was once a part. But if the golden altar cloth has been folded away from sight, there has been spread in its place the pure white altar cloths of peaceful and joyous homes.



High school building at South Pasadena, Cal.

United States. Other old land-marks have disappeared but almost every foot of ground has some story to tell. Instead of being handicapped, however, by its song and story, South Pasadena has used her picturesque past as a contrasting, scenic background for the modern motion picture story of enterprise and accomplishment.

Federation in Air

Recently, in common with its sister cities contiguous to Los Angeles, South Pasadena has been going through periodic throes of agitation in regard to consolidation or confederation, but whatever the ultimate plan of alliance, its citizens feel that it is in a position to demand advantageous terms by reason of its sturdy progress and its even brighter prospects for the future. To any such plan of cooperation South Pasadena would be a large contributor of the essential qualities of stability and prosperity.

Through its Chamber of Commerce it has recently been carrying on a very active propaganda for even better civic conditions and a tri-city commission is outlining plans for cooperation between South Pasadena, Alhambra and Pasadena for the handling of sewer and water supply problems. An unusual spirit of helpfulness is being aroused and locally the citizenship is being more strongly drawn together by ties of common interest.

Streets Are Flower-Lined

The town has many mecca of sight-seeing interest, but its residents take equal pleasure with its visitors in the attractive aspect of the flower-lined streets, set with lovely homes. Among other attractions are the Cawston osterich farm with its beautifully tropical gardens; the simple but charming residence of Mrs. James A. Garfield; Hotel Raymond with its unequalled situation and handsome grounds, the site given by a number of early residents of South Pasadena; the Arroyo Seco, spanned by a splendid new concrete bridge, besides



Typical residence, South Pasadena, Cal.

numerous magnificent homes and smoothly paved streets and roadways. But South Pasadena is, pre-eminently, a city of pretty, unpretentious homes with well-kept grounds and those who seek homes here and look for the proper rearing of their children will find that it enables freedom without vice. A thoroughly well-housed and equipped public school system is a source of pride and recently South Pasadena has been fortunate in the acquisition of an excellent school for girls. A handsome library, a new office building of white porcelain brick and a fine new Masonic building are among the edifices that give distinction to the business portion of the town.

When all its varied attractions are noted and analyzed and put in with the total of southern California's bewitching climate, there remains the fact that the town's chief assets is considered a peculiar quality of civic refinement coupled with genuine, wholesome Americanism. Its citizens regard it with significant loyalty and it bids fair to accomplish even greater growth and prosperity in the coming decades.

GUSTAV STICKLEY

The Craftsman

To make the opening of the New Craftsman Showrooms at 468 Boylston St. an event to be remembered, offers a limited number of

DINING SETS (8 pieces)
\$93.00 value for \$59.00

A VERY TIMELY THANKSGIVING OFFER

These sets each consist of eight pieces in the well-known Craftsman fumed oak, round dining table, 48 inches in diameter, extending to six feet, sideboard, china closet and five chairs, four straight and one arm, with leather seats. The number of these sets being limited, we recommend an early visit.

Our regular stock of dining room furniture made in the true Craftsman spirit, of rich fumed oak with copper mountings, comprises a wide range of designs from which to select and the several pieces may be had at these prices.

TABLES from.....\$36.00 to \$85.00 Each
SIDEBOARDS from.....\$28.00 to \$84.00 Each
CHINA CLOSETS from.....\$32.00 to \$45.00 Each
CHAIRS from.....\$4.75 to \$22.50 Each
ARM CHAIRS from.....\$10.75 to \$30.00 Each

468 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

AUCTION SALE
1,000 CHOICE AND ANTIQUE
ORIENTAL RUGS

On account of Persian Rug Company of No. 225 5th Avenue, New York. Collection must be sold regardless of cost.

SALE MONDAY, NOV. 11
At 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. and following days at same hours.

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Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., Lectures on Christian Science

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND ACTION REQUIRED TO PERFECT MANKIND

TRUTH OF BEING

Real Progress Which Implies That Human Conditions and Conduct Conform to the Only Worthy Ideal

Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture Friday evening on Christian Science under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, Judge Smith was introduced by the first reader of The Mother Church, John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., also said:

My Dear Friends: A study of the history and development of the world, and of Christianity in particular, shows that periodical reforms have awakened and advanced the thought of mankind step by step down to the present age, when human thought is found to be prepared for the greatest mental and moral advance in human history. This last progression, represented by Christian Science, is, therefore, a most orderly and inevitable awakening, and it is rapidly coming to be thus understood by the thinking world.

Christ Jesus said: "I am the door." But it has remained for Christian Science to comprehend and interpret this simple utterance, to unlock and to open this universal entrance to eternal life and heaven's kingdom, and none realize this so well as the countless beneficiaries of Christian Science, who know that their mental and physical liberation have been wrought through their discovering and entering this spiritual door, which to them means more than ever before the way to practical salvation, the way to a present understanding of the divine Principle of life, and of God's healing and saving laws.

We are favored in having with us this evening one who is well known and highly esteemed by this church congregation, one who is exceptionally qualified by early training and subsequent teaching and practice to elucidate the method and application of Christian Science and its spiritual laws. Therefore it is with much pleasure that I present to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Judge Smith spoke as follows: The better part of the human race seeks a greater dominion over adverse conditions in order to gain and enjoy a more abundant life. The actual need of mankind, and its highest aspiration, is that freedom of thought and action which constitutes full and perfect manhood. Accordingly, the use of true religion is to expel evil from human experience, to the end that each individual may reflect the life of God, divine good. It is also true that whatever progress is being made toward this goal ought to be, and will be, manifest in present experience. Progress, truly considered, implies that human conditions and conduct are being made to conform to an ideal; and the only worthy ideal is that which is furnished by the absolute truth of being.

The majority of believers, however, do not expect much salvation without dying. They depict heaven as a situation on the other side of death. In the meantime they look for more discord than harmony, for more subjection than dominion; even though homage to evil is often not recognized as such.

The Founder of the Christian religion referred to his message as "the gospel of the kingdom"; and of this kingdom of heaven or kingdom of God he said much in parables but several things explicitly. He said it is "at hand" (that is to say, it is present and within reach); he said it is "within you" (which is to say, it is a state of consciousness); and he said it comes upon you as devils or evils are cast out. (Matthew xxiv, 14; iv, 17, 23; Luke xvii, 20, 21; xi, 24-26.)

Heaven, therefore, is not the sequence of death; it is an active state of goodness. It is gained by overcoming evil; not by dying, but by right living. The kingdom of heaven is the consciousness of good. It is the reign of Life, Truth, and Love in man. We are in heaven here and now to the extent that we realize the actual qualities of true being.

Basic Questions

How should you like to be sure that in the reality of your being you image and reflect divine Life and Truth and Love, while the only devil, evil, or hell is the illusion in human consciousness?

How should you like to know that infinite good is the Principle—the cause and substance—of all that really is, and that this divine Principle is always available to you for the overcoming of any evil condition?

How should you like to be certain that heaven and hell, health and disease, happiness and misery, are simply opposite mental states, resulting from contrary modes of thought, and that one of these states is real and true and enduring, while the other is a bad dream?

How should you like to learn that there is a way by which you can progressively awaken from this dream and thereby enter into the kingdom of God? For the proof of these propositions Christian Science relies on four distinct grounds of assurance: First, the verbal instruction of inspired teachers as found in the Bible; second, the object-lessons or so-called miracles furnished by Christ Jesus and his followers in the first

three centuries of the Christian era; third, the evident spirit of Truth which pervades the works of Christian Science written by Mrs. Eddy; fourth, the results of Christian Science in the experience of the multitudes who have sought its benefits according to its own rules. With this data Christian Science is able to satisfy the highest sense of reason, but not content with the verdict of any human faculty, it makes its ultimate appeal to the understanding that is spiritual and divine.

Among the better human qualities are hope and faith. In them the message of Christian Science finds a glad response. To read without hostility the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is to hope that its teaching may be true and to have some degree of faith that it is true. "Now, therefore, and faith induce the study and practice of its precepts, understanding will sooner or later furnish the demonstration of its truth in your own experience; and this is the highest order of proof. Seeking "first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness," in the way illuminated by this commentary on the Bible, the earnest and persistent seeker will find that the appropriate benefits, both temporal and eternal, will be added unto him.

Science and the Senses

I do not mean to say that Christian Science coincides with the testimony of the physical senses. It does not. Neither does any science. Every system of science admits that sense impressions are always imperfect and often misleading. Indeed that knowledge is superior to the evidence of the senses is the proposition with which science begins.

The science of astronomy began when knowledge corrected the belief of the senses, which said that the sun and stars were in the sky and sunset. The science of aviation began when knowledge overcame the belief of the senses that a heavier-than-air machine could not be made to fly. Perhaps nothing is more real to the senses than pain, but to one who has lost a limb pain in the severed member is just as real as pain in one that is connected with the rest of the body. In the way of invention frequently set aside the testimony of the physical senses; and there is no limit beyond which material sense cannot be forced to yield. Christian Science declares that actual knowledge is not in the least material; it is purely spiritual.

Fortunately for each and all of us, this purely spiritual sense is ever present in human consciousness. It is that actual manifestation of Life. It is that which lives and does not die. Through the presence in human consciousness of this divine element God is with us, and we "have our being" in Him. It is by reason of the presence and power of spiritual sense or spiritual understanding that we have a dependable assurance of heaven, for it is that with which we can discern and realize the divine nature.

What is the divine nature? What are the character and the attributes of God? What is man? These questions are the most important that can engage our attention, and when truly answered they dispose of the mystery, What is evil?

The New Testament shows that Christ Jesus defined God by the use of the name "Father." "Life," "Truth," and "Spirit." His names for the Deity were "God" and "Father"; and in his use of the latter we find, not only "my Father," but "the Father," "our Father," and "your Father."

There must have been good reasons why he so often used this name for God. He employed it because he aimed to lift thought above human generation and mortal conditions and point to God as the only author of man. Also, because this name as used by him denotes God's divinely parental power, government, and care with respect to man. Also, because the love of a parent is the highest type of human love, and it would serve as the semblance of the true idea of the Love which is divine. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven, give good gifts to them that ask him?" Taking the highest human concept of love, the Master used it to teach the infinite superiority of the divine Love—the divine Principles—which tenderly and omnipotently provides for the welfare of man.

Miracles

But Christ Jesus, the divine Teacher, did not limit his method of enlightening the world to verbal instruction; he made much use of the object-lesson. The healing which he wrought by "the finger of God" (that is to say, by the power of God) was vivid and cogent method of teaching. It proved the truth of his words. The Gospels give more space to these significant proofs than is given to precepts or parables.

What do these healing works teach? Of what do they furnish evidence? What assurance should they convey to us today? Preceding the answer to these questions there are certain preface facts which ought to be mentioned. The Greek words that are usually but not always translated "miracle" in the King James version of the New Testament, do not mean a supernatural event. Their meaning varies from an act of power, a mighty work, to a sign or proof, but they do not denote that which is supernatural. This is plainly set forth in the Oxford English dictionary and in other standard works of reference.

The Greek word in the Gospels that is often used to refer to the works of healing done by Christ Jesus means a sign and includes the idea of evidence or proof. This is shown by what Jesus said at the end of the Gospel according to Mark: "These signs shall follow them that believe." The Greek word that is here rendered "signs" is the same word that is elsewhere rendered "miracle."

Another pertinent fact is that the early Christians cited the healing of the sick by divine power as verifying the teaching in which they believed and attesting their understanding of it. With the loss in the third century of this power they lost the most cogent and persuasive evidence of Christianity. Moreover, the lack of this power made the later Christianity differ from that which was practised and taught by Christ Jesus. The lack of the healing power made the later practice differ from the original in scope and in effect. An explanation, therefore, became nec-

essary, and the supernatural explanation which still persists is the outgrowth of this predicament.

The explanation which thus came to be formulated is that God normally acts through natural law, but that His personality is such that He may act supernaturally, and that He has done so at certain critical moments in the history of the human race.

But there is no need to assume a change in God's law or government in order to account for the possession of the healing power by some persons and not by others. The more natural explanation is that some of them possessed, while others lacked, the necessary understanding. Jesus never attributed the possibility of Christian healing to anything abnormal on the part of God, nor on the part of himself. On the contrary, he spoke of such works as the indicia or test of discipleship. I have already quoted one of his sayings to this effect. Another one is this: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Another objection to the hypothesis in question is that it ascribes a human character to the Deity. It likens Him to a human father, who says, Since my ordinary and regular plan of government is not working well, I will modify it or try another. This is not the character of Him "with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The plans of infinite wisdom do not need to be changed.

Proofs

The final refutation of the supernatural explanation of Christian healing is supplied by the fact that such healing has been resumed since the discovery of its science. The healing of the sick by the power of God in the first, second and third centuries, and again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries abundantly confirms the truth of Mrs. Eddy's saying, "that the so-called miracles of Jesus did not specially belong to a dispensation now ended, but that they illustrated an ever-operative divine Principle" (Science and Health, p. 123).

When Christ Jesus cured the man whose right hand was withered, declaring that it was lawful to do so, he proved two facts: he established two propositions: First, that there is a Principle and modus by which such healing is possible; second, that he possessed the understanding thereof. One of these facts was personal to himself, and to many others, but the other was not peculiar at all. The Principle of Christian healing is universal and eternal; the method is available to all who understand it. The only personal factor is the understanding; and in the last analysis this is personal only in the sense of being individual, not in the sense of being human. Its source and power are divine.

Whenever Christ Jesus overcame sin, disease or death by knowing the truth of being, in the second of his scientific statements, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he proved that evil and its conditions are destructible and unreal; and he showed that they should be known as such by every one.

When he loosed the woman who "was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself," of whom he said that Satan or evil had bound her, he proved that her "spirit of infirmity," even though it had lasted "eighteen years," was merely a belief of infirmity, an illusion of material sense.

When he enabled the man to "receive" his sight, who was in medical theory incurably blind, he demonstrated the unreliability of material knowledge and the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance.

Near the close of his earthly career Christ Jesus said to his disciples, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Why should they or we be "of good cheer" because of his overcoming? Because he exemplified universal possibilities. Because his acts of power were done in accordance with law—in accordance with the immutable law of good. Because his mighty works attested the presence, action, and power of divine Principle; and Principle does not change. Because the signs that he wrought proved the actual qualities of real being—of your being and mine—and proved them to be free from evil.

Such is the significance, the evidential and educational value, of the so-called miracles of healing; and though to material sense they seem unnatural, to spiritual sense—to the understanding of good—they are supremely natural, for they evince the true nature of God and man.

Vital Differences

With respect to names and synonyms for the Deity there are not many differences between Scientists and others who search the same Scriptures. Such disagreement as exists today is more practical than theoretical. The divergence is more substantial than formal.

For example, we concur that God is Mind, and that "we live, and move, and have our being" in Him. Yet many and many practically desert these premises by claiming to have another mind, and to live, think and be separate from God. The relation of man to God, and the function of man in the action of Mind, was set forth by Christ Jesus in these words: "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever the Father doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

He did not speak of himself alone, for the son of God is man. The offspring of Mind is idea. The likeness of Mind is consciousness. The image of Mind is the reflection of it. These names for the representation of Mind mean the same, and they define the real man. Thus the unity that exists between God and man unites thought to the infinite good, than whom is none else, and in whom is all. It was a profound truth that Mrs. Eddy uttered when she said, "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality is the great fact that God is the only Mind" (Science and Health, page 339).

Christian Scientists and other Christians also agree that God is Love, and that His mercy endureth forever. Yet it is often believed that He employs or sends evil. To say this is simply to call evil good. It is an attempt to get rid of evil by combining it with good. God could not employ or send evil without its being a part of His character and attributes; He could not send evil without having it to send. It is said, however, that evil is in some

way a necessity; that we need it. Such an argument betrays a singular confusion of thought. What we need is good, and unless evil is the same as good we have no need of it. Suppose there were no evil; would any be needed? Certainly not. Therefore evil can be necessary only for itself and to itself; man has no use for it.

Let us analyze this question further. It is universally admitted that fear is a bad thing; it is a phase of evil. It beclouds the judgment, halts action, weakens endeavor, induces man's inhumanity to man, and is a larger factor in disease and death than is commonly understood. But the chief procurator of fear is this very belief, that God employs or sends evil. Mortals fear because they doubt His provision for their care. Fear springs from the supposition that God may have ordained the evil event or condition that is dreaded.

Is it possible, then, that the consequences of this belief and fear can be traced to divine Love? If the belief were true, God would be responsible for the fear and torment that follow as a consequence. But the belief is false, for "Love casteth out fear." "Fear not, for I am with you, your Father; your good pleasure is to give you the kingdom."

We are also agreed that God is Life, and that He giveth life to all. We unite in declaring that God is Spirit, that His will is law, and that power belongeth unto Him. These are Scriptural statements of truth which we all accept, at least in form. Yet the conduct of the average man concerning his health, and his attitude toward himself without compunction.

In the endeavor to preserve or regain their health most people would rather follow a medical book than the New Testament; they continually worship and frequently sacrifice at the shrine of material belief, while spiritual understanding is hardly allowed to enter into the question. Faith in materialism, rather than to regard matter, instead of Spirit, as the source and environment of life; and in regard to law and power they concede less to God than to germs and bacteria.

Material Phenomena

You know, of course, that the present medical theory of health and disease is chiefly concerned with germs and microbes. Certain breeds of micro-organisms are said to be destructive of health. Life, therefore, is said to be beneficial, because they are supposed to be willing and able to consume the other sort. Man, therefore, is regarded as a battle ground for germs, and the victory of health is made to depend on finding and using the species that is supposed to be more helpful than harmful in the particular case.

Such theories, however, have no relation to Spirit, or God, for they are wholly material. They utterly disregard the spiritual status and welfare of man. They regard life as a condition of animated matter.

Let us therefore pause for a moment, and ask, What is the matter? I will answer in the language of a modern encyclopedia that "all theories as to the ultimate constitution of matter cannot be other than purely speculative. Matter is admitted by natural science to be indefinable. It was formerly resolved into atoms. Latterly these have been resolved into gaseous particles called electrons or ions. The nature of these supposed units is unknown, but it is explained by some physicists that they are possibly a center of strain or vortex in an all-pervading ether of unknown nature. Therefore, as a recent writer said, matter has disappeared in a supposed swirl in a hypothetical ether. The gist of matter, therefore, is material supposition."

The fact is that Spirit is the only substance; matter has no actual entity. Matter consists of material belief, and Mrs. Eddy furnished the scientific explanation of material phenomena by saying that "Mortal mind sees what it believes as certainly as it believes what it sees" (Science and Health, p. 86).

How about the physical body, with which man seems to be identified? We shall have a material body until we outgrow the belief of material selfhood. But we shall not always have the same body. Natural science declares that the physical body is a state of constant decay and reconstruction. It is supposed to be completely changed every few years.

Is man involved in this shifting of the particles of matter? Not at all. No difference how often the body is changed the man is the same; the individuality continues and is not touched. The identity of men is mental and spiritual; it inheres entirely in consciousness. The physicality without the life would not be called man by any one. Consciousness, individuality, identity, are more enduring than anything which the physical senses can perceive.

This illustrates the illusive nature of material sense. The testimony of the physical senses is limited to matter and its phenomena. They furnish no information concerning Spirit. They take no cognizance of that which is spiritual. Hence, as Christ Jesus pointed out to Nicodemus, they can tell nothing of the real man.

What man is depends upon what God is. It is an axiom that every product or effect must be like its cause or principle. To find the product, man, we must start from his Principle, God; and we can know him and his offspring not materially, but spiritually. Since God must be found as Spirit and Truth, as Love and Life, the consciousness, individuality and identity of the real man must also be found therein. When thus understood man proves to be harmonious and eternal.

Health

At the beginning of this lecture I asserted that health and disease are opposite mental conditions, resulting from contrary modes of thought. This statement is both scientific and Christian.

The worst aspect of disease is death. Death is the culmination of disease in its most extreme forms. Hence, the cause of death includes the cause of disease, and what St. Paul wrote to the

Romans about life and death is equally true of health and disease. "To be carnally minded is death." "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." In these words he explicitly declares that life is a condition of mind or thought; causation is analyzed as wholly metaphysical. The mentality which sickens and dies is carnal; that is to say, material; while the thought which lives and enjoys the perfect attributes of Life is spiritual.

This subject is illuminated by one of the sayings of Christ Jesus on account of which many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." In the language of modern translations, "It is the spirit that giveth life; the flesh profiteth nothing." It is plain from this utterance and others that he referred to God as Spirit, and St. Paul repeatedly spoke of God as Mind. Hence it can be declared upon the authority of the Teacher, Christ Jesus, and his disciple, St. Paul, that it is Spirit, God, the divine Mind, which giveth life and health to man, and that this is given through mentality or thought. It is therefore both scientific and Christian to say that health is a mental and spiritual quality, and is to be gained and preserved as such; that is, through the thoughts which emanate from the Mind which is Spirit or God. This being the case, it is evident that Christian Science healing has an ethical and saving effect, which makes it inseparable from Christianity.

Christian Science is a system of thought based on God as the only Mind and cause. Its office is to minister to human needs, and to do this in the way shown by Jesus the Christ, that is, by mental and spiritual means. Although the cure of physical disorder is not its chief purpose, such healing is a part of the world's greatest need; and in the ministry of Jesus it was not neglected. It is therefore not to be supposed that his followers have ever wilfully passed by on the other side from such a patent and crying need. They have tried to aid the sick and suffering, but their comfort has not been cure simply because they have not known the Principle and method of Christian healing. This knowledge was lost to Christians because a personal and supernatural view of the Saviour removed their concept of Jesus' life-work from the realm of naturalness and law to that of mystery and miracle.

With the loss of this knowledge was lost an essential element of Christ's Christianity, for it is indivisible. That from which a saving is needed is the evil one or evil, and that which will overcome it cannot be understood as limited to a part of the error. The saying Truth cannot be divided; neither in Principle nor in effect. St. Peter correctly used the word "healing" when he said that Jesus "went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him."

In the nineteenth century, however, a limited form of Christianity had long yielded and was giving way to faith in material theories and methods. As for the science of God and His universe, the possibility of this was doubted and denied. Science and religion were thought of as foreign to each other—as incongruous. This was the case with Christians, even though the utterance of Christ Jesus made the knowledge of God the basic requirement of Christianity, and science is simply knowledge reduced to order and referred to law.

Here and there, nevertheless, were families or individuals with whom faith in good was vital and spiritual causation was a present and paramount fact. Such a person was the mother of Mary Baker Eddy, and it was in such an atmosphere as this that Mrs. Eddy was reared and her development begun.

Mary Baker Eddy

The facts of Mrs. Eddy's personal history are simply told in a biography by Oliver Wilbur, which can be found in most of the public libraries. As an authentic account of an illustrious woman this book is well worth a thoughtful reading. I shall not try to sum it up here, but will be content with quoting what was said of Mrs. Eddy by one of those who observed her in her youth. From the time when she was a girl of fifteen until she married at the age of twenty-two, Mrs. Eddy resided with her parents at Tilton, New Hampshire, where the Rev. Enoch Corser was pastor of the Congregational church. He received her into this church when she was seventeen, and five years later officiated at her wedding. Meanwhile he was her pastor and to some extent her tutor. Himself a man of mature years and liberal culture, he once said of her to his son, with such earnestness and emphasis that the words were never forgotten: "Bright, good, pure, eye, brilliant! I never before had a pupil with such depth and independence of thought. She has some great future, mark that. She is an intellectual and spiritual genius."

Showing this promise in her youth, Mrs. Eddy was at the age of 45 when she discovered Christian Science and began her wonderful career of service to mankind. Spiritual growth and scientific attainment had, meanwhile, prepared her to receive and impart this comprehensive view of divine reality.

Mrs. Eddy was fully aware of the importance of Christian Science. No one perceives its redemptive value so well as she. It was therefore but natural that she should cherish the right to be known as its discoverer. But the only token which she desired for her labor in behalf of humanity was a truthful record of her life; and the only demand which she made on her followers was that they should make good use of her discovery; that they should preserve and promote the understanding of genuine, operative Christian Science, so that the so-called human mind may increase in goodness until the claim of a mind separate from God disappears.

This being the case, there is not the slightest reason for regarding Mrs. Eddy with either emotional ecstasy or personal worship; but there is abundant reason why mankind in general, and Christian Scientists in particular, should feel and express for her the utmost gratitude, love, and reverence.

As a scientific discoverer and religious leader, Mrs. Eddy has been the means of giving to the world the priceless benefit of a truer concept of God and man. Incidentally, she has taught a mental self-knowledge that discriminates between genuine thoughts, which emanate from the divine Mind, and the illusions of material sense, which appear in the guise of thoughts and constitute evil; and she has made known a mental practice, including this true self-knowledge, which enables the learner, in a large and ever-increasing degree, to recognize and obey the thoughts of God and to resist and destroy evil else.

Deliverance from evil depends on this attainment, for the situation is mental. Unless evil can affect your mentality or consciousness, it cannot touch your welfare. "Evil thoughts . . . defile the man," said Jesus; and his explanation, as reported by Matthew and Mark, shows that a man cannot be harmed unless it be through the heart or consciousness. The Hebrew proverb is scientific, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

With the situation thus set forth the importance of a scientific mental practice is evident. The forms of evil are the phases of mortal and material belief. The scene of its appearing and disappearing is the so-called human consciousness. Evil must be met and overcome at that point; and it can be rejected with the power of Mind. The kingdom of heaven is at hand because self-knowledge and self-control through the law and power of God is a present possibility. As Mrs. Eddy has said, "We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 113).

Absolute Science

In the religion and philosophy which preceded the discovery of Christian Science want, woe, and disaster were dreaded as belonging to the natural order of the universe, while undesired suffering was accepted as inevitable. In the short time during which Christian Science has been taught and practised it has produced a great change in the whole of human thought. Its concrete results appear as health, longevity, reformation, spirituality and the like in the lives of the many who hear witness to its healing power, but the effect of its spiritual healing extends beyond these particular cases. Others are recognizing their God-given dominion and being; and every case of healing wrought by the divine Principle on which Christian Science is founded, forecasts the complete fulfillment of the Master's scientific prophecy, "Every plant which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up."

Much of the misunderstanding of Christian Science results from the failure to grasp the distinction which it makes between absolute or real being and the human or mortal sense of existence. If the so-called human nature (a mingling of good and evil) were really man, we could never hope to become essentially different from what we now seem to be. Hope of salvation is justified only by the fact that good is real and eternal, while evil is unreal and temporal. Human conditions and conduct will become better only as the illusion or error in human consciousness is displaced by true thought.

Evil is the mortal or material element in the so-called human consciousness. It is false consciousness that seems to prevent or obscure true thinking. It is that which seems to itself to sin, sicken, and die. Therefore redemption or salvation from evil consists in forcing the mortal mind to see the truth.

Speaking relatively, the true idea of reality is a fact to be proved in spite of material sense. But in scientific passing of thought from God to man, the normal and incessant action of Mind, while the soul is in such thought, is the normal and incessant function of that Mind, and the normal and incessant action of man—excludes all material sense, and all sense of evil, God and man. There is one, and there is only one, Mind (Mark xii, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

St. Paul said, "The mind that is in peace, and the God that is in the heart, says, Being of the one Mind, the God of love and peace is with you."

SUPREMACY OF GOOD DEMONSTRATED IN THE HEALING OF THE SICK

SELF-KNOWLEDGE

Mrs. Eddy's Gift to the World of the Priceless Benefit of a Truer Concept of God and Man

saking material belief and gaining spiritual understanding or divine consciousness. Each individual must by progressive self-correction assimilate himself to God; and to do this requires an absolute ideal as the aim and end of endeavor. The real man possesses the qualities of his Maker; he reflects the divine Mind in all its perfection. This is what Jesus taught, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect."

Since evil is nothing but mental error, the remedy for it must be found in Mind. The universal and perfect remedy is the action through thought of the divine Mind, whereby man "speaketh the truth in his heart" and is enabled to perceive and prove the reality and supremacy of good and the consequent unreality and nothingness of evil. This is how God "healeth all thy diseases," and creates the kingdom of heaven within you. The divine Principle or Mind creates a true consciousness. Spiritual sense, by which man is united to Mind, discriminates between evil and good in such a manner as to induce and enable men to forsake that which is evil and hold fast that which is good.

St. John said, "Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world." It is the words, true thoughts from the divine Mind, thoughts which bear the presence, action and power of God, overcome evil in all its forms, and these spiritual ideas are the only redemptive agents. They possess the power of the omnipotent One; they are "the finger of God." Through them He is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us."

Speaking relatively, the true idea of reality is a fact to be proved in spite of material sense. But in scientific passing of thought from God to man, the normal and incessant action of Mind, while the soul is in such thought, is the normal and incessant function of that Mind, and the normal and incessant action of man—excludes all material sense, and all sense of evil, God and man. There is one, and there is only one, Mind (Mark xii, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

St. Paul said, "The mind that is in peace, and the God that is in the heart, says, Being of the one Mind, the God of love and peace is with you."

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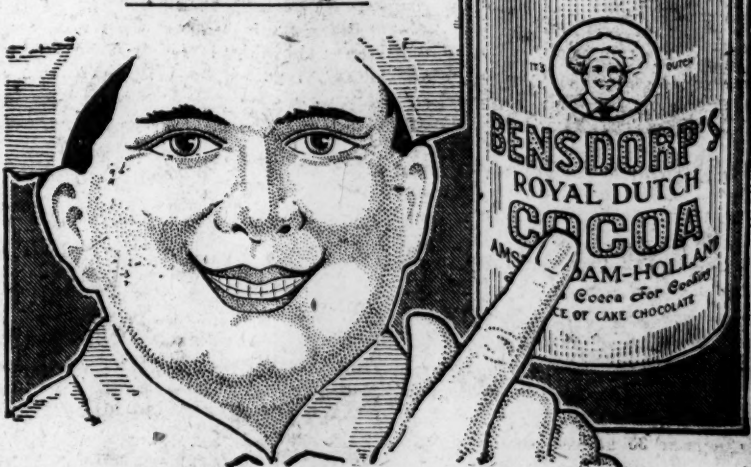
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News of Interest to Automobilists

RAILROAD REPORT SHOWS AUTO HAS CUT INTO THE BUSINESS

One Car for Every Ninety People in Union Pacific Territory—Affects Passenger and Freight Returns

BRANCH LINES MOST

For several years past there have been reports from railroad operators throughout the country regarding the effect of the increase in the number of automobiles on their passenger service returns, says a writer in the Horseless Age.

But until the president of the Union Pacific recently filed a report on an investigation made by his company, there had been no definite statement made as to the actual inroads made by the automobile in this direction. President Elliott in his report says that in the territory covered by his line there is an average of one automobile to every 90 people, and this has had the effect of reducing the volume of pleasure travel as well as the short haul service of the railroad.

There are many reasons for the automobile becoming a factor in both passenger and freight transportation. Although the railroad service of the United States is good, everyone who has occasion to travel by rail is acquainted with its many drawbacks.

With the automobile the tourist is at liberty to go when and where he pleases and enjoy all the comforts that have been provided for by the motor car manufacturer. Full enjoyment of the passing scenery can be had, as well as the benefit of travel in the open air.

For vacation trips the automobile is ideal, for many interesting places not touched by the railroads can be visited, and on a schedule that may be set to suit the traveler. Hotel accommodations in most sections of the country are now such that the automobilist need have no anxiety of not being suited in this respect.

The railroad men also found that their freight haulage was hurt to a certain extent by the development of the commercial motor vehicle. It was found that in large centers, many of the merchants and manufacturers had installed a motor service to take care of their suburban and short-haul business, which was formerly handled by the railroads. Under the new conditions quicker and more convenient deliveries are possible, for there is no railroad schedule to be considered, nor is there any necessity of the time-consuming trips to and from the freight depot.

The Union Pacific president learned that the effect of the automobile is particularly evident in the reduced earnings of branch lines, where the traffic is hardly sufficient to justify an increase in service, and where the loss of business renders it more difficult to meet the expenses of a train or two a day.

FINISHES 3600-MILE TRIP

John Huebsch of Milwaukee and his Studebaker "20" recently finished a 3600-mile trip through the East and return. It being a business trip Mr. Huebsch called on more than 200 customers; he kept close track of his expenses. These were limited to gasoline, oil and two tire repairs. The grand total averaged exactly one and two tenths cents a mile.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Nov. 9.....From 5:08 p. m. to 5:50 a. m.
Nov. 10.....From 5:07 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 11.....From 5:06 p. m. to 6:01 a. m.
Nov. 12.....From 5:05 p. m. to 6:02 a. m.
Nov. 13.....From 5:04 p. m. to 6:03 a. m.
Nov. 14.....From 5:03 p. m. to 6:04 a. m.
Nov. 15.....From 5:02 p. m. to 6:05 a. m.
Nov. 16.....From 5:01 p. m. to 6:06 a. m.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN- MADE CARS IN AUSTRALIA

Further Information as to the Condition of Affairs on That Continent—One United States Product Leads in All Five States—Sales Methods Could Be Improved

In addition to the statistical information already published, a writer in The Automobile has obtained some very interesting figures showing the progress of United States made cars in Australia. He says in part:

Many makers, chiefly European, realized the possibilities presented by this vast territory with its population of 4,275,000 a few years ago. Having started early, they are today reaping the deserved benefits.

The American manufacturer was too busy at that time with his own domestic trade to afford much time for the development of export trade. But with the growth of immense factories and standardized output these conditions are changing rapidly and at the present time the agencies of the various American automobiles in Australia are doing an excellent business. An American car, in fact, heads the list of sales in all five divisions or states.

In the five divisions there are now 15,548 cars divided as follows: New South Wales, 5972; Victoria, 4077; South Australia, 2125; Queensland, 1865; West Australia, 1509. In addition there are 573 on the island of Tasmania, bringing the total up to 18,121. This figure includes about 300 commercial vehicles, besides the taxicabs in Melbourne. The taxicabs of New South Wales, amounting to about 200, are not included as their registration is separate, whereas in Melbourne the licensed vehicle is registered in the same class as the pleasure car.

Special conditions prevail in Australia and it is possible that these may have caused some hesitation on the part of the exporter, but in this respect the American has the advantage over the European maker, owing to his experience and knowledge of requirements in the west and in Canada, where the special needs are more or less like those in Australia. The establishment of agencies and provision for the supply of spare parts in wide territory are more familiar and experience has shown their great importance.

The peculiar character of the Australian continent is, if anything, favorable for the introduction of automobiles. Think of a space of 3,000,000 square miles, with a coast line 8,800 miles in length, which has only 2345 miles of navigable rivers. Consider further that what mountainous territory there is in Australia extends parallel with the coast, while the interior of the country is practically one great plateau, excepting one group of mountains in the center of the continent and surrounded by a sandy desert 500,000 square miles in area. Leaving these arid stretches of land out of consideration, there are surfaces many hundreds of miles in size on which settlement has just about begun. In these places, as road building progresses, the automobile has a chance of sharing business with railroads that are to come. It might even be hinted that nothing but good roads are lacking to make this land a splendid territory for automobiles.

The fact that Australia has a dry climate almost throughout calls for as little use of wood as possible, and for a prolific application of metal in wheels, body, etc. At the same time this end should be realized without undue increase of weight. Coming to the question of prosperity of this territory, it should be remembered that the agricultural, pastoral and timber industries of the five states yield about \$3,500,000,000 a year. This leaves fisheries, mining and fuel production, which also are increasing every year.

Simplicity, strength and accessibility are three points which cannot fail to attract the Australian purchaser. Cars going to that far territory should be as

trouble-proof as possible, for their care will depend in many cases upon men other than mechanics and in a locality remote from such men skilled in the art of handling automobiles.

Sales in Australia lie in the direction of the small car. The large, expensively equipped car is not seen in large numbers. Whether this can be attributed solely to demand cannot be definitely stated, but the more active salesmanship in the small car field may be a factor of more importance than would at first be supposed. The average horsepower of the American car is considerably in excess of that supplied in the cars exported by European manufacturers, the figures being respectively 20-26 and 12-15 horse-power.

In both advertising and methods of salesmanship there is still a good deal to be learned in the Australian automobile field. Sydney, New South Wales, can show some fine and costly garages and salesrooms, but, for the most part, both there and in Melbourne, Victoria, another main center of distribution, the garages are adaptations of old buildings, often quite unsuitable for the purpose. The lighting is generally inadequate, and, as a result, it is common practice to run the prospective buyer out into a neighboring park in order to obtain the necessary light for inspection purposes. In Melbourne there is the further disadvantage that the agencies are not centered in any one part of the city, but are scattered.

SAVE THOUSANDS BY ELIMINATION OF WASTE MOTION

Ford Engineers Devise Plan for Steady Progression of Materials from North to South Till Car Is Finished

DETROIT—Tremendous growth of business in the Ford Motor Company's plant, an expansion in volume within a single year from \$50,000,000 business to one of more than \$100,000,000, has necessitated the solving of very great problems in efficiency management.

Says the efficiency expert: "If an extra step taken by every one of your employees during the day caused the wasting of an hour of one man's time; if the wasting of a minute a day by every one of your employees caused the loss of one man's time for approximately two weeks and a half, what would you do about it?" The obvious answer is to look around for means to prevent the taking of the extra step or the loss of the minute.

With a man like Henry Ford at the head of this tremendous business and a corps of highly efficient engineers it did not take long to see that every extra motion, every trivial waste of time on the part of any workman, must be eliminated. It is the solution of this problem of "waste motion" but with men and machines which to a very large degree, makes it possible for the Ford company to put on the market such a car at such a low price.

The factory of the Ford Motor Company covers more than 28 acres of floor space. Employed at present are approximately 8000 men. Before the first of the year this latter number will have been increased to approximately 10,000 men. During the coming year the company intends to more than double its production of this year. For this production it is estimated approximately 90,000 tons of Vanadium steel will be required. The gross receipts of the company will total more than \$100,000,000. It is almost inconceivable that one au-

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

John J. Lavery of New Haven, Conn., is now agent for the Moon cars. Mr. Lavery is one of the best known dealers in the state of Connecticut, and his selection of the Moon car as the car he wants to sell is a big boost for Moon efficiency. Mr. Lavery has always been noted for his conservatism in motor car dealing, and unless he was absolutely certain of success with the Moon car he would never have taken them on. With Mr. Lavery as an agent, the sale of the Moon cars in the "Nutmeg" state probably will take a big jump forward.

J. H. MacAlman, agent of the Stearns Knight car, is receiving many letters from owners of that make of car highly complementing the qualities of this popular automobile. He recently received one from a former customer who owns both a touring car and limousine, saying that he had run the former 8000 and the latter 6000 miles and both have given him the greatest satisfaction. As a result of this showing he has placed an order for a six-cylinder Knight.

tomobile concern alone will require 90,000 tons of steel in one year. Yet this company will do that and will use all other materials that go into the making of the Ford car in the same proportions.

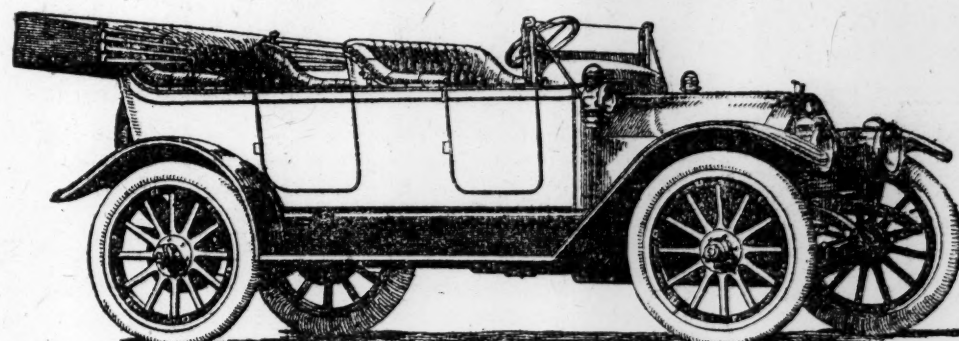
To save the slightest loss of motion in the factory, which if not checked, prove highly expensive, the Ford engineers devised a plan whereby there is a steady progression of materials as they enter the factory on the one side in crude state and, without one backward movement, go straight ahead until the completed car leave the factory on the other side. The general movement is from north to south.

At the northeast corner of the factory the foundry and heat treating plants are located. The forgings come into the factory from these shops, entering it by the big gantryway that bisects the huge machine shop. From the north entrance of this gantryway runs department after department, each following the other in logical sequence, each successive department contributing a step toward the up-building of the car.

Going down the gantryway from north to south the first department on the west side is filled with machinery for making bolts, magneto spools, etc. Next to the south is the cam shaft department with the crank shaft department directly behind it. In these are lathes, grinders and drill presses. Then comes push rods, valves and pistons; and behind them is the rear axle shaft department. Then on down toward the south come departments where connecting rods, universal joints, differential spiders, etc., are made. Then there is a department with two or three machines of a kind for making miscellaneous parts. After this comes the transmission department. Here are made transmission covers and rear axle housings. Then comes the gear cutting department and more transmission making machines. Following this is the department where the front axles and their accessories are machined and made ready. Then at the extreme south on the west side of the gantryway is a brazing department. In nearly every one of the departments case hardening furnaces are located. Parts are machined, brazed and put together in the same department. Returning to the north end of the machine shop and going down it on the east side the first department encountered is a large stock room. Then comes the engine department, then in order follow the pressed steel department, where fenders and running boards are made, and where gasoline tanks and radiator parts are formed and two large cylinder departments. At the south end are the assembling places for rear axles, front axles and transmission gears.

Across the building on the extreme east side is the assembling department where the cars finally assume their completed shape and are run out of doors for testing purposes. On this side of the factory the shipping platforms are located. Thus has every waste movement been cut out in this big factory and the saving made thereby runs into thousands and thousands of dollars each year.

HERE!



The Greatest of All the Maxwells
—the Big, Handsome "40" Has Arrived

IT IS the new head of a distinguished line—a real Maxwell throughout. All the reliable mechanical features that have made Maxwells so favorably known, are retained and have been developed in the highest degree.

But it is a bigger, more powerful and more stylish Maxwell—the finest car we have ever built.

It looks big and handsome from the outside—it has generous room and luxurious upholstery inside. Deep, Turkish cushions, soft as pil-

lows, help to make this car one of exceptional riding comfort.

Every refinement, every detail, is the very latest. Nothing that would make the Maxwell "40" better has been spared or omitted. The best ideas of the most popular French models have been adapted in this car's up-to-date design.

Comparison with other cars will convince you that Maxwell "40" at \$1675 is 1913's biggest value. No other car near this price can give such beauty, comfort and excellent proved features of construction.

Roadster body \$1625. Prices f.o.b. factory.

You should buy a Maxwell because — It holds the world's record in its class. It is the national touring champion—winner of the Glidden Tour. It lasts longest—proven by actual State registrations. It costs less to maintain—proven by public demonstration. You cannot appreciate the remarkable value of the "40" until you have seen it and rode in it. We shall be very glad to take you out and prove this car's many advantages. Come in today—or, write for an appointment.



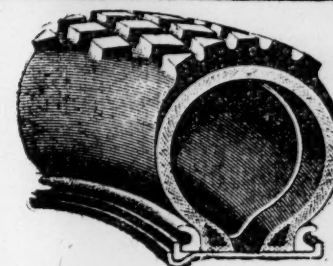
UNITED MOTOR BOSTON CO.

100 Massachusetts Ave.

Phone 3340 Back Bay



No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize



Winter Treads Which Now Outsell All Others

No-Rim-Cut tires now come, if wanted, with this ideal winter tread.

These oversize tires—these tires that can't rim-cut—have come to outsell all others. They have doubled tire mileage for legions of users.

Now this double-thick tread, with its bulldog grip, is also outselling every other form of non-skid.

Over 200,000 have been tested out. And not a user can imagine a more ideal protection.

A Double-Thick Tread

This is an extra tread vulcanized on to the regular. Thus it gives you a double-thick tread.

It is made of very tough rubber—the most wear-resisting compound that our experts discovered in testing some 40 formulas.

This extra tread consists of deep-cut blocks, so tough and so deep that they last for thousands of miles.

They grasp the road surface in every direction with countless edges and angles. And they grasp with a bulldog grip.

Each block widens out at the base, so the strain is distributed with smooth-tread tires. It is lack of this feature which has made

non-skids so short-lived in the past.

Come See Them

You can see that these treads excel every device ever used heretofore against skidding.

They are deep and enduring. Their grip is irresistible. And the projections involve no increased strain on the fabric.

Safety demands them in winter. They come to you now on the greatest of tires—on the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

The Goodyear Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR

AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

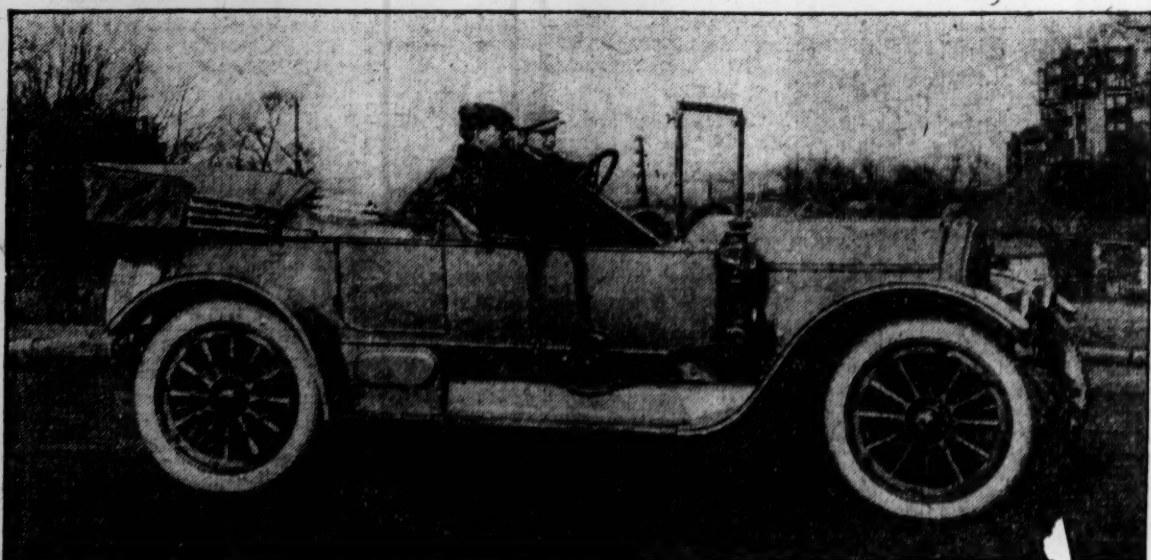
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name

BOSTON BRANCH—669 BOYLSTON ST.

Phone Back Bay 3336-3337-3338

HANDSOME NEW AUTOMOBILE MODEL



The Fiat Series 1913 No. 55 four-passenger touring car, with Manager R. R. Ross at the wheel.

A powerful four cylinder car has been added by the American F. I. A. T. to their new series of cars. It has 55 horsepower. This car has a monobloc engine of 5 1/2 inches bore and 6 4-5 inches stroke.

It does not differ in any respect from the popular 35 horsepower four cylinder

or the 50 horsepower six cylinder with the exception of greater power.

The design, from a mechanical and practical standpoint is beyond criticism. It is sturdy, speedy, flexible as a steam engine and quiet as an electric. There is not a single working part exposed to the elements, which are injurious to any

beautiful piece of machinery, yet every working part is accessible with ease. The riding qualities are superb. With a wheel base of 128 inches the car can be turned in a 32 foot circle.

The model is not new as it has been built in the Italian factory for the past two years and has been tried and proven worthy of the F. I. A. T. seal.

HARVARD-YALE GAME



All persons desiring to go to the game at New Haven by automobile and WITHOUT TIRE TROUBLES, should have their cars equipped with DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES, which are absolutely proof against punctures and blowouts. Not a filler and not solid, yet ride as easy as air, and guaranteed for 5000 miles.

Think of the comfort of knowing from the start to finish to your trip you will not have to give your tires a moment's thought. Let us demonstrate this to you.

Dayton Airless Tire Company

Phone 731 Back Bay

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Motor *National* Cars

All 1913 Models Now on Exhibition at New Salesrooms

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MOTOR 4 7-8x6

COMPARE THAT WITH OTHER SO-CALLED 40'S

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Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO. 68 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON CORNER NEWBURY ST. TEL. B. R. 18 RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD REPAIRING PLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING

MONITOR READERS

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AUTO BUYERS

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN SAN ANTONIO GROWS RAPIDLY AND HAS EXCELLENT HOTELS

Up to a few years ago—perhaps less than 10—San Antonio, Texas, was a sleepy little town, half Mexican, and the other half about equally divided by whites and negroes. Until 1900 the population of the city never exceeded 53,000. About this time the younger element of the business world began to realize that in San Antonio there was something to be done, and they went to work to make it grow. A chamber of commerce was organized. The business men got together and ways and means were discussed in such a broad-minded, liberal manner that its effect at once began to be felt. New buildings were erected. The real estate men saw their opportunity, and offered inducements to the outside world to come to San Antonio and settle, so that from 1900 to 1911 the population of the city increased 84.4-10 per cent. Today San Antonio claims a population of about 120,000, an increase unsurpassed in America, an altitude of 631 feet in center of the city and 768 feet on the heights, the finest artesian water in the Southwest, 58 churches, 425 miles of paved streets, 108 miles of sewers and 235 miles of water mains, 73 miles of street railway, with a complete system of transfers, valued at \$700,000, its educational facilities San Antonio has many distinct advantages, and is said to be the educational center of the Southwest. Uncle Sam has very large interests here in Ft. San Antonio, the second largest army post in America. The valuation of the grounds and buildings is said to be in excess of \$7,000,000. It is one of the most attractive places in America for tourists, and one's interest is aroused as soon as one enters the city. Here is a curious blending of past ages, foreign countries, and an up-to-date American city. The old ruins of monasteries, the historic Alamo and the Plaza surrounding it, the picturesque Mexicans with their quaint customs and dress, mixing and mingling on the busy streets and thoroughfares with fashionably dressed women and bustling, up-to-date business men and merchants. The scene is kaleidoscope and most interesting from the old Mexican who stands on the street corner patiently waiting purchasers for his real Mexican pean candy to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where real "live wires" are busy from morning till night in evolving and carrying out schemes for the betterment of the city and its people.

There is enough that is quaint and interesting in San Antonio to keep tourists busy for weeks. The Mexican quarter is a delight to one looking for the unusual. In a comparatively small space dwell about 15,000 of these people in the most primitive manner. Many of them have not arrived at the dignity of a modern cookstove in their method of cooking, but resort to a rough hollow square lined on the four sides with brick and rough stone. Over the burning coals is spread a sheet of thin iron, and in a little room, perhaps, six by eight feet square, sit one, two or three Mexican women, making quantities of tortillas. These are round cakes of ground corn and water. One woman grinds the corn into a paste by means of a long, heavy stone, resting in appearance a square rolling pin. When a mound of the paste or dough is ready they take a small quantity and pat it between the palms of their hands into a thin wafer about five or six inches in diameter, then fry this on the piece of hot sheet iron. This is their morning's work some days a week. The cakes constitute their food, with the addition of chili con carne and frijoles. Their method of housekeeping is the crudest imaginable. A frying pan and a few pieces of crockery stacked up on a bench are surrounded by empty boxes for seats. No signs of beds or furniture are in evidence in many of the places; in fact, it is hard to imagine such a condition of living in this present age. One's visit to San Antonio would hardly be complete without a trip to the curio establishment of S. Rabe, who annually makes pilgrimages to the old world and searches the hidden places for antiques. Senior Rabe is an interesting merchant. His collection of old silver, Russian enamel, precious stones, miniatures, cameos and many other things is most unique. He is known to tourists from all parts of the country.

When the St. Anthony hotel was built in San Antonio, Tex., some predicted it was many years ahead of the times, but those who were most interested in the project had been watching conditions for a long time and were convinced that San Antonio predestined things of which the older inhabitants little dreamed. The first plans were carried out and the hotel erected, but before a year had elapsed it was seen that an addition larger than the original building was necessary to meet the demands made upon it.

Again architects and builders were called into conference and work resumed and when all completed San Antonio was the proud and happy possessor of as fine a hotel as can be found in the country. Taking all things into consideration—the building, equipment, the furniture, unusually good and most comfortable—the service from the manager down to the bootblack, it would indeed be a task to find any better anywhere. F. M. Swearingin is the president and managing director and W. O. Brinker assistant manager, both men of wide experience in hotel affairs. Mr. Swearingin is manager in all that the word implies—in the office he is head and all the others are his assistants—in the kitchen, dining room, engine room, or any part of his big establishment every employee recognizes him as the head and the man who knows how to direct the work in each department. The St. Anthony has about 450 guest rooms, all with lavatory and toilet and nearly all with bath, a magnificent ballroom and spacious promenades big enough to care for a thousand or more comfortably. A comfortable leggia runs the full length of the hotel facing the park and this being on the north side of the house, shade and a cool breeze are in evidence at all times. The waiters are well drilled and perform their duties admirably. It is noticeable how, in handling their serving towels, instead of squeezing them up to a ball, they carry them neatly folded over their left forearm, a custom not generally in use among the average waiters.

The working plant or "back of the house" was planned by one who knew the requirements thereof—kitchens large, light and airy, cold storage rooms and chambers for the carrying of various kinds of edibles, a dairy and milk room that would delight the heart of a farmer's wife—great stone jars of rich milk are kept standing in fresh chilled water and the richest of milk, cream, cottage cheese and buttermilk is always at hand, for the supply is bountiful. This part of the hotel receives as much attention as any other; it is wonderfully clean and appetizing and a credit to Mr. Swearingin and his employees.

A roof garden of unusual dimensions helps to care for the extra crowds during the winter season and the Ft. Sam Houston army post contributes not a little to the social life of the hotel. Army officers through the corridors and promenades and add a whole lot to the brilliancy of the social functions that are always taking place. And yet the hotel is so well constructed that guests wishing absolute quiet and rest in their rooms are never in the least disturbed by what is going on either on the roof or in the ballroom or corridors beneath.

The hotel is fireproof and soundproof, and a positive delight to the thousands of guests who each year live beneath its hospitable roof.

NEW STATION FOR FT. WILLIAMS
Canadian Pacific officials say that a new passenger station is to be built at Ft. Williams, Ont.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:
Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.
Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:
Clothing.
Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.
Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

TEXAS HAS FINE HOTELS IN MANY OF ITS BIG TOWNS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Tourists in Texas find hotels as a rule equal to those in any other part of the country and in no way is the Lone Star state behind its northern neighbors. In many places surprises await the traveler, for in the city or town when meager accommodations might naturally be looked for they find a modern hotel with all the twentieth century appointments including electric elevators, taxi-cab service, valet service, compressed air devices and all modern equipment.

From the busy Adolphus in Dallas to the luxurious and finely appointed St. Anthony in San Antonio the traveler finds good hotel accommodations. In the Westbrook at Ft. Worth, the Park hotel and at the Waldorf in Dallas one finds everything to contribute to the comfort of the traveler and as agreeable a set of clerks as anywhere. These gentlemanly "greeters" are eager to please the guest and thereby make friends for the house. They consider no demand on their time too great to make one satisfied with one's surroundings and will give the traveler a card of introduction to the clerk at the hotel in the next city, which insures for one a welcome smile and glad hand that goes far to impress one favorably.

Texas is a wonderfully big state, and offers great opportunities for the investor. The climate at this time of year is beautiful, and it appeals to thousands who like to spend the winter months away from the atmosphere of New England hills. Austin, the capital of the state, is important as a business center, and is a city of beautiful homes. It has excellent schools and several private and denominational schools. Austin is the seat of the University of Texas, with an enrollment of over 3000 students. The buildings are beautifully situated on a 40-acre tract which commands an extensive view of the city and hills beyond.

A big undertaking and one that will greatly benefit the city is the construction of the high dam across the Colorado river, which will furnish upwards of 3000 horsepower for manufacturing purposes. The power equipment will consist of three 1000 horsepower turbines and two of 500 horsepower each, with a pump capacity of 6,000,000 gallons each. The lake formed will be 27 miles long. Water craft of wide variety will be put into commission as soon as the dam is completed. Austin alone expects to furnish not less than 100 motor and sail boats as its quota and annual regattas will again be a feature of the place.

HARVEY SYSTEM AT KANSAS CITY

The two dining rooms in the six million-dollar union railway station at Kansas City will be operated by the Fred Harvey system. The main restaurant will be located in the east wing opening from the main lobby, overlooking the station plaza, and just north of it will be the luncheon. The remainder of the east wing will be used for kitchens and pantries. The second and third floors will be occupied by the general offices of the Harvey system. This system operates 40 or 50 hotels and eating houses on the Santa Fe and Frisco lines, together with more than 75 dining cars.

OPENING UP BRITISH COLUMBIA

In a recent address before the British Columbia Conservative Association Sir Richard McBride the provincial premier made the announcement that the government had surveyed 1,000,000 acres in British Columbia for the sole use of pre-emptors and that by the end of 1912 it would be prepared to offer 160 acres each to 30,000 bona fide settlers on pre-emption.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

Southern travel is on its way and persons who are planning a trip to Florida and southern climes will do well to make their preparations now. Many people make this trip during November and December because of exceptionally good rates and advantages offered by both transportation lines and hotels. Full information and complete itineraries regarding rates, stopping places in Florida, etc., can be had by applying to George E. Marsters, 243 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

THE GUNTER HOTEL

The Gunter hotel situated most centrally in San Antonio, Tex., is a modern hotel of excellence, recognized particularly by the commercial men who patronize it.

TRAVEL

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

SPECIAL RATES

For November and December to

JACKSONVILLE

for individuals and parties. Write for particulars before completing arrangements for your transportation.

Tours and Cruises to Bermuda, Panama Canal and West Indies

EUROPEAN TOURS FOR 1912. Itineraries now ready.

"EVERYTHING IN TRAVEL"

GEO. E. MARSTERS

243 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

To New York \$2.50

Colonial Line 256 Wash. St. Phone F. L. 5788

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White Star Line

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

Arabic, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.; Dec. 17, Jan. 14

Boston-Azores-Gibraltar-Italy

Cretic Nov. 22, 9 A. M.; Canopic Dec. 12

Calla Madeira and Algiers.

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool

One class cabin (11) service rate, \$30

Devonian, Nov. 16, 3 P. M.

trionize it very freely. It is built of brick and steel and is said to be absolutely fireproof. It has a spacious lobby, wide corridors and clean outside rooms of generous dimensions. The Gunter provides for the people a splendid hotel and is generally accepted as a distinct credit to the enterprise of its projectors and the hustling city of San Antonio. The San Antonio Hotel Company are the owners and C. A. Gouder is the active manager.

COAL DEPOSITS REPORTED

An important result of the opening of the Grand Trunk's new transcontinental line is the discovery of numerous coal deposits of a size said to be hitherto unknown. Among these must be considered the property on Kitsenka creek, nearly south of Hazelton on the Bulkley river. Advice from British Columbia says there are 31 seams of coal outcropping on this land and that of these two have been partially developed, one of them being seven feet in thickness and the other four feet. The coal is of the coke variety and according to recent assays yields 85.5 per cent of coke in addition to being a high grade steaming and domestic fuel.

FINE SOUTHERN HOTEL

Hotel Adolphus at Dallas, the tallest structure in all Texas, figuratively speaking, beckons travelers bound for the enterprising city of the Lone Star state. The Dallas Hotel Company owns the hotel. The structure was built under the immediate supervision of E. A. Faust, the first vice-president. The largest stockholder is Adolphus Busch of St. Louis. Alvah Wilson is manager of the Adolphus.

OPERA COMPANY IN QUICK RUN

What may be termed a novel performance en route was recently accomplished by an opera company traveling over the Grand Trunk railway from Sherbrooke to Quebec. The actual running time was two hours and 40 minutes. Railway men consider this a feat.

OAKLAND INVITES ATTENTION

Visitors to Oakland, Cal., need not be told how that thriving city has improved from year to year. The Oakland Chamber of Commerce is now inviting attention to features commonly overlooked by visitors. Manufacturers are especially invited to look in on Oakland and see for themselves what great opportunities await them there.

TRAVEL

NEXT SAILING

to the

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

S. S. MOLTKE

Nov. 12, 11 A. M.

HAMBURG

Largest S. S. Co. in the World

OVER 400 SHIPS

1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 11 A. M.

Pretoria, Nov. 15, 11 A. M.

Yves, Nov. 17, 11 A. M.

America, Nov. 20, 10 A. M.

Hamburg direct, second cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN

Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa

S. S. MOLTKE, Nov. 12, 11 A. M.

S. S. CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.

S. S. HAMBURG, Jan. 11, 11 A. M.

S. S. CINCINNATI (ORIENT), Jan. 22, 10 A. M.

S. S. HAMBURG, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.

*Will not call at Algiers.

GRAND CRUISE

TO—

The Orient

By the Palatial

S. S. CINCINNATI

LEAVING NEW YORK

January 28, 1913

to MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN and the ORIENT.

80 DAYS \$325 UP

Also Cruises Around the World, the West Indies, Panama Canal, Italy and Egypt, etc.

Write for booklet stating cruise.

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Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

IVERNA, Sat. Nov. 20, 2 P. M.

SAXONIA, Dec. 10, 10 A. M.

New York-Fishguard-Liverpool

*Caronia, Nov. 16, *Campania, Nov. 20

*Calla at Queenstown.

Agents for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

APPLY TO

126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

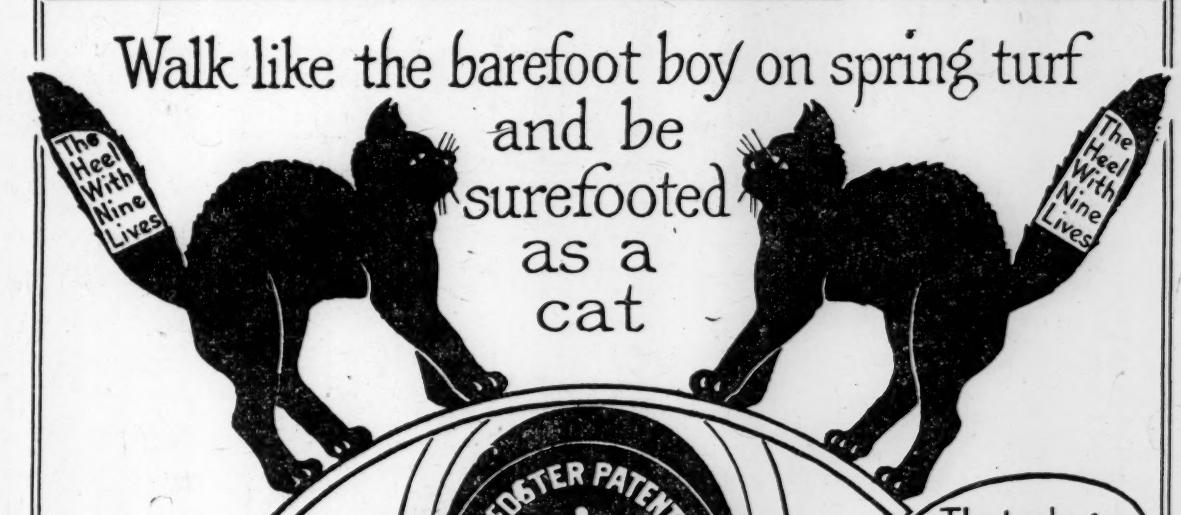
Arabic, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.; Dec. 17, Jan. 14

Boston-Azores-Gibraltar-Italy

Cretic Nov. 22, 9 A. M.; Canopic Dec. 12

Calla Madeira and Algiers.

Walk like the barefoot boy on spring turf and be surefooted as a cat



That plug prevents slipping

FOSTER PATENT
NON SLIP
CAT'S PAW
7 CUSHION HEEL 8
FOSTER RUBBER CO.

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

50c Attached

A small price for comfort—with safety—costs no more than the ordinary kinds that slip.

Extra quality rubber—greater resiliency—more wear. No holes to track mud and dirt.

FOSTER RUBBER CO., 105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Every time you see a black cat think of Cat's Paw Rubber Heels.

TO THE RETAIL TRADE.—It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

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TO GEORGIA and FLORIDA

Where you may now have the weather of perfect summer and bask in eternal sunshine

Restful and Stimulating Sea Voyage of 87 Hours

Boston to Savannah

First Class Fares from

BOSTON

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Savannah, Ga. \$22.65 \$37.30

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Including Meals and Stateroom Accommodations on Steamer

Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent or

C. W. JONES, N.E.P.A. 20 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON

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GLORIOUS EGYPT VIA THE RIVIERA AND SUNNY ITALY

5 INTERESTING CRUISES

By the Mammoth Steamer

"Adriatic" "Cedric"

The Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean

From New York

NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21

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WHITE STAR LINE, 84 STATE STREET, BOSTON

PANAMA CANAL THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA 4 GREAT CRUISES

By the New Steamers

"Laurentic" "Megantic"

Two Largest, Newest and Finest Steamers to Tropical Waters

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BOSTON TO

Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Cas-

time, Bangor, Pen-

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River. Connecting for Mt. Desert.

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7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Weekdays

S. S. Bay State and Governor Dingley.

9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Monday, Wednesday and Friday—S. S. Calvin Austin and national Coastwise Service).

Bath, Gardiner, ter's Wharf—Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Boothbay Harbor. —S. S. City of Bangor.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

SYDNEY SHORT LINE AUSTRALIA 19 DAYS

VIA HONOLULU AND SAMOA

The Pleasantest and Most Comfortable Route

PIEDMONT, "SIRENA" and "VENTURA"

FOR REST, RECREATION and PLEASURE in other trip compares with this in SUMMER or WINTER.

STEVENSON said of Samoa: "No part of the world exerts the same attractive power upon the visitor."

ROUND THE WORLD—\$600 1st cabin; \$375 2d cabin; via Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, etc. Liberal stopovers.

Sailings every two weeks: Nov. 3, 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31, etc. Write or wire NOW for berths. Send for folder.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO., 675 Market Street, San Francisco.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

Uptown office for Tickets and Staterooms. Clyde and Savannah Lines, Merchants & Miners, all lines to Bermuda, West Indies, Europe, etc.

Official Ticket Agents All Steamship Lines. 322 BEEKMAN TOURIST CO. MILK

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Express Sailings Tuesdays

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THE MEDITERRANEAN

Three Winter Cruises to the

Panama Canal

West Indies

JAN. 16, FEB. 20, MARCH 27

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

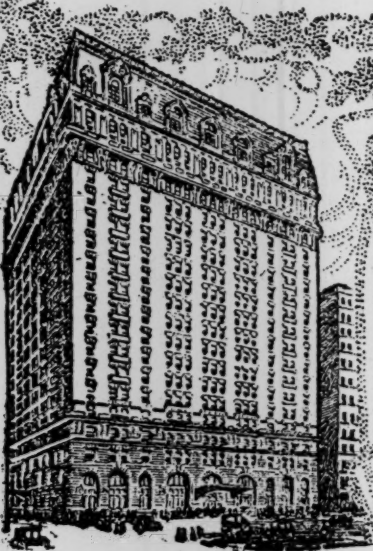
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WESTERN

Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



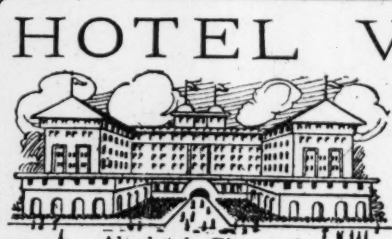
RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.
ERNEST J. STEVENS,
Vice Pres. and Mgr.
La Salle at Madison Street
CHICAGO

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS



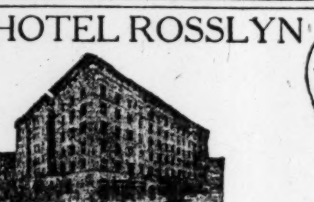
Hotel Lankershim

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES
Broadway at Seventh
EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFES
Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.
RATES
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.00 and upwards (per day)
Rooms with private bath: One occupant, \$2.00 and upwards (per day)
Automobile Bus Service From All Trains
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees



HOTEL VIRGINIA

LONG BEACH, CAL.
"The most superbly situated hotel in all America." Affords luxurious accommodations for 400 guests. Conducted on American plan. Famous the world over for its excellence in cuisine and thoroughness of service. Close to all historic places of interest. Miles of scenic macadamized boulevards, motoring, golf, tennis, horseback riding, deep sea fishing, yachting. Countless other diversions. For booklet and rates write CARL S. STANLEY, Manager.



HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

NATICK HOUSE
Free Auto Bus
Meets All Trains
European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL SUTTER

NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
In the Center of Business and Shopping District
250 Rooms | Sutter and Kearny Streets | SAN FRANCISCO | \$1.50 Up

THE ANGELUS

IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.
One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort, beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan.
C. C. LOOMIS and HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.



A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
PERPETUAL MILD CLIMATE E. P. DURN, Lessee



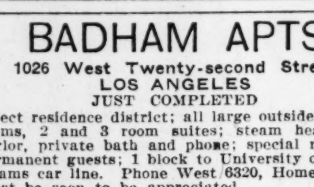
Winter at PINE INN

AT CARMEL-BY-SEA, CALIFORNIA
AMONG PINE TREES AND SUNSHINE
Steam heated; excellent table; autos meet trains at Monterey; moderate terms. Cottages in connection. Apply MANAGER.



U. S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO - - - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern attractions.
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)



BADHAM APTS

1026 West Twenty-second Street
JUST COMPLETED
Select residence district; all large outside, sunny rooms, 2 and 3 room suites; steam heat, sun parlor, private bath and phone; special rates to permanent guests; 1 block to University or West Adams car line. Phone West 6239, Home 20102. Must be seen to be appreciated.

MAGALIA APARTMENTS

1010 W. Third St., Los Angeles
New brick, steam heat, private phones, private bath; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway; center of shopping district.

NEWS IN BRIEF

RAILWAY TO STOP OPERATIONS

MT. STERLING, Ky.—The Licking River railway, which runs from Salt Lick, Bath county, into Morgan county, near West Liberty, a distance of about 30 miles, will be discontinued. The company originally built the railroad to move a vast amount of timber along the road, but has been forced to haul freight and passengers, and is operating at a loss, so will be done away with.

STUDENT CONFERENCE CALLED

PRINCETON, N. J.—The eighth annual student missionary conference will be held in Princeton Nov. 22, 23 and 24 in Alexander hall and the Methodist church. Dr. John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University, will make the welcoming address. Representatives from colleges and universities all over the country are expected to attend.

SUNKEN LANDS TO BE SOLD

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas will this month place on sale 12,800 acres of lands in St. Francis basin, known as the famous "sunk lands" of Arkansas. The value of the lands is close to \$250,000.

PAMPHLETS LIE UNCLAIMED

SALEM, Ore.—It is estimated that nearly 15,000 of the initiative and referendum pamphlets sent out by the office

of the secretary of state are lying unclaimed in various Oregon postoffices. Thirteen cases, or over 2000 pamphlets are being reshipped to Salem from Portland alone.

CITY TO VOTE ON NEW RULE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Duluth, Minn., on Dec. 3 will vote on the question of adopting a commission form of government charter modeled after Spokane's present charter, according to information received recently by Mayor Hindley from Bert Fesler, one of the drafters of the proposed new charter for the Minnesota city.

GREAT DAM NEARLY FINISHED

CAPAY, Cal.—The great dam of the Yolo Water & Power Co. across Cache creek near Capay is about completed. The north gate and abutment are completed and half the work on the south gate and abutment is done. The excavation of the ditch connecting the dam with the Adams canal is ready for the concrete lining.

CLYDE (O.) BONDS ARE SOLD

CLYDE, O.—Clyde council has sold \$30,000 bonds to reconstruct and extend waterworks and electric light plant, and \$14,000 bonds to pave Maple street. They were 4½ and 5 per cent bonds and sold at a good premium.

GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO
Absolutely Fireproof
American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to theatres and Stores.
Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
William H. Chestnam, Manager

HOTEL TURPIN

17 POWELL ST.
AT MARKET
In the Heart of the City
European Plan \$1.50 and Upward

EVERY CONVENIENCE
AND COMFORT
SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.

Under the Management of James Woods.

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court
A legacy of the past.
A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco
Commanding the most
MAJESTIC SCENERY IN THE WORLD
San Francisco, Cal.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL

Best Location in
San Francisco
COR. POST AND
STOCKTON
Near the Best Stores and
the Newest Theatres
RATES MODERATE
CUISINE EXCELLENT

Hotel Green

PASADENA, CAL.
It has a Worldwide Reputation
Open from November to May
G. G. GREEN, Owner — D. B. PLUMER, Mgr.
J. J. HENNESSY, Booking Representative
1189 Broadway, New York Tel. Madison Sq. 4748

HOTEL COURT

Bush St., Near Stockton
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
One of San Francisco's most elegant and exclusive family hotels. Rates—European plan, \$1.50 up; American plan, \$3 up. Special rate for permanent guests. Situated in downtown shopping and theater district.
JAMES W. FLANNERY, Manager.

Ames Apartments "By the Sea"

MRS. WILLETTA AMES, Prop. Cor. West-
minster and Inner St.—Most luxuriously ap-
pointed apartments on the beach. New, pressed
brick building; two and three-room suites;
steam heat; sun parlor; all outside rooms.
Thirty mins. from Los Angeles. VENICE, CAL.

ALBEMARLE APARTMENTS

2343 Scott Street, opposite St. James Park.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Exclusive, homelike, beau-
tifully furnished 2, 3 and 4 room apart-
ments. Reasonable. Phone 60329; West 544.

FOREIGN

CHATEAU LAURIER

OTTAWA, CANADA
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM
The new \$2,000,000 hotel situated in the
heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation,
800 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and
comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates
\$2.00 upwards. European plan.
F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotel,
Grand Trunk Railway System.

THE HOUSE OF

Harmony
Just far enough from the noise
and the dirt of the loop district,
yet within easy walking distance
of all the theatres, retail stores
and banks.
Facing the lake front on Michi-
gan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place,
the Blackstone is ideally situated.
The view of the lake is magnifi-
cent and the air is delightful.
The Blackstone is the accepted
place in Chicago for the best peo-
ple.
Single rooms with
lavatory \$2.50
Single rooms with
bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00
Large double rooms
with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00
Parlor, reception
hall, bedroom and
bath \$10.00 to \$25.00
(Each bathroom has an outside window)
The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers

THE VENDOME HOTEL

62nd and Monroe Avenue
CHICAGO
A desirable home for
American and Euro-
pean families. All
rooms with bath.
W. S. SAITER, Prop.

THE WEST HOTEL

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Corner Hennepin Ave. and Fifth St.
MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY
Club Breakfasts from 30 to 50 cents,
a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent
noonday luncheons.
On all car lines.
400 rooms, 200 rooms with bath.
Sample rooms unequalled.
Running artesian water in all rooms.
Music every evening.
RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP
MORGAN ROSS, Manager

Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES
GEO. R. KIBBE - - - Manager

PIERCE HOTEL

1300 CALIFORNIA STREET, DENVER, COLORADO
RATES—75c to \$1.00 per day, bath detached; \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, with private bath.
Special weekly and monthly rates. New fireproof building. Centrally located. Strictly
modern. All outside rooms, hot and cold running water and telephone. Night and day
bellboy service. Wire or write for reservations.
O. F. DE FORD, Prop.

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Conveniently located in Shopping District.
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.
European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND-ORE.
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED
FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
PHIL METSCHAN & SONS
PROPRIETORS.

The Chesterbury

PORTLAND, OREGON
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS
Located on the Nob Hill residential district in the midst of
Portland's exclusive residences.
CORNER OF 20TH AND KEARNEY STREETS
MISS E. M. BOWE, Proprietress

THE SHIRLEY

IRWIN B. ALLEN
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DENVER, COLO.

HOTEL VICTORIA

MODERN
EUROPEAN PLAN
SPOKANE, WASH.
WM. WATSON, PROP.

Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS.
FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 8, 1911.



The Virginia Hotel

Northwest Corner Rush and Ohio Sts.
(North Side)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
400 ROOMS replete with all modern acce-
sories and provided with every requisite for
the most exacting patron.
Situated in the fashionable residential dis-
trict of the north side, and within 10 min-
utes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theatres,
Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Insti-
tute, etc.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VIS-
ITORS who desire to be located away from
the noise, congestion and discomforts of the
business center.
A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be
sent upon application.
ALEX. DRYBURGH

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOTEL STANLEY

formerly the Butler
Annex, Fourth Avenue
and Marion Street.
Centrally located, two
blocks from theaters,
churches and shopping
district. All outside
rooms and modern con-
veniences. European
plan, \$1.00 per day up;
American plan, \$2.50
per day up. CHAS.
A. CUSHING, Mgr.

HOTEL REO

14th Ave. and Broadway, DENVER, COL.
14 rooms, luxuriously furnished; hot and cold
water in every room; shower, public and private
baths, elevator service; steam heat; cafe, Euro-
pean plan; rooms \$3.50 week and up; strictly
first-class family hotel; no bar.

THE MONITOR HOTEL

ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE
NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Another of the many orchestral novel-
ties which Frederick Stock has announced
for the present season appears on the
program of the Theodore Thomas orches-
tra to be performed on Friday and Sat-
urday, Nov. 15 and 16. On the occasion
Ewald Straesser's symphony No. 1 in G
major will be heard for the first time and
therewith this German composer will
have his first representation on these pro-
grams. This symphony will be preceded
by George Schumann's recent overture,
"Lebensfreude," which was played for the
first time here last year. The last half
of the program is devoted to the older
composers. Beethoven's concerto for
piano, No. 5, in E flat ("Emperor"),
will be interpreted with Gottfried Gal-
ston as soloist, a pianist new to Chicago
audiences. Siegfried's Rhine Journey,
from Wagner's "Die Goetterdaemmerung,"
will close this program of all German
music.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will give a
second song recital in Orchestra hall on
Tuesday, Nov. 19, under the auspices of
the North Side Suffrage Association. The
program in detail has not been received,
but it is announced that she has chosen
special songs for the occasion.

Edward Clarke, baritone, assisted by
Earl Blair, pianist, will be heard in re-
cital at Fine Arts theater on Wednesday
evening, Nov. 13. Among the interesting
numbers announced is a song cycle, "The
Buccaneer," by Adolf Weidig, a Chicago
composer.

The University Orchestral Association
began its fourth season of concerts in
Mandel hall, University of Chicago,
Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 5. In addition

to the six concerts to be given by the
Theodore Thomas Orchestra there will be
artists' recitals by Rudolph Ganz, pian-
ist, Nov. 26; Eugene Ysaye, violinist,
Jan. 21, and Alice Nielsen, soprano,
March 11. All the concerts are on Tues-
day afternoons at 4 o'clock.
An interesting feature of the winter's
program is to be the second series of
Tiffin musicals, which has been arranged
for five mornings during the season.
The series, which will be similar in char-
acter, socially and musically, to the fa-
mous Bagby musicals in New York, will
be given in the crystal ballroom of the
Blackstone hotel. For the first program,
to be given Monday morning, Nov. 11,
Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano of the Met-
ropolitan opera company, has been en-
gaged.

Among the many activities of the Chi-
cago Woman's Club is the presentation of
high-class musical programs Sunday
afternoons at various centers throughout
the city at a merely nominal price of ad-
mission. While the programs are
somewhat popular in character, they are
chosen from the best music. Possibly
the most important of the concerts given
under these auspices are those at Full-
erton hall, Art Institute, where Walfrid
Singer conducts a small orchestra com-
posed of members of the Theodore
Thomas orchestra, assisted by a soloist
each Sunday.

Mme. Emma Calvé, after an absence
from Chicago of several years, returns
for a song recital in Orchestra hall on
Thursday evening, Nov. 14, at which
she will have the assistance of Galileo
Gaspari, tenor, in a program of operatic
scenes in costume.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of
PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York
5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS

Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unusually Low. In the Center of Shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.
Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up.
Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.
The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Contentment and Satisfaction Are Assured at

THE St. Anthony Hotel

F. M. SWEARINGEN, President and Manager

W. O. BRINKER, Asst. Mgr.

New, spacious, beautifully furnished, combining in its complete equipment the quiet comfort of a home with the attraction of a LUXURIOUS HOTEL. Where special attention is given to detail in every line of service. Central and quiet location, facing park. The Military of Fort Sam Houston, the most conspicuous Army Post in America, adds greatly to the social life of the St. Anthony, which is recognized as the Hotel Par Excellence of the great state of Texas.
Autoists are assured of magnificent rock bed and oil covered roads
EUROPEAN PLAN. 450 ROOMS, 400 with bath, ALL with toilet and lavatory

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Dry Goods Exclusively
Established
Nearly A Century

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Dry Goods Exclusively
Established
Nearly A Century

Specializing in Coats—Top Coats—Fur Coats—Evening Coats



AN IMPORTANT WEEK IN COATS

Comprehending coats of all kinds—Wool coats, Silk coats, Velvet coats, Cloth coats, Fur coats. As regards coats of FINE QUALITY, Chandler & Co. are one of the very largest handlers in New England, and with a magnitude of business worthy of consideration, some of the most exclusive high class manufacturers confine to them practically their entire sale in Boston.

Large buyers of fine merchandise at full prices have the first choice of fine merchandise at less than the full prices. Now the CERTAINTIES of the season are determined on—now the VARIETY is largest—THE VALUES THE GREATEST.

Specializing in coats means SPECIALIZING IN FUR COATS as well as in all other kinds. It is rather unusual, however, to include FUR COATS in a sale of cloth coats, but those who attend this sale will find in fur coats the same extra good values, the same extra good qualities, and the same extra good variety as in the cloth coats and evening coats, and they can buy them with the same certainty and the same confidence.

TOP COATS of doublefaced chinchilla cloth, velvet collar, $\frac{3}{4}$ length model, buttoning to one side, high buttoning neck. Special value at 16.50

TOP COATS of doublefaced chinchilla cloth, velvet collars and revers. A very smart model, $\frac{3}{4}$ length with round corners. Special value at 22.50

TOP COATS of velour de laine of fine imported quality, silk lined throughout, high collars. The fine soft quality of the material makes this an attractive model for semi-dress wear. Special value at 29.50

FUR TRIMMED BLACK CLOTH COATS, in semi-fitted style, with collar of black opossum fur, silk lined throughout. A special value at 29.50

IMPORTED COATS of velvets and silks, all in styles suitable for elderly women. Prices range from 45.00, 55.00 to 125.00

TOP COAT of fine quality boucle in two-toned blues, grays and browns, shawl collar, three button, round cornered model. A special value at 30.00

CHARMEUSE EVENING WRAPS, deep collar and revers of marabout, sleeves finished with marabout, and marabout extends down entire front and around bottom. Quality usually selling at 65.00. Price 45.00

FUR TRIMMED CHIFFON VELVET EVENING WRAP. Full length garment in a beautifully draped model, fur collar and cuffs, chiffon facings. Quality usually selling at 95.00. Price 58.00

FUR COATS are essentially a part of the regular coat business—the FUR COAT has the same requisites of QUALITY, STYLE and FIT as the street or evening coat, plus an added expert knowledge of the different kinds of furs and a special knowledge of the particular quality of every piece of fur in an individual garment.

THE FUR COAT is virtually a continuation of the cloth or silk coat business, and in this sale the same values will be apparent. In other words, a fur coat is the same mercantile proposition as any other coat.

COATS FOR AUTO WEAR

Australian Opossum Coats 75.00
Fine Wallaby Coats (Also for Men)
Marmot Coats
Fur Lined Coats (Also for Men)
Raccoon Coats (Also for Men) 85.00

FUR COATS AT 95.00

Natural Pony Coats (Also for Men)
French Seal Coats
Natural Raccoon Coats (Also Men's)
Tiger Cat Coats
Fur Lined Coats (Also for Men) 95.00
Marmot Coats
Plain and with collars and cuffs of Raccoon.

FUR COATS

Gray Squirrel Coats 155.00
Hudson Seal Coats
Leopard Coats
Caracul Coats
Fur Lined Coats (Also for Men) 200.00
All made from choice selected skins—all very new in style.

Price
Natural Mole, 54 ins. 365.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat 365.00
Persian Lamb, 54 in. 245.00

Special Values in Caracul Coats

Cut in latest loose fitting models, long rolling collars—deep cuffs—lined with finest brocade silks.
Prices 65.00, 85.00, 100.00

Price
Fine Persian Lamb 265.00
Sable Squirrel 135.00
Berlin Squirrel 155.00
Sable Squirrel 50.00
Nat'l Pony 75.00 to 100.00
Black Pony 68.00

Paris Made White Glace Gloves

Every pair fitted and guaranteed. Special 1.95 models. Special at 2.95

Silk Messaline Petticoats

Pure dye, in all the best colors and fancy changeable effects, plaited, semi-fitted

Paris-Made Dresses, Wraps, Waists, Robes

59 Pieces made up as follows: 28 Dresses, 14 Robes, 4 Evening Wraps, 13 Waists

IMPORTER'S WHOLESALE PRICES		
2 Dresses at 167.50...		All
1 Robe at 60.50...		Marked
2 Robes at 72.50...		
1 Gown at 112.50...		
1 Dress at 77.00...		
1 Robe at 64.00...		
1 Waist at 50.50...		
1 Dress at 74.00...		\$25
2 Gowns at 136.00...		
1 Robe at 50.00...		
1 Dress at 87.50...		
6 Waists at 45.00...		\$35
1 Dress at 104.50...		
2 Robes at 70.00...		
2 Coats at 136.00...		
2 Dresses at 88.00...		\$45
1 Waist at 50.00...		
2 Gowns at 125.00...		
2 Dresses at 80.00...		
2 Robes at 80.00...		
2 Coats at 137.50...		
2 Dresses at 70.00...		
2 Dresses at 72.50...		
1 Waist at 22.50...		and
1 Dress at 123.25...		
1 Gown at 110.00...		
5 Waists at 41.25...		\$65
2 Dresses at 73.50...		
2 Dresses at 105.85...		
2 Robes at 60.00...		
1 Dress at 62.50...		
2 Robes at 30.25...		

They comprise a model line. A Paris and New York house, importers of the finest silks, velvets, brocades and laces, decided to go into the dress, robe and waist business; they imported the first line of models and then determined they would not go into this business at all.

The models have never been shown or offered for sale.

The entire lot was closed out to Chandler & Co. at a round price and at a fraction of its value, for as the importers expressed it they had no business connections established along the lines of dresses, etc., and were willing to let the garments go at almost any price to close them out. Each individual piece is of the finest quality, beautiful workmanship, exquisite colors, either of silk, satin, brocade or velvet, with an abundance of laces, hand embroidery and hand work throughout.

The Dresses are for afternoon and evening—the Robes are mostly in tunic shapes.

Note—All of the Paris made Waists are included at 25.00—something like 10 additional waists were procured from another importer to be sold on this occasion for 25.00. All of the robes are in the prices under 40.00—an additional purchase has been added to these and they will be on sale on special tables on the first floor.

New Laces, Trimmings, Chiffons and All-overs

Direct Importations from Paris

Beautiful Fine Shadow Lyons Laces in insertions, bands, edges, flounces and all-overs—Point de Russe Laces—Hand run Alencon Laces—Real Filet, Princess and Cluny Laces—French Calais and Chantilly Laces—Fine quality Metal Laces in gold and silver, hand run shadow effect. White bugle bead and pearl Bands—Pastel beaded Bands in gorgeous evening colorings—Wide jetted Bands—Brilliant Trimmings in white, gold, black—Crystal, gold and jetted all-overs—Beaded Fringes. Chiffon Trimmings in soft rose and green tones.

Marabout, Fur and Feather Trimmings

Plain Silks

Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Brocades, Velvets, White, Black, Light Blue, Pink, American Beauty, Taupe, Wistaria, Copenhagen, Coral, Amethyst, Helio, Mais, Brown

300 Guaranteed Black Boot Silk Hose

Price 50c Pair

"Silk where it shows—Lisle Thread and Mercerized yarn where the wear comes." Full Fashioned Throughout.

The manufacturers and Chandler & Co.'s guarantee with every pair.

Perfect Fitting Underwear

Sterling Union Suits

Full Fashioned Are the best undergarments manufactured.

Light Weight Cotton 3.75
Medium Weight Cotton 3.75
Heavy Weight Cotton 3.75
Medium Weight Mercerized 4.50
Mercerized and Merino 4.50
Semi Fashioned
Medium Weight Mercerized 2.75
Medium Weight Mercerized 3.25
Silk and Mercerized Mixed, semi-fashioned 6.00

Silk

Undergarments

Silk Vests; reinforced shield under arms; French hem; white and pink 2.52
Silk Vests embroidered 2.65
Hand Emb. Vests, made of extra quality of cloth 3.50
Union Suits; reinforced shield; French hem 3.95
Bloomers, reinforced; white and black 3.25

From Paris New Silk Scarfs

Model Hats at Reduced Prices

Values 38.00 to 45.00

25.00

These have served their purpose. They were selected because of their unusual style features in order that Chandler & Co.'s milliners might secure new ideas and new adaptations.

In point of style, quality and workmanship and beauty of outline they are works of art. Included are picture hats of brocade velvet, hatter's plush and long napped plush. French and Austrian velour dress hats. Medium and close fitting dress hats with graceful trimmings of plumes, gold and silver laces and fur.

Outing and Semi-Dress Hats

Values 15.00 to 25.00

Prices 7.50 10.00 15.00

Many of these are copied from French models selling at much higher prices. All are made of fine imported materials, and include English outing and crush hats—French and Spanish, Cavaliers, sailors, turbans and pokes.

New Fur and Fur-Trimmed Hats

In mole, seal, civet cat, mink, pointed fox, lynx and all other fashionable furs. A specialty is made of matching fur hats to fur sets and fur wraps.



SUITS—Two Groups Wonderfully Low Priced

Chandler & Co. have been able to choose from the workrooms of many of their best manufacturers about a hundred suits—in lots of but four or five of a style—all made up specially and sold at a price to close out the numerous small lots of materials always remaining in these manufacturers' stocks near the close of their season.

Suits at 22.50 and 29.50 Suits at 35.00 and 45.00
Values 30.00, 35.00 and 40.00 Values 45.00, 55.00 and 65.00

Nearly all plain tailored—in diagonals, In plain tailored and trimmed styles. In two-toned velour de laines, chevrons, included are broadcloths, diagonals, velour broadcloths and zibelines. All silk lined. Many have velvet collars and cuffs. In the new and assured styles of the season.

Handkerchiefs

Chandler & Co. are making an early showing with a most complete assortment in unusually pretty and effective styles.

Hand Embroidered Initial—Real Armenian—Lace Trimmed—Madeira—Swiss Embroidered—Real Valenciennes—Real Duchess—Cord Edged—Hand Hemstitched, sheer and heavy—Real Appenzell and French Hand Embroidered—also many dainty Colored Handkerchiefs—beautifully boxed for the holidays.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1912

Behind the Scenes at Night in a Great Department Store

Housekeeping of Such Institutions Carried on With Complete System and Efficiency with Aid of Modern Devices and Stock Is Carefully Guarded

NO FLOOR IS EVER LEFT UNATTENDED

OF THE thousands of shoppers who daily throng the large department stores in a city like Boston, how many stop to consider the vast task it must be to make these trade centers ready for each morning, so as to admit and serve adequately the buying public?

When the floors are crowded with customers it is impossible for the management to pay more than passing heed to cleaning up, repairing, decorating and the hundred and one things needed in the upkeep of a department house. The ringing of the first bell at the end of the day's business, however, is the signal for the night force to begin work. From then on until the employees begin to arrive the following morning not a minute is wasted to make the premises presentable and in proper shape for another day's big business.

Behind the Scenes

In the conducting of a large retail store of the kind of which the Jordan Marsh Company's is a striking type, few departments are of more importance than that which concerns the maintenance and safe keeping and cleaning of the property at night. With goods sometimes valued at many millions gathered under the roof, the greatest precaution exists in guarding the premises against any untoward conditions that might arise were not the utmost vigilance exercised. The public knows almost nothing about what goes on "behind the scenes," so to speak, of a great store, or the number of persons engaged from sundown to sunrise for the purpose of making everything ready so that business may go on uninterrupted during the day.

Methods vary in the different houses, but as a usual thing the night foreman is the "general in command" when all other employees and the members of the firm or the officials of the company are through for the day. In some cases this overseer has been many years in the service of the house. There is one such foreman in Boston who has been with his concern upward of 40 years and who during that time has seen the gradual introduction of interesting safety appliances, cleaning apparatus, electrical contrivances and all such modern things which go to the making of any of the great houses employing all the way from 1000 to 5000 people.

The after-hours visitor to a department store experiences a curious topsyturvy feeling as he looks around on one empty floor after another. If he wishes to obtain a contrasting picture between day and night activity he may have it by stationing himself at one of the rear entrances where all, from the head of the house to cash girls, pass in leaving the premises. Singly, and in couples, and in groups the workers of the day now seek the street. But the last ones have not yet reached the sidewalk when the counter-current sets in. These others are the night workers, and they do not get very far into the passageway before they come to a halt before a keen-eyed watchman. Right at hand is the desk where all people working at night have to register before they are allowed to go on to their different assignments. In fact, the work, in the case of carpenters, painters, etc., has already been laid out, so that the men can go ahead. In the case of the women who clean the floor and woodwork, and the porters and sweepers, there is little variation in their tasks from night to night.

Packers Work at Night

Under the prevailing system of expediting delivery it has been found necessary to maintain a complete packing force at night. But this feature is only mentioned in the present instance because, as one looks over the ground, the packers help to make up the number that are in the store after the day force leaves. In a measure, the packing force comes under the sales and goods departments, and as such does not concern the present purpose of discussing the features after the doors are closed to the public.

At first glance a privileged visitor to a department store at night has some difficulty to know where to begin investigation. But his perplexity is soon put to rest, for the night foreman takes charge of affairs after first giving close examination to the card of admission.

"We have 10 night watchmen," said the foreman by way of introductory explanation, "and we can hardly do better than just follow some of them over their routes."

It was now 6 o'clock, half an hour after the store closed to the public.

"This watchman," the guide pointed out, as a stockily built individual approached, "is the first man to make the rounds. He started in the basement at 5:30. Another watchman started in the center of this building at the same time. The other men follow in due order. It takes each watchman two hours to complete his round. What does he do while going along? Let us see what this one is doing."

Following in the track of the watchman the visitor and his guide soon had opportunity to see what some of the work con-

sisted of. The man, coming to the farthest end of the floor, stopped in front of a box hidden away behind a counter, and turned a key. Nearby was another box against the wall, and here he turned a key. Then he went on.

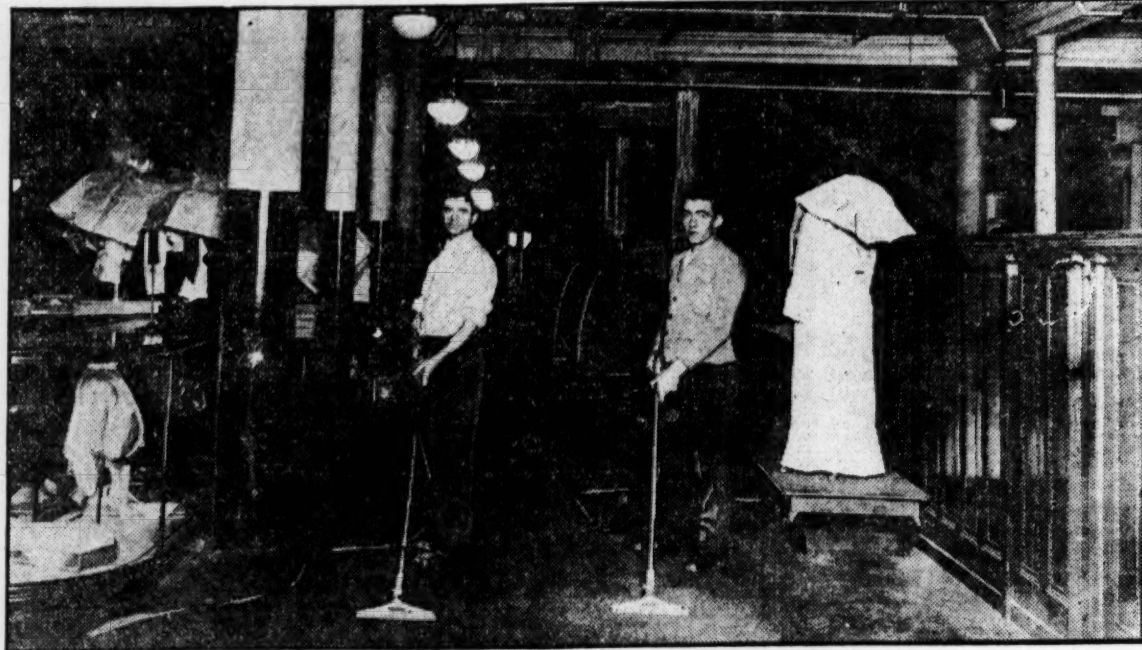
Watchman System Elaborate

"We have a double system of ringing up," said the foreman. "One box connects with the central alarm office. The other makes a record in the main office of this building, and tomorrow morning the full report is there. If there has been any neglect in ringing up it will show there. In such a case some one will have to give an account of how it happened."

"As to the central alarm box, if a specified time passes by and the outside alarm office has no report of the watchman turning the key, a telephone message is sent up here. If the explanation is satisfactory, then nothing further is done just then. Should there be no response to a telephone call, a man is at once despatched to the store to investigate, and that is done also if there is a repetition of failure to ring up. Every precautionary measure is taken to safeguard."

While following up the watchman the

WHERE MINIMUM OF DUST IS VERY IMPORTANT



Vacuum sweeping apparatus in department store works quietly and thoroughly during the cleaning hours at night

visitor was brought in contact with the various cleaning operations. Some women were busy mopping floors behind the counters, and where the carpets otherwise did not cover. All the woodwork has to be cleaned every night. About 20 women

are regularly employed at this work. There is an equal number of sweepers. The sweeping operation is one of the first to be put into effect. There is a large amount of waste to be removed from some of the floors in the shape of paper and boxes. The men get this out of the way. Then the way is clear for the women workers.

"All the stuff is sent to the sub-basement in the other building," remarked the foreman. "It is put on trucks and wheeled to the rear elevators. From there it is taken and stored until the next day. In the new building there is a chute which is used for clearing the floors. There is a trap door on each floor to let down the waste material."

"How much can we gather up during a day's business? A good deal, I can tell you, but I think we will postpone giving figures until later, when we reach the sub-basement."

The hundreds of large electric lights now began to go out, one by one, leaving just enough for a person to move along in safety. Here and there other lights were turned on for awhile, only to be again extinguished.

"As the men and women clean up they look to it that there is sufficient light for that purpose," said the foreman. "It costs a lot of money to keep this building lit up, and there can be no wasting."

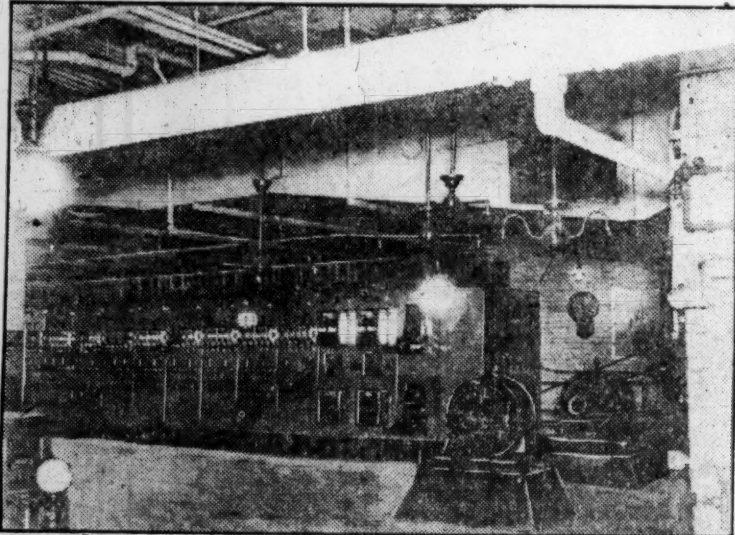
Cleaning Systematized

On one of the upper floors a peculiar wheezing sound was heard. It remind-

ed somewhat of a broom going over a carpet, and yet it was quite different. It was one of the vacuum cleaners at work. The man operating the cleaner kept steadily at it, while the contrivance removed every particle of dust collected during the day.

"On every floor there are vacuum connections," it was explained. "And

ELECTRIC DEVICES ARE EFFICIENT



Sub-station on premises for electric current has finest kind of switchboard

THE APPLE INDUSTRY A PRESSING PROBLEM IN GREAT NORTHWEST

SPOKANE, Wash.—One thousand apple growers of the Pacific Northwest, together with orchard by-product manufacturers, railway traffic managers and bankers, will hold a conference in Spokane for one week, commencing November 11, to endeavor to solve a number of pressing problems affecting the apple industry.

Foremost among the problems is the question of distribution of the fast-increasing apple crop, and the matter of profitable utilization of orchard by-products. The meeting is called at the instance of Robert E. Strahorn, vice-president of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, who is president of the fifth National Apple show, in conjunction with which the conference will be held.

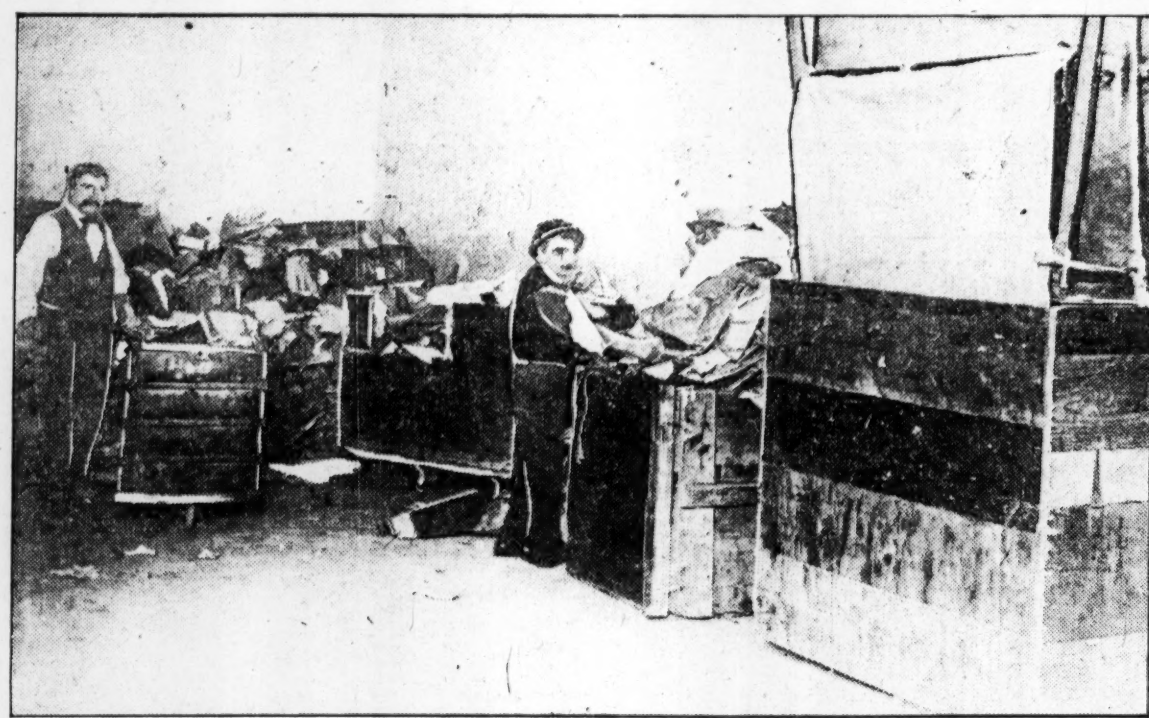
Regarding the conference, W. T. Day, chairman of the Apple Show Board of Trustees, said, "Cooperation between growers, bankers, by-product manufacturers and railroad officials is vital to the success of the apple industry. It is established beyond doubt that we can raise large quantities of first-class apples in the Pacific Northwest, but we must get them to the average consumer at a price which he can afford to pay. It is to secure co-operation and to devise a marketing plan, that this conference has been called. The system must be on such a basis that the apples will go where needed, and without so great a difference between the price paid by the consumer, and that received by the grower."

NEW LINE TO BE OPENED NEXT YEAR

TORONTO, Ont.—By the end of next year the Canadian Northern railway freight trains will be running between Port Arthur and Montreal and the following spring a passenger service will be put in operation between these two points.

This is the prediction of Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C. N. R., who states that 400 miles of the 1000 miles between these two cities will be laid with steel before the close of this year. Next year will see the completion of this part of the C. N. R. system.

DISCARDED PAPER EVEN IS QUITE A BIG ITEM



Ten tons of waste paper and pasteboard a not unusual feature of a day's business—Chute at right reaches all floors

FIVE MILLION USE MUNICIPAL BATHS OF NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK—More than 5,000,000 persons annually bathe in the 23 bath-houses maintained by the borough of Manhattan, says George F. Benson in Domestic Engineering in an article on the "Operation and Costs of Public Baths in New York City." The 23 bathing places comprise 12 interior and 11 floating bath-houses, and include two swimming pools, one on East Twenty-third street and the other on West Sixtieth street.

In most cases the cost of construction for the interior baths was over \$100,000, but the floating baths cost only about \$12,000 each. The floating baths are scattered at various points along the waterfront and are open during the summer. The others are open the whole year round and in the winter months the number of hours during which the baths are available each day is decreased.

JEFFERSON WORK IN FREE PUBLIC BOOKS

WASHINGTON—Thomas Jefferson's architectural drawings for the University of Virginia, a reproduction of his personal drawings in India ink and shaded by his granddaughter form part of the illustrations in Herbert B. Adams' volume on Jefferson and the History of the University.

The United States bureau of education lists this publication among those available for free distribution. Others of the same historical series have long since been exhausted, and it was assumed that none of this edition was left.

The other publications listed cover a multitude of educational topics, among them: Agricultural education, Alaska school and reindeer service, American educational history, including histories of the school systems in individual states; education and crime, educational methods, foreign school systems, higher education, industrial and technical edu-

ENROLMENT AT INSTITUTE NOW COSMOPOLITAN

A feature of the registration figures of Wentworth Institute this year is the large number of students who come from other states. Last year, with the exception of a few students from points in New York state, all the students were from New England.

This year all the New England states are represented, and also New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Alabama and Colorado. An international touch is given the figures by the registration of students from Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Brazil, Philippine islands and Turkey.

education, libraries, teaching of mathematics, rural education, school architecture and sanitation and training of teachers. The bulletin entitled "List of Publications of the United States Bureau of Education Available for Free Distribution," contains a detailed statement of all the books and pamphlets obtainable and is sent to any one upon request.

Trip Through Big Establishment with Night Foreman Reveals Many Interesting Features Not Seen and Little Thought of by General Public

MECHANISMS IN USE ARE ELABORATE

where do you think the dust and such like goes? Away over to the other building, in the sub-basement. When we get there I will tell you more about that feature of our place."

At no time of the night are there fewer than two persons on each floor of this great trade establishment. The foreman said he was sure if he should call out, either to the right or to the left from where he was standing at the only elevator then in service, he would get a reply. At most times there are more people on each floor.

In another part of the building a number of carpenters were busy putting up counters and shelving. Further on painters were at work. A dozen show cases of the elaborate kind that are now the acceptable thing in big stores, for holding outer garments, were hourly expected from the factory and preparation was made to give room for the new fixtures.

Fire Protection

The fire protection service for a large department store is as complete as money and ingenuity can make it. In the store under consideration there are a number of systems, each separate from the other yet working toward the same end. One of the interesting though not the latest contrivance is the double wire system whereby if heat reaches the wire

the wire breaks and sends in an alarm. When both wires are cut it is known there is something that the fire department is called upon to rectify. These wires are strung along the ceilings and the walls.

Other fire measures are hydrants on each floor. There are also the automatic sprinklers, the caps of which melt when touched by heat, letting out streams of water. Then there is the chemical apparatus placed in convenient corners and ready for instant use.

Window dressing is done at night. On the first floor a number of men were busy getting the displays ready. These workers are only indirectly answerable to the night foreman in that they have their individual tasks to perform, but in the sense that they are night workers they come under his supervision. He is responsible for them to the extent that they are part of the night force.

In passing from floor to floor and going by some of the offices it was noticed that here and there other employees beside the cleaners and mechanics were on duty. Some of them were finishing up some belated work. In all such instances they are recompensed for staying over time, but in most cases those working at night are not the same persons who worked during the day.

Heating, Cooling, Power

How a large department store is heated during the winter and kept cool in the summer is something few people understand. You will not get the answer by looking for a large number of radiators, for in the store in question there are only a few in sight. The secret of the heating and ventilating is to be found in the sub-basement. And this, perhaps, is the most interesting part of the whole establishment; a section that few outsiders know exists.

The first thing that strikes the visitor to the sub-basement is the cleanliness that is met with everywhere. In the engine room some of the machinery is now at rest. But enough is in operation to make the engineer's explanation decidedly interesting.

"We saw the vacuum cleaner at work in the other building, almost on the top floor," said the night foreman, as a preliminary to what was to come. "Up stairs we had a hint of what was to be found down here. Over there, for instance, is the machinery that sets the vacuum cleaners in motion."

The engineer now explained how the dust was transported from every part of the building to the sub-basement by rubber hose and metal tubes. There was shown a large receptacle where all the dust is gathered. As much as 100 pounds of this may be collected during a night's cleaning with the vacuum sweepers. In another part of the engine room is the machinery for operating the cash box tubes from every floor to the basement. The fire pump also is interesting.

With electricity playing so conspicuous a part in the operation of a department store, the sub-station in the establishment under consideration calls for special attention. There is a wonderful switchboard to begin with. Electrical connections are everywhere. And then there is the hot and cold air apparatus, consisting of big wings set in motion by merely touching a button.

"The hot air is generated in the furnaces," said the engineer, "and is sent up through the funnels by way of these wings that keep revolving and producing a great draft. The same operation takes place in the summer, but then it is cold air that we send through the building."

Even Waste Is Valuable

The night foreman had said that the waste material went to the sub-basement. When asked to show the place, he led the way. It was a great storeroom, high to the ceiling. Back of the doors bags upon bags were piled high. "This is some of the waste paper and boxes," he remarked. "Oh, yes, I told you that we would get some figures. Let me see," as he examined a slip of paper on a nail over the big scales. "Today the amount of waste paper, etc., is only 5000 pounds. Seems a whole lot? Why, no. Some days we have as much as 10 tons of waste paper in one day. That means a good deal of unpacking of boxes, etc., but think of the business that comes through from 8:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening."

"What is done with the waste? Tomorrow morning men come in and pack it in bags and cart it away. Most of it is already in bags by the time the wagons arrive. Selling waste paper and burlap and such like is quite an item. I can assure you. Over there is the chute that accommodates much of the waste from this building."

In the further end of the sub-basement a glimpse was afforded of the night packers getting ready for delivery early in the morning. Goods were being brought from all sides. Then the night foreman led the way upstairs once more. When the visitor reached the street he looked up and down the building and wondered how many persons passing that way had any idea that back of those grated doors so many men and women were at work making the place ready for the morrow and the shoppers.

YUKON'S PROSPERITY OF NATURAL GROWTH SAYS MINE EXPERT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Clean, natural growth, the product of consistent, bona fide development, is the reason, according to Victor G. Grant, mining director for the city of Dawson, of the present prosperity in the Yukon and Klondike mining districts. At no time, he states, since the famous gold rushes, is money more easily earned, or are prospects brighter in the north than this year. Capital has usurped the place of the individual promoter who, in most cases was a speculator and the country was just beginning to enjoy the area of improved conditions.

"Over \$1,500,000 more in gold will be mined in the Klondike district this year than last," said Mr. Grant. "At present there are 11 dredges working on the various properties of Bonanza, El Dorado, and Hunker creek, while two of the largest gold dredges ever constructed in the world are nearly completed for work on a rich chain of claims."

In this latter district a succession of claims a very rich promise had been located and over two hundred prospectors and miners at present working on the properties are clearing an average wage of \$25 per day. With chemical processes of separating the gold and with the introduction of better machinery this yield, however, can be greatly increased as the present methods employed consist of the old-fashioned sluice and cradle.

Mr. Grant described conditions in other parts of the north as "decidedly bright." There was a great influx of miners and settlers into the country at present and wages paid were brighter than for years. The introduction of better means of communication by steamship and railway had naturally had the effect of decreasing the prices of foodstuffs, although the cost of living was still a very heavy item for the newcomers to contend with.

PLANT OPENING DATE NOV. 10

TACOMA, Wash.—The city's excursion to the new hydro-electric power plant on the Nisqually river at La Grande will be held Sunday, Nov. 10, that all may have an equal opportunity to view the city's property. Power will be generated for the city Nov. 7, however, and the excursionists will have a chance to see the plant in actual operation.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

The Busyville Bees have invented a game
And Busy is trying to think of a name;
The game is like coasting and airshipping, too,
At last he decides bob-o-planing will do.

Yet it's never plain sailing, as any one sees,
To navigate leaves on the breast of the breeze;
But there's plenty of bobbing, capsizing and swings—
All excellent sport—if you only have wings!

There seem to be seventy-six kinds o' leaves,
Or seventy-seven, one fairly believes,
The wee golden willow and maples aflame,
And elm, beech and poplar—no two are the same.

The sycamore bob-plane is largest and loudest,
And he who can steer it, of course, is the proudest,
It sails very far and can take a big crew,
"That's why it's a 'See, come more' leaf," ventures Sue.

And Buzz has a leaf-o-plane made out of three
He got from a fern-like and tall locust tree,
Sam's elm leaf ahead of him (bit, I suppose,
So he'll know it again) races Buzz pretty close.

The oak leaf curls up and a splendid boat makes,
So safe that Sir Polka his Ladybird takes;
Miss May Bee sits cozily there (the boat's hers)—
It looks like a Russian sleigh, loaded with furs.

(Copyright 1912 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

And Otto has grabbed a stem, as he thinks,
For it's blowing around like a gay whirligig;
While Sally's toboggan, a willow leaf wee,
Capsizes, and Sally is saying "Dear me!"

And Otto has grabbed a stem, as he thinks,
Which kicks about so that he presently blinks,
To find it's to Hopper's long leg that he clings;
My counsel to them now is, "Take to your wings."

The point of the game is of course to hang on
Till the leaf lets you 'light the low grasses upon;
The bees left behind look disconsolate now, [bough,
But the wind will soon pluck their leaves, too, from the

So over the earth the gay leaves go a-sailing,
Each finds its right place in the end, without failing;
Because they are leaves, each one—this is clear—
Bears printed upon it some message of cheer.

BOY SCOUTS ASKED TO ASSIST

GOV. JOHN A. DIX of New York, who has long been interested in the boy scout movement, and who is a member of its national council, has asked the active cooperation of the Boy Scouts of America in the conservation policy of the state of New York. Recently he had a conference with the leaders of the Boy Scouts of America, who met at his request, at the St. Regis hotel in New York city. Representing the scout organization were John Sherman Hoyt, finance committee chairman; Daniel Carter Beard, national scout commission, and James E. West, chief scout executive.

As a result of this conference the scout officers accepted the ideas of Governor Dix, outlining the form which this cooperation should take.

First—it is proposed that the Boy Scouts of America furnish the state with the names and addresses of active scout masters in the vicinity of forests where fires are likely to occur, with a view of having arrangements made whereby these scout masters will be subject to the summons of the fire warden on duty guarding against fire, and when summoned they will respond with such of their more experienced boys who could render effective service in aiding to put out an incipient fire, or in any other way render service.

Second—it is proposed that the Boy Scouts of America shall cooperate with the state officials in securing the services of scouts in various parts of the state of New York for active work in carrying out the plan outlined by the Governor, for the reforestation of state lands in certain parts of the state, and that consideration will be given to the Governor's idea as to a basis of compensation for the services thus rendered, with a view of paying the traveling expenses and the maintenance of the boys while in camp engaged in tree planting.

Third—it is proposed that plans be developed whereby all the scout masters in the state of New York shall be furnished with information from time to time, either by way of printed circulars or specially prepared literature, whereby

the policies of the state conservation commission and its officials interested in the protection of animals, birds and other game will be promoted and enforced. This may lead to an active propaganda in support of a campaign against the fly, mosquito, injurious insects, tree blight, etc. It is believed that a tangible plan of practical cooperation may be worked out in promoting the good road movement, and in securing protection of the great many miles of excellent roads already available in the state of New York. It is also hoped that a great many of our scouts may definitely commit themselves to the support and promotion of the conservation policy of the state of New York.

Boys who thus enroll themselves as New York state scouts could be given some inexpensive medal or badge of office, making of each scout a virtual state official. This it is believed, will lead to the development of a spirit of pride in the welfare of the state among boys generally throughout New York, and will prove to be a very valuable investment for the state. It might be advisable to classify these New York state scouts according to their special interests; for instance, in certain sections boys might be enrolled as New York good roads scouts; in other sections as New York game warden scouts, and so on.

SAW-FISHES

Related to the sharks are the odd saw-fishes of the tropics, which are common in the lagoons, bayous and sounds of the West Indies and North America's southern coast. These fish grow to a length of 20 to 25 feet and as they are of no real value they are never fished or hunted to any extent. In fact the fishermen dread these creatures, says the American Boy, for they often become entangled in their nets and rip and tear them to pieces by lateral jerks and sweeps of the huge "saw" on the nose. This "saw" is a bony elongation of the nose and is armed on either side

WHY?

WHY has a clock-face IIII for IV? All our clocks and watches that have Roman numerals on their dials give four strokes for the figure four, instead of the usual IV. As a reason for this an amusing story is told, says the Children's Magazine. In 1370 Henry VIII made a clock for Charles V. of France, surnamed the Wise, who wished to live up to his surname, though he had little learning. When the clock was presented to the King, he wanted to show his superior knowledge by pointing out some mistake, so he pointed to the IV, and said it should be four ones. The clockmaker protested that he was right, but the King insisted that the numeral should be altered to IIII, and from that time right down to the present the clockmakers have followed their predecessor's example.

WOOD CONTEST

An interesting contest is entitled "In the woods." For this a small table is rolled upon the scene, having displayed on it 12 smooth blocks of wood. A local cabinet maker can make the set or frequently some young man of the neighborhood will be found equal to the job, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Each block has a number legibly written upon it and each, it will be explained, represents a certain kind of familiar American wood. Oak, pine, cherry, basswood, chestnut, etc., are not too familiar for the purpose. Cards and pencils are distributed and each player is invited to examine the blocks carefully studying the grain to assist identification. Twenty minutes at least should be allowed for the examination. At the end of that time the various lists are collected and corrected according to a key in possession of the committee. A reward might be a pretty box in burnt wood.

with large, sharp, strong teeth and in the largest fish these "saws" grow to be five or six feet long and nearly a foot wide.

CALL FOR THE STUDY OF SPANISH

SPANISH and English are the languages of America; the former being the principal means of communication in the southern continent and the latter in the northern continent. Therefore it seems logical that these languages should be given most attention in the schools of this hemisphere, says the Brockton School Helper.

The Spanish-speaking countries south of the United States have held the same political ideals—liberty and democracy—in common with us, and have benefited by the doctrine contained in the message of President Monroe to Congress in 1823. "In December, 1824, Gen. Simon Bolivar had issued invitations to the South American governments to send delegates to a congress at Panama, and the invitation was extended to the United States." This meeting was followed at varying intervals by other similar congresses, until in 1907 the Pan-American Union was formed with a magnificent building for headquarters in Washington, D. C. The many pamphlets issued by this office are printed in both English and Spanish, as the recognized languages of America.

Why, then, has Spanish remained practically unknown even in our colleges until the last decade? For two reasons, namely: Fashion in education is more obdurate than fashion in dress, and, secondly, until the last decade we used all our manufactured products at home and did not have to seek for foreign markets. Fashion decreed that the classical languages should be studied first, then French as the language of diplomacy.

Today the college board of examinations includes Spanish as an entrance subject on the same footing as French and German. Thus recognizing the opportunity the youth has of beginning early to fit himself for usefulness and service to some 12 per cent (12,000,000) of the population of the United States, aside from possible commercial service among over 100,000,000 Spanish speaking people not under the flag of our country.

Furthermore, if a student is doubtful as to the possibility of entering college, or is prevented later from doing so by

adverse circumstances, he may be better equipped for immediate participation in our great commercial organization.

This leads us to a consideration of the commercial advantages of Spanish. The population of the Spanish-speaking countries south of the United States was, in 1910, approximately 100,000,000; the import trade of these countries in the same year was over three fourths of a billion (\$750,000,000) dollars. The United Kingdom has less than 10 per cent.

The English and Germans study closely the customs, conditions, and language of the people. Therefore, since the seller speaking the language of the purchaser can meet the conditions imposed more readily, he easily controls the bulk of the business.

WHIRLING WORLD

I am a vehicle that's wondrous large,
But neither coach nor motor, ship nor barge,
Whether sitting, standing, lying,
With you I'm miles uncounted flying;
You hear not a sound, with silence profound
My journey I pursue.

With a mighty swift whirling
I'm constantly twirling.
But 'tis all unfeeling by you.
Some travel with me who never can see
Nor believe I convey them a yard;
And for years I have taken them,
Nor ever forsaken them,
And yet claimed no reward.
And now then against or with your will,
Or sleeping or waking I'll carry you
still.
—New York Sun.

COCOANUT PUFFS

Heat two cupfuls of granulated sugar with one-half cupful of cream, and add one-fourth cupful of honey. Boil until the ball will form in cold water; then remove, and beat a half cupful of grated

cocoanut into it. Beat until creamy, and drop from the end of a small silver spoon on oiled paper.—Woman's Home Companion.

SIMPLE CHARADE

Here is a neat little charade that will make you feel cheap after you have given it up, says the New York Sun, and been told the answer:

All is my first,
So is my second,
And also my whole.

RIDDLES

How do sailors know Long Island?
By the sound.
To what two cities in Massachusetts should yachtsmen go with their boats?
Fall River and Salem.
Is there a word in the English language which answers this question and contains all the vowels?
Unquestionably.
What is it which you and every living man has seen but can never see again?
Yesterday.—Continued.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH is a game that develops keenness and rapidity of observation. One player is chosen as "he," and, going to a wall or fence, turns his back to the other players, who stand in a line 20 or 30 feet away. Then, at a signal, these players begin to run or creep up behind the one who has his back turned to them. The game is for them to reach him and touch him before he sees them moving.

At any moment the "he" may look round suddenly, and if he catches any of the other players actually moving, he can tell them to go back to the starting point. "I see you! Go back!" he says, pointing to the player who has been caught. When at last one of the players has succeeded by stages in getting to the fence and touching "he" without having once been caught in the act of moving, then this player takes a turn as "he," and the game goes on as before, says the Children's Magazine.

In moving forward it is sometimes wise to be very cautious, and move only by slow stages, but at other times a sudden dash for several feet may be managed before "he" looks round. The players may run, walk, jump, or crawl, but directly they de-

tect the slightest movement on the part of "he" which indicates that he is about to turn his head, they should stop where they are. The "he" must not turn round every moment. Sometimes he will give two or three rapid turns in succession, and then will keep his face averted for a minute. The players get reckless in moving forward, and then, by a rapid turn of the head, "he" catches some of them in motion.

A dozen boys and girls can comfortably play in this game, and even more might take part. The only drawback to larger numbers is that the line of players stretches so far on each side of the "he" that as he turns round to look he will always see the outside players of the line some time before he sees those immediately behind him.

When large numbers join in the game of Ladysmith, it is a good idea for the line of players to form up at a greater distance back than 30 feet—say, 40 or 50 feet. Of course, though at the start the players are in a line, as they move forward at different speeds they may hide behind any players who happen to be moving forward in front of them. Players must be careful not to push one another, so as to cause movement at inconvenient moments.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank box and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

GIRLS IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

There are all stages of industrial education for girls growing up, and parents and teachers are seeing that real education is the setting of even the child to solve the problems that life presents. When they are no farther along than the grades they think that they should have some goal in view, even if they change it afterwards, than to keep going forward with no goal in view at all. In the public schools in Chicago the course on Chicago itself, which is given in the eighth grade, includes a view of the occupation of the city, its factories, stores and offices—its ways of making a living. Can the girl who takes this course be so aimless as before? Even in the first grade in the schools of that city some knowledge of the industrial world is imparted. By means of conversations are the little ones shown the work done by men and women in the various occupations; they are given an insight into the working world.

A closer view of this world is had by the girl in Boston who attends the trade school for girls, for here conditions resemble those of her future trade; she works from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon; she learns real trade technique and fills regular trade orders, says a writer for the *Ladies' World*. In order to acquire greater speed and more shop sense she may go to one of the trade shops of the *Women's Educational and Industrial Union*, where, although she will still be regarded as a pupil, and therefore as a person to be helped for good rather than driven for profit, she will earn wages.

There is nothing new in the fact that women are engaging in trade. From time immemorial there have been the vil-

lage dressmaker, milliner and women who have kept various kinds of shops; the new and interesting phase of the shop question is that parents who formerly would have scorned for their daughters anything save a professional life as a means of livelihood are beginning to see what opportunities exist for them in the strictly industrial world, and are preparing them in schools to enter it. Go to the splendid institutions in Brooklyn, Rochester and Chicago, established by far-seeing men of wealth, who realized that girls must be trained for practical service, and canvass the courses offered there. Girls are being educated to conduct dressmaking shops and millinery establishments as skilled business enterprises—studying there for all kinds of artistic achievements in designs, in illustration and creative work in all the special fields for which deft fingers and the creative eye are essential, as well as enterprise along commercial and industrial lines. Preparation for household management—woman's traditional field—is provided as a matter of course, but note with what new implications and applications, for new opportunities in household arts are opening in every direction. In the Rochester Institute there is a course in lunch room management, in which the girls are instructed in related sciences, but especially in the practice of their profession by daily responsibility in conducting a lunch room for 200 students.

The graduates are being quickly absorbed in Rochester by wise managers of banks, department stores and factories. One, salaried at \$1200, directs her chefs and feeds 300 employees of a department store; recently another took charge of a lunch room in a huge clothing factory.

HAVING A SCRAP BOOK SOCIAL

Young girls who like to have a pleasant social time while doing a pleasant work as well should arrange a scrap book social, the object being to make scrap books with pictures for children and scrap books with reading matter of diverse and interesting sorts for adults in institutions.

The invitation cards could be of folded over pieces of linen note paper sewed together like tiny books and having the words "A Scrap Book Social" on the front cover. Inside the booklet the day, date, place of meeting and other points are mentioned, and each girl is asked to bring as much of the material for the scrap books under consideration as possible.

For the books themselves each person brings one or more, or contributes 25 to 50 cents to the fund in order that the books can be bought in quantity at reduced rates.

Rewards should be offered for several points, which will depend somewhat on the books that are being prepared.

For instance, in preparing books for children from bright colored cards, wall

paper designs, and so on, a reward would be offered for the prettiest page, another for the prettiest picture, another for the neatest work, another for the largest amount of work accomplished and so on.

In getting up books for grown people there should be a reward for the funniest joke clipped, for the most rhythmic poem, for the most affecting short story, and the like. A reward for neatness and one for rapidity are always in order.

When the work is over, some members of the company who have arranged and rehearsed it in secret can render a short entertainment called *From an Old Scrap-book*. For instance, there might be a poem recited in quaint ante-bellum dress, an old song rendered by several voices, a series of living portraits and a monologue. In fact all kinds of new and original features could be developed by giving the idea a little careful thought—especially in connection with two or three old-time scrapbooks.

After the play, which is given on a little improvised stage in the back parlor, we will say, either refreshments or a supper is appropriate.

CORN PARTIES NOW IN ORDER

The season is ripe for a corn party. Issue the invitations on corn colored paper and write in white ink. Word in the usual formal way.

Decorate the house with ears of corn, both red and white. When the guests arrive pass an ear of corn with ribbon to each, and a wooden dish, such as grocers use for butter. Request that each person count the grains on his corn and keep the number to himself until all are counted; then collect the kernels and put them into one receptacle. Then pass pieces of paper, on which one must write his name and guess as to the number of grains of corn in the bowl. The two who come nearest the correct number are awarded prizes. The rewards may be thermometers fastened on ears of corn, suspended by ribbon. After this, line the guests in two lines, as for a bee

or contest, and give the head one in each line as large a handful of the kernels as he can hold. These must be passed quickly down the line, the side finishing with the greatest number of kernels, also that finishing quickest, receiving a prize.

Next supply thread and needles and a quantity of the kernels, letting the boys make neck chains for the girls and the girls watch charms for the boys.

To find partners, place a number of corn colored ribbons between folding doors, having the boys in one room and the girls in another. When all have selected ends, the doors are opened and partners revealed.

"Nut Seekers" is another good game. Hide nuts or apples in various parts of the room or house and award a prize to the one finding most nuts or apples.—*Pittsburgh Sun*.

INSECTS MAKE FUNNY NOISES

Many of the little folks of field and forest have fine musical instruments, and play on them night and day, for three or four months of the year. The long-horned grasshopper, or true katydid, is the leader of the band. He has two sets of wings, the outer ones used for flying, the inner ones to make up the bow and fiddle. Near the base of these inner wings is fastened a set of strong veins. When he waves them so that the veins on each wing rub together, it makes a funny little wavy sound, and that is what is called "grasshopper's fiddling."

Our common little green grasshopper is another fine player. His fiddle is attached to one wing and he uses his hind leg for a bow. On this leg is a line of little bead-like lumps, from each of which grow a number of fine hairs. When Mr. Grasshopper draws his leg back and forth over his wings, his love songs trill out on the summer air. His poor little mate tries hard to make the same kind of music; she goes through the same motions, but can never produce a single sound. She never grows discouraged, but keeps it up night and day.

Another first class fiddler is the cricket. His tune is loud and shrill. One tune by night, one by day, is his rule. He has even been known to change his

note when the clouds darkened the sun for a while in the day.

Some insects beat little drums when they want to make music. The 17-year locust has two tiny drums fastened to his abdomen. They are fixed firm and tight, and to each one is attached a strong muscle which the insect can tighten or relax at will. It makes a sound something like beating on a tin pan, and will draw out every other musical note of the summer day.

The longicorn beetle produces a rattling sound by the friction of his scaly neck. Many others have musical arrangements that make us think of fiddles.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

LITTLE PROBLEM

39.—Three women went to the market to sell apples. The first had 33 in her basket, the second 29, and the third 27. Each of them gave the same number of apples for a penny, but when they got home they found that each had received an equal sum of money. How did this happen?

Answer to Little Problem No. 38.—The laundry charge for collars was two cents and three cents for handkerchiefs.

CAMERA CONTEST

DOGS that are mischievous can be trained into good habits, as is shown in the following little story, sent from South Richmond, Va., by Mrs. Mary Shepherd.

"The small boy in the picture is Dan Shepherd, and he is visiting his cousin Roy Edmonds in Kentucky. The pet collie is Roy's dog Daisy, and she is very smart. She used to eat chickens, but was broken of the habit and now she helps to drive them into the chicken yard every night. Very lately, since the weather became cool Daisy was lying on the ground and several baby chicks nestled up under her legs and neck to keep warm. Daisy caressed them with her tongue and let them stay under her long yellow hair which covered them almost entirely."

Honorable mention: W. M. Maslen, Hartford, Conn.; Mabel Peters, Westfield, N. B.; Alice B. Wyer, Woburn, Mass.; Florence Iffland, Newark, N. J.; Julia Petty, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the



PET COLLIE

photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

BIG GUN FIRING BREAKS A DOLL

WHEN the great guns at Fort Williams, near Cape Elizabeth, Me., were booming at the rate of 15 shots a minute one day last summer the havoc being wrought in a cottage not far away.

But something was happening which meant real loss for one human being, and which was to come to the notice of the grim-looking but big hearted commanding general "way off at Governor's Island, New York."

One resident in a certain summer cottage a half mile from the fort is a curly haired miss of 7 named Marian Coggeshall, and to Marian the most important member of the household is a dolly. It is possible that on this day Dolly had been left in a precarious position on a mantel, the piano or a chair—history has not recorded the full facts. At any rate, when the guns went boom-boom-boom Dolly went jiggle, jiggle, jiggle; no brave rescuer appeared at the proper moment and she fell to the floor and was broken in pieces, says a correspondent of the New York World.

When Marian discovered the accident to Dolly she doubtless felt like saying something like "Oh, those mean old guns!" and perhaps a sympathizing grown-up declared that the government ought to pay for the damage thus wrought by the American army. Certain it is that Marian determined to present her claim. And it may be said that Marian was quite within her rights in making her claim and could probably have enforced it without a special act of Congress. So, having been informed how to go about it, and being more seri-

ous in the matter than anyone else suspected, she wrote out this letter and mailed it:

Delores Park,
Cape Cottage, Me.
Dear Mr. Adjutant-General:—When the big guns were fired last week it shook the house so badly that my precious dolly fell onto the floor and was broken to pieces. May I ask the government for another dolly. She was not very big, but she was my pet and I loved her very much.

Yours truly,
MARIAN COGGESHALL
(7 years old).

To the adjutant-general, war department, Washington, D. C.
The adjutant-general referred the letter to the quartermaster-general for investigation. Then it went to the commanding general of the eastern division, Maj.-Gen. William H. Barry, at New York. Being now claim 1949,121, the document, with its attached indorsements, finally reached Col. George T. Bartlett at Ft. Williams, who commands the artillery division. Colonel Bartlett called Mrs. Coggeshall on the phone. Marian's mother, having visions of a quartermaster's supply train bearing down upon the front lawn to deliver a new dolly, or of being summoned before an investigating committee to testify to the cost of the original dolly, assured Colonel Bartlett that Marian's papa would relieve the United States of its obligation. So claim 1949,121 started on its return travels and now forms a part of the formidable collection of records into which future historians may delve.

GYPSY KETTLE

Three long sticks of candy are tied together with green ribbon so as to form a tripod. These are set up on an eight and one half inch round paper decoration known as "fish paper." This dolly-like paper has fluted edges and can be bought at 15 cents per dozen. It is white and will make a dainty table decoration. The kettle is an orange with the top cut away. Three toothpicks stuck into the lower end form the feet and keep the kettle in position beneath the tripod. Smaller pieces of candy form the fagots. This favor is to be eaten at the table, and as a surprise favor will be found a success. The tripod sticks should be at least eight inches long.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

MARBLE CHANGED

German marble workers have found a way to make marble slabs translucent, says an exchange. After polishing the slabs on both sides, they saturate them with oil, paraffin or shellac. These liquids are applied hot or cold, and with or without pressure, according to the effect that is desired. Plates of white and of light-colored marble transmit the most light; those of veined and variegated marbles give beautiful color effects. If the plates are thin, four fifths of the light passes through them. It is said the effect is more beautiful even than the soft diffused glow that comes from stained glass.

NEW KIND

Some one gave Lucy a very rare stamp for her collection, recently. She was delighted with her treasure, but as her oldest brother was out she could not quite decide upon its real value. After due consideration she attested the rarity by exclaiming, "Well, that is one of the most seldom stamps I ever saw!"—*Christian Intelligencer*.

CHILD'S LIBRARY

The child's library should be, from the very beginning, the nucleus of a real home library, which it can very easily be, with a little care and thought in its selection.

The way to inculcate a love of good books in early childhood is, first, of course, to provide only good books, as the classics in literature reach down to the nursery rhymes, and then to provide only a few at a time—preferably one, as a surfeit of books is no better for a child than too many toys or sweets, says a writer for the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Having one new book at a time, he devotes his attention to it, until he is thoroughly familiar with every part of it—has, in fact, made it his own, because it has made a distinct and clearcut impression which will never be confused with anything else. Much of the slipshod reading, writing and conversation of this age is due to lack of power of concentration, which may result from trying to grasp too many ideas at once, thereby receiving only superficial impressions.

One mother has a separate book shelf for each of her three boys; thus encouraging the sense of ownership, which is inseparable from the love of books; and giving each the responsibility of taking care of his own books, which she insists that they do.

Each boy is given carefully-selected volumes, with his name written plainly on the fly leaf, and yet none are duplicates—each boy's collection being different, and supplementing the others'. In this way the boys are taught to share their books with each other, and yet respect each other's possessions.

WHISK BROOM DOLL

The handle should be wound with cotton twine, and a doll's head, the correct size, fastened securely into place. With the point of the scissors, stuff the cotton in firmly between the head and handle of broom, and shape for the body part with the cotton batting, holding in place with white muslin. Sew the arms in place and dress as one prefers.—*Harpers Bazar*.

DRESS OF TREES

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the springtime. "Ah, yes," said the little miss, "I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks!"—*Christian Register*.

LIMIT REACHED

Effie was giving a party, and during the merry games the child's mother asked her if she was happy. "Oh, I've never been so happy in all my life," replied Effie, joyfully. "I really couldn't be happier 'less I was bigger!"—*Selected*.

DID YOU EVER?

Did you ever hear a napkin ring or see a lamp smoke? Did you ever see the sugar bowl, or the pepper box? Did you ever go down a salt cellar or hear a water spout?—*Exchange*.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A CANDLE

In order to get power we must have heat. It is the fire under the boiler that makes the engine go, and the power of an electric motor has been put into it by steam engine in the first place.

To get heat we must consume something. The word consume means to burn. In order to get things to burn we must have a gas called oxygen. The fire in the steam engine gets this from the air. We say we open the door of the kitchen stove to give the fire more air; but it is oxygen in the air that the fire wants and takes, the rest goes up the chimney. Once the oxygen in the air is burnt up nothing that burns can keep alive in it.

Here is a very simple experiment which will show you the quickness with which combustion will stop when it cannot get enough oxygen:

Take a short piece of good candle and place it in a saucer or plate with a little water in the bottom. Light the candle and when it is well started take a good look at the flame.

You will find that the flame will rise about 1 1/4 inches above the wick, with a blue edge close to the wick itself, and a slightly darker part of the flame just above the wick for half an inch or less.

Now cover the candle with an ordinary lamp chimney, which will sit in the water so that no air can get in that way. You will find that the flame of your candle will begin to get shorter and duller and the blue part will rise much higher above the wick. This is because the candle cannot get enough oxygen, but it still has strength enough to pull down some fresh air from above by heating the air below and making it rise to the top and go out again.

If the top of the chimney is large enough the candle will continue to burn freely. An ordinary chimney is about 1 1/2 inches across the top, which will let the candle continue to burn.

Take a card and slide it slowly over the top of the chimney, watching the flame of the candle as you do so. Your candle will turn blue and then go out,

because it no longer gets enough oxygen to keep it alive.

But now take a piece of card shaped like a wedge, so that a space is left on each side as you push it over the top of the chimney. There is a chance for the air to go down one side and come up the other, but it will not do so, and you will find your flame getting smaller and smaller. While there is still life left in it, say just a speck of yellow flame, remove the card suddenly, and give it a chance. You will find that it no longer has the strength to pull down fresh air and oxygen. It just goes on out.

Now repeat this experiment, holding the chimney with the left hand, and instead of drawing away the card when the flame is just about to go out, lift the chimney and let it have fresh air from below, and it will jump into life again instantly.—*New York Sun*.

MANNERS

"If I had my way there should be but one kind of manners and that good," says Virginia Terhune Van de Water in the *Woman's Home Companion*. "I would have each child drilled to be as scrupulously polite to the members of his family as to the guest within his father's gates, as courteous to the employee in the kitchen or chamber as to his mother's callers."

If we are honest, we must admit that with many educated and refined persons there is a difference in the courtesy displayed to home people and that directed toward strangers. The man who does not consider it worth while to rise when his wife or mother comes into the room will spring to his feet when the guests of wife or mother enter. The lad who nods to his sister, whom he meets alone on the street, will take off his hat when this sister is accompanied by her pretty chum."

BLOWING UP THE BEAVERS' DAM

THIS letter from a father to his boy comes from a farmer far away in British Columbia, says the *Children's Magazine*. It tells the story of how a farmer and his Red Indian helper fought the beavers which dammed a stream. d changed its course so that the water flooded the meadows. "We have been blowing the beavers' dam to pieces," the letter begins, and the end of it is given below.

"When I got to the ranch today I found the water was right up into the barnyard. Then I saw that trees were cut down right and left—willow trees on the margin, and cotton-wood trees quite away from the banks. Other cotton-woods had been felled across the creek, and the bark was peeled off them. Then I knew the beavers had been at work. No axe had cut those trees down; they had been gnawed by the beavers. I knew that if I did not cut their dams this autumn half our meadows would be under water next spring."

"So for two whole mornings I carried a brush-hook on my shoulder and crashed through the underwood down by the creek in the Indian reserve below our ranch. On the second morning I heard a waterfall, and knowing there was no natural waterfall near, I guessed it was a beaver dam, and soon cut a trail to the spot with my brush-hook. You should have seen it!"

"The beavers had got the water fairly banked up. Their dam was about four feet high on the lower side. They had got birch-bark and cedar-bark and the bark they had peeled off the cottonwood trees, kneaded up with mud, and the willow branches they had cut down with their sharp teeth. Then the tops of the young live willows and alders growing on the banks had been bent down and buried under their mud and bark, where next spring they would shoot down roots into the bed of the stream, and shoot up branches above the water, until every stick floating down stream would be caught against the dam and held to make it stronger and higher. The beavers had cut scores and scores of long poles, several inches thick, and these were laid in regular rows, with the ends pointing up stream stuck in the mud, and the ends pointing down stream stuck in the air. You could walk across the dam as the beavers had been plastering mud on the top."

"Having discovered this, I started for home. As I was going up the trail towards our cottage I met two Indians. One was Tom Andrew, a young Swishaw, who was a very big fellow. He promised to help to blow up the dam."

"After lunch we took an axe and a knife, some fuse and caps, and six

pounds of powder, as well as a box of axle-grease, and a piece of mother's old mackintosh which you youngsters had had in the bungalow. Then we made for the dam. I very soon saw that Tom knew what he was about, and, what was very important to me, he didn't mind a bit how wet he got. Reaching down into the water among the sticks, he felt about for the best spot in the middle of the dam to place our charge. While Tom was busy at that I cut the fuse and put in the detonator, and stuck it into a pound stick of powder. We put three pound sticks of powder into mother's old mackintosh, and greased the sticks well with the axle-grease to keep the water from penetrating. We then tied up the lot with string."

"Tom took one of the willow poles the beavers had cut for us, and sharpened the thick end to a point with the axe. Then he made a little dam with moss and twigs and bracken, and having steadied the rush of water he made a hole in the mud with the pole. He stripped off his shirt and reached with his long arm down into the hole, and padded the bottom with moss. Then he carefully put our three pounds of powder into the hole, being careful to keep the end of the fuse dry—the rest of the fuse, which had to pass through the water, we had coated with grease. Then I handed Tom more moss and bracken, and he stamped that firmly but gently on top of the powder. Then he split the top of the fuse with his knife, and filled the cut thus made with a bit of powder."

"With the touch of a match the end of the fuse immediately began to sizzle. The moment it did so, Tom gave a mighty yell of 'Fire!' sprang up with a bound, nearly sending me head-over-heels into the stream, leaped off the dam, and ran like a deer through the brush. I followed. Tom took shelter behind a big fir, and I watched from behind a cedar, and the next minute the explosion took place. The sticks went crashing through the forest on all sides, while Tom and I, like Brer Rabbit, lay low behind the big trees. After the rain of sticks had ceased, Tom gave a yell like the Red Indian that he is, and dashed and crashed back to the water's edge. He wanted to see the stream rush through the hole we had made. I followed him. The blue smoke from the powder floated over the stream and through the forest aisles. The whole center of the dam was torn away, and the stream rushed through at 40 miles an hour. When we had watched the water drop 18 inches, we went home. I gave Tom half a bushel of apples, and he went away rejoicing."

YOUNG FOLKS CAN MAKE MONEY

IN the current issue of *Farm and Fireside* appears an account of how young men and women living on farms can make money by buying farm products and selling them in the cities on commission. Following, is an extract:

"Where some young perso in the neighborhood goes to the city regularly, the method is very simple. The customers are secured, the goods packed and the young person in the city looks after the delivery in person. Often a large hamper can be checked. Thus express and freight charges are saved, and there are no middlemen's profits to come from the produce. It goes without saying that everything must be exactly as represented, or the whole thing will fall at once. It also goes without saying that everything must look attractive. In summer carrying butter through the hot sun on a train would be out of the question, but in winter it will be hard and firm and good looking when delivered, even though it may have been several hours on the way. "No one who has tried this will say that it is easy or pleasant work, but it is profitable. One group of young people who ship barrels of produce to city boarding-houses and to private customers have found it anything but pleasant in winter, when the country must be ransacked to get the right articles, but it is very paying, and they can stand the discomfort. When the weather is mild, the work is not hard, but cold or warm in winter, these young folks are regular and prompt with their shipments. They pack everything so attractively that it cannot fail to sell, and the quality is always the best. Cottage cheese, horseradish, country sausage, home-made fruit cake, preserves, pickles, nuts, apples, winter vegetables, pop-corn, eggs, butter, smoked meats, game, Christmas greens, pears and all the other available products of the farm find their way to those well-packed hampers and barrels. They were wise enough to cater to people who are willing to pay fancy prices for fancy articles. Their winters are now more profitable than their summers, although they do not work quite so hard, nor as steadily as in hot weather."

WAYS TO HARNESS SUN'S RAYS

IT seems strange that a small boy can take the sun and use it to light a match with, and yet this is a fact. Any boy or girl can harness the heat of the mighty sun for his own use and to do it no elaborate machinery or prolonged preparations are necessary. All we need is a magnifying glass. Any kind will serve the purpose—grandfather's reading-glass, the bullseye out of a toy lantern, the lens from an old telescope or microscope.

Taking a match in one hand, we hold the magnifying glass in the other, in such a position that the rays of the sun fall directly upon it and passing through the glass are concentrated upon the striking end of the match. If this is done on a warm day when the sun is hot, it will not be more than a moment or two before the match begins to smoke and almost at once it will burst into flame, lighted by the great sun in the heavens.

But even the magnifying glass is not really necessary, says the *Children's Magazine*, for a boy can make his own lens with a tumbler and some clean, clear water. We fill the tumbler with water, and stand it in such a position that the sun's rays pass directly through the body of the glass and fall upon the end of the match. The water in the glass acts as a magnifying lens, with the result that the match catches fire.

A famous author once lost a valuable manuscript, the result of months of

hard work, by having it burnt up by the sun's rays passing through a glass of water.

But this simple way of harnessing the sun has also been adopted for useful purposes. Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer, when at the Cape of Good Hope, cooked a beef-steak and some eggs by letting the sun shine upon them in a box through a double glass lid.

The explanation of the wonder is that the sun's rays, in passing through the curved or concave lens, are brought together and concentrated upon one point, with the result that great heat is generated.

Any boy or girl can have a great deal of amusement in the garden by using a magnifying glass in this way. A bonfire of dry leaves with twigs on top can easily be lighted and even a big piece of wood will soon burn on a warm day if the sunlight be concentrated upon one spot by the lens in the manner described. Metal, too, can be made too hot to touch with the hand. In all such experiments we must, of course, exercise common sense and care so that no harm is done.

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BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, England.—Rare opportunities of enjoyment were afforded to music lovers in the west of England by the week of the Bristol musical festival. These gatherings do not take place very frequently, the last in this city being held in 1908, so that the period of anticipation and preparation is a long one. For many months rehearsals, both of chorus and orchestra, have been taking place; in no other way would the finish and perfection attained have been possible. The committee responsible for all plans and arrangements, are to be heartily congratulated on having made it possible that the public should on four successive days, be able to enjoy such a feast of what is best in music.

George Riseley, well known throughout Great Britain as an organist and choral conductor of great ability, has this autumn added to his laurels as director of orchestra. It is largely due to his exceptional energy and resource that, for the first time in England, the whole of the music of Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring" has been given on the concert platform, and although other features of high merit have been included this has been the outstanding one of the occasion. It has been said, perhaps with justice, that the philosophical side of this version of the old Nibelung story comes out with greater distinctness when the work is thus presented, than when witnessed on the operatic stage.

The series of four Wagnerian concerts began on the Wednesday evening with "Das Rheingold," given without any interval, so that the continuity of the music might not suffer; this was followed on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday, beginning each day at noon, by

"Die Walkure," "Siegfried" and finally "Goetterdaemmerung." At the close of the performance on Thursday afternoon the leading soprano, Agnes Nicholls, on behalf of the principal vocalists and the members of the orchestra, presented Mr. Riseley with a solid silver souvenir, to mark the occasion, unique in the history of the musical world. The other principal singers engaged included Marion Beeley, Phyllis Lete, Lilian Coomber, Alice Prowse, Percival Allen (Bruehl), Frederic Austin, Robert Radford, Peter Cornelius, Hans Bechstein, Morgan Kingston, and Clarence Whitehill. All sang most excellently, great characterization marking the Wagnerian series.

The festival opened on the Wednesday morning with a beautiful rendering of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and closed on Saturday night with a miscellaneous program. In addition, Elgar's "Carmen" was given on the Thursday evening, also a concerto by Chopin for piano and orchestra, the former part being in the hands of the eminent pianist, M. Paderewski, who received a tremendous reception, and delighted the large audience by affording two encores in response to repeated calls. On the Friday evening a concerto for violin and orchestra furnished the first part, the violinist being Herr Kreisler, whilst after the interval "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saens, was given.

It would be difficult to describe adequately the magnificent height of artistic excellence reached, and almost uniformly maintained at these concerts, but it will readily be understood that not only have singular energy and enthusiasm been forthcoming on the part of performers and conductor, but the cordial support and welcome of genuine lovers of art.

CHROMATIC CLUB AT WORK

Recognition of the movement for opera in English was a significant point in the address of Mrs. Richard Hamlen Jones, the president of the Chromatic Club at the first meeting and concert of the season at the Tueries. A point of duty brought up with renewed earnestness by the president of this society with 25 years of energetic educational work to its credit was that of extending to students returning from Europe all possible encouragement and helpfulness, that talent may not languish for lack of deserved support. The state federated club work was discussed, and so was the artists fund, which the society has long maintained in the cause of musical education.

The Chromatic Club will continue its work this season in its usual manner, holding 12 concerts at which new music and new artists will have a hearing. Keeping abreast with the musical times has been the object of the committees planning the program and significant triumphs in first production have been made in past seasons.

The original Boston presentation of the music of the opera "Ariadne" even before it had been taken important notice of in Paris, was one of the club's exploits at a Steinert hall concert five years ago. Opera scores and chamber music just from the hands of the composers are studied at the fortnightly musicales. The club claims the record of first making Mrs. Lehmann's "Persian Garden" known in Boston.

The club bases its musical studies on historic foundation. It is as interested

OPERA "ARIADNE" BY STRAUSS HAS ITS PRODUCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

STUTTGART, Germany.—Richard Strauss's new opera, "Ariadne auf Naxos," produced at the Court theater at Stuttgart, has achieved an immense success. The role of Ariadne was beautifully sung by Fraulein Jeritz of Vienna, as was the part of Bacchus by Herr Jadowler of Berlin. The composer himself conducted. At the performance was the King of Wurtemberg, many members of the royal family, as well as musicians from all parts of the world.

"Ariadne" forms the last three acts in a piece, the first two acts of which are a condensed form of Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." This has been done by Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal, who, in the course of Moliere's comedy, has prepared his audience for the coming opera of "Ariadne." In these first two acts the composer has given us some very dainty music of a comic character; there are one or two arias and also some charming dance music.

Instead of the ballet and fireworks which Moliere prepares us for in his comedy, we have a representation of "Ariadne," and, since time is limited, it is proposed by Jourdain to unite the story of Ariadne's nuptials with that of Bacchus and the buffoonery of his comedians. The mingling of the two is apparently extraordinary, but the whole production has received unstinted praise. Herr Strauss, Herr Hofmannsthal, the writer of lyrics, and Professor Reinhardt, the producer, were enthusiastically cheered at the close of the performance.

UNIVERSITY TO RAISE \$3,000,000
PITTSBURGH.—The University of Pittsburgh has entered upon its one hundred and twenty-sixth year, the most promising period in its history. The movement began months ago to get \$3,000,000 for the endowment and development of the university is to be resumed immediately. The purpose of the trustees is to push it until the fund is procured.

NEW FARM DEPOT TO BE ESTABLISHED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Establishment of an experimental station near Portland where modern methods of agriculture and horticulture will be exhibited for the general benefit of the farmers of the Northwest is the plan of several Portland and Willamette valley citizens. The project which will be known as the Northwest Farm Development Company is being organized by Martin Winch.

POST GIVEN HALF MILLION.
NEW YORK.—James H. Post, who acted for the late Henry O. Havemeyer in merging the Mollenhauer and Dorschner sugar companies, independent, with the National Sugar Refining Company, received for his services common stock in the National Company, to the par value of \$500,000. Mr. Post so testified Friday in the government's dissolution suit against the so called sugar trust.

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NOTES UPON EARLY SONG MAKERS

Troubadours, Minnesingers and Mastersingers, as Described by Edward MacDowell, Are Distinguished and Given Their Rightful Places

THAT Edward MacDowell must have been an inspiring teacher is the easy conclusion of those who know his music, and therefore the publication in book form of some of the lectures he gave in his work at Columbia College is of interest to musicians everywhere. In the brief treatises on various subjects he shows insight and the musician's care to account for variations of style and form in those beginnings of musical impulse which have had so strong an influence on the various musical schools of Europe.

In the early days of European folk song, or before that, the Arabs were the most cultivated of the western people. The Arab empire extended from the east in India to Granada, where the Spanish caliphates were examples of the culture and knowledge which this people had attained. It is to be remembered that so late as 1400 the Saracens were at the gate of Budapest, the capital of Hungary, and the pronounced Arabian quality of the Hungarian dance music is therefore, thinks Mr. MacDowell, easy to understand.

It is said that many of the personages drawn in the Arabian Nights were real people, some of them celebrated singers. One of them was forced to leave England and at last reached Cordova in Spain where today the travelers view with wonder the marvels of the stupendous mosque in the midst of whose forest of pillars is built a splendid Christian church. The court of the Caliph of Cordova vied with that of Baghdad in luxury. Gibbon says that the palace hall was incrustated with gold and pearls and the caliph was attended by 1200 horsemen whose belts and scimitars were studded with gold.

Arab Influence Strong

The Arab influence on the arts and letters of Europe then was strong, for from the splendors and refinements of such centers as these the comparative barbarism of Europe was gradually stimulated to progress. We know that the Arabic numerals, for example, are those we still employ in contradistinction to the Roman, and that the lute of Europe, that early musical instrument of which we read so much in old-fashioned poetry, was an Arabian-Moorish instrument.

Something very much like the old-time lute as it appears in European historical pictures and drawings may be seen today in Tangier, where one visits the market place outside the city gate. There stands a bare-legged Arab with the turban and flowing garments of the picture books—become familiar sights since the American traveler landed at Gibraltar—and against his breast he presses a long, flat instrument with strings on which he evinces an almost soundless accompaniment to his tuneless improvisations. They are endless and formless, but the people listen with interest, and he is in a much deteriorated form the very wandering minstrel of the old Moorish days in Spain who taught the Spanish people and then the people of Provence in southern France many of its forms of musical expression. One of the minstrels of northern Africa was brought to the United States at the time of the Chicago fair and doubtless to other exhibitions, and one traveler in Tangier was sure that the lute player of the Soko gate was the very man he had seen at Chicago.

The albas or aubades of the Provencal Troubadours were the morning songs of the Arabs, and the word comes from Arabic, Mr. MacDowell affirms, as does also the word serenade, or serenade; and the plains (complaints) and coblas (couplets). The word trobar, from which trovere or troubadour, meaning to invent, Mr. MacDowell also finds to be of Arab origin.

The poetry of Provence is in a class by itself. It is not to be traced to Latin influence and it is usually said to have

come from a gypsy-like class of people called by the Latin chronicles of the middle ages the joculars, or in Provencal, jongleurs. These were the folk who brought the Arab forms of dance and poetry into Christian Europe. We find still today in the French folk songs dug out and reprinted for modern students endless rigamaroles all on one rhyme. These are like the older Provencal poetry and in turn is traced to the "cosidas" or long poem of the Arabs. The maouchahs were the short poems, rhymed. The sarabande is the Saracen dance and the morris (or Moorish) dances so well-known in England and revived nowadays, doubtless point to the Arab origin.

Troubadours Were Nobles

The difference between the lordly troubadours and the jugglers or wandering minstrels and buffoons is to be noted in the fact that the jugglers—with their "jocularity" as the Latin name for them implies—were often the servants of the troubadours who were nobles, and employed the jugglers to reproduce and sing their music. In the south these songs took the form of love songs, while those of the north were "chansons de geste," that is, songs of deeds, heroic legends, of some hero like Roland or Charles Martel. The troops of William the Conqueror sang the song of Roland, and we remember Taillefer, his jongleur, who went into the battle of Hastings with him.

The chanson, or song, of the troubadours was always a narrative. They called their evening song the sera or serenade, the night song or nocturne. A dance, curiously enough as it seems today, was a ballade, from which both the ballad or story telling song and the ballet come. The ballet was at first an acted story and is still in its more elaborate forms, though so often a mere dance. The round dance was a rounde, and a country love song a pastorella. All these terms used today appear among troubadour records.

The use of part singing came from the jongleurs singing of their masters songs. First, one ventured to ornament the melody, then a third joined in, till at last there were the various "voices"—second and third. This explains why even in writing instrumental music the different parts still retain the name "voice," and are called the treble (third voice), alto or bass. There were other songs called "sirventes," songs of service, accompanied by drums, bells and trumpets. These were sung outside the lists at tournaments by the jongleurs while their masters, the troubadours, were doing battle. Some of the famous names of these troubadouring days were Bertran de Born (whom we find cited in Massenet's charming opera "Our Lady's Juggler"), Bernard de Ventadour, Thibaut and others.

In Germany the troubadours became minnesingers, or love singers—singers of love songs—and in the middle of the twelfth century the minnesingers became an important factor in the life of the times. The German minnesingers accompanied themselves when they sang, using the viol, and here they differed from the troubadours, who employed the jongleurs. The German poems were in the Swabian dialect, then the court language, and their longer poems were of finer texture and of grander mood than the French. The French song of Roland may be compared in this, for example, with the "Nibelungen Song" of the Germans, the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Eschenbach, and the "Tristan" of Gottfried von Strassburg. In Wagner's "Meistersinger," much of the flavor of the old time is retained, also an excellent picture of the medieval times that followed the minnesingers.

During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Germany was broken up into many little separate duchies and kingdoms, and the more courtly minnesingers were forgotten in the endless

Wars among neighboring barons. But in the cities the burghers or middle-class folk grew in trade and in power, and with the people coming into the cities for protection from the marauding warriors outside the tradespeople found at last position and leisure enough to take up the arts for themselves.

Arts Formed Into Guilds

Following their custom in the trades, they formed the arts, too, into guilds (which we find also in Italy), into which the rules for admission were very strict. There were five grades of membership in the singers' guild, and the master singer or highest grade poet must have invented a new style of melody and rhyme. Wagner made use of some of the very sentences and words found in the rules of the old mastersingers in his opera.

The movement was strongest in Bavaria of which Nuremberg was the center but up to the middle of the nineteenth century the mastersingers retained the guild privileges in some parts of Germany. Hans Sachs was historical then and his melodies are on record to be studied, though it is said by Mr. MacDowell that none of the mastersingers but he really showed invention and musical gift.

The minnesingers and their immediate successors and predecessors, on the other hand, says Mr. MacDowell, furnished thought for a great part of our modern poetry. He says: It may be said that much of our modern poetry owes more than is generally conceded to the German medieval romance as represented in the works of Wolfram von Eschenbach, Gottfried of Strassburg, and the unknown poets and compilers of the "Nibelungen Song" and "Gutrune." Music itself owes more to the melodies of the troubadours, he says, for the melodies of the minnesingers cannot compare in expressive quality with those of the old French singers.

Walter von der Vogelweide, Heinrich Frauenlob, Tannhauser, Nithart and Togenburg are some of the names of the minnesingers mentioned by Mr. MacDowell as specially worthy our memory. The singing tournament at Wartburg castle in which Tannhauser figures in the opera of Wagner really took place about 1200. It was a kind of trial of knightly strength, poetry and music, which all went together to make a hero, and lay between the court of Babenhause and Thuringen and was held at Erfurt—the town memorable to us for the very different associations with Luther. Among the knights here was a Kingsor, a descendant of the Kingsor in the Parsifal legend, and the two Walters of Eschenbach and Vogelweide. Tannhauser was a crusader, like his predecessor Walter. Frauenlob represents the minnesingers at the height of their development (about 1300). He was called the master of the seven free arts.

MUSIC NOTES

Miss Bernice Fisher will sing the role of the doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann" the opening night of the Boston opera season in place of Miss Frieda Hempel, who will not arrive in America in time to take the part. Mme. Bori, the new Italian soprano, will appear on the second night in "Bohème." Miss Destinn will sing in "Madame Butterfly" on the third night. Mr. Lafitte, the tenor who has sung with acclaim at the opening of the Montreal season, will appear the second and third nights. The repertoire for the opening week is as follows: "Tales of Hoffmann" (in French), Monday evening, Nov. 25, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30; Hoffmann, Edmond Clement; Coppellius, Dapertutto and Dr. Miracle, Vanni Marcoux; Spalanzani, Ernesto Giacomini; Crespel, Ramon Blanchard; Stella, Myrna Sharlow; Giulietta, Elizabeth Amstein; Olympia, Bernice Fisher; Antonia, Louise Elvira; Niklausse, Elvira Leveroni. Conductor, Mr. Caplet.

"La Bohème" (in Italian), Wednesday evening, Nov. 27; Mimì, Lucrezia Bori; Musetta, Fely Dereyne; Rodolfo, Leon Lafitte; Schaunard, Attilio Pulcini; Marcello, Giovanni Polese; Colline, Andrea de Seguerola; Benoit and Alcindoro, Natale Cervi; Parpignol, Ernesto Giacomini; Doganiere, Bernardo Olshansky. Conductor, Mr. Moranzoni.

"Madama Butterfly" (in Italian), Friday evening, Nov. 29; Cio-Cio-San, Emmy Destinn; Suzuki, Elvira Leveroni; Pinkerton, Leon Lafitte; Sharpless, Giovanni Polese; Lo Zio, A. Sillich; Yaku-side, B. Olshansky; Principe Yamaderi, Attilio Pulcini; Goro, Ernesto Giacomini; Commissario, R. Chassieraux; Ufficiale, G. Everett; Kate Pinkerton, L. von Aken; La Madre, Dorothy Wilson; La Zia, Hertha Heyman; La Cugina, Myrna Sharlow. Conductor, Mr. Moranzoni.

"Il Trovatore" (in Italian), Saturday evening, Nov. 30; Leonora, Gertrude Rennyson; Ines, Johanna Morella; Azucena, Elvira Leveroni; Il Conte di Luna, Ramon Blanchard; Manrico, Enrico Areseni; Ruiz, Ernesto Giacomini; Fernando, A. Sillich. Conductor, Mr. Moranzoni.

Mr. Caplet, music director of the Boston opera company, will give the first of his series of Sunday afternoon concerts at the opera house on Dec. 1, presenting a program of Russian music. One of the

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UMBERTO MACNEZ

innovations in the Sunday concert arrangements will be the enlargement of the stage forward to the front rows of floor seats, so that the performers will no longer be separated from the audience by the orchestra pit. The entire orchestra and the chorus of the opera company will take part in the concert. The principal soloist will be Vanni Marcoux, baritone. Other assisting artists will be Mmes. Claessens, Barnes and Gauthier.

The program will be as follows: Symphonic poem, "Tannhauser," Balakireff; selections from "Boris Godounov," Moussorgsky; Spanish caprice, Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Trepak and song of Mephistopheles, Monssorgsky; March and Dances from "Prince Igor," Borodine.

Nahan Franko, who directed the music of the recent Toronto music festival with extraordinary acclaim, is announced as the conductor of the orchestra which Miss Adeline Gienze will bring with her for her ballet performance at the Boston opera house Nov. 16. The program will include dances and musical numbers as follows: The dance of Barbarina, period of 1720; orchestral selection of music of the same period; the dance of Camargo, period of 1735; a dancing lesson at Versailles, period of 1785; orchestra, suite "L'Arlesienne," Bizet; minuet in crinoline, period of 1835; "Pas de Quatre" of Taglioni, Grisi, Grah and Cerito; ballet from "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer.

Umberto Macnez, tenor, has sung in Italian opera in Buenos Aires with such artists as Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Amato. He has appeared in leading European opera houses in roles of the first singing demand. A part in which he is said to excel is that of the Duke in "Rigoletto." He has been engaged by both Mr. Russell for Boston and by Mr. Gatti for New York.

Nikola Culichanoff (accent, according to use in Boston opera rehearsal rooms and corridors, on third syllable) is a Russian baritone and has sung in the Imperial opera at Moscow and St. Petersburg. He is said to be as much at home in the Italian and French opera as in that of the Russian school.

George Proctor, pianist, will be the soloist at the fifth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony orchestra Nov. 22 and 23. Mr. Proctor will be heard in Tchaikovsky's second piano concerto in G major. This work is named but once in the catalogue of performances which is kept in the orchestra library, having been presented at a concert of the season of 1897-98, when Alexander Siloti was the soloist. The first piano concerto of Tchaikovsky's, in B flat minor, is recorded in the catalogue as having been played on an average once a year.

The "Pathetic" symphony and the B minor concerto have come to be regarded as Tchaikovsky's most important contributions to music. They command the attention of an audience before which they are played in the same compelling way that Beethoven's fifth symphony and "Leonora" overture, No. 3, command it. No revival of the early symphonies of Tchaikovsky ever makes the public change its mind about the superior emotional value of his last achievement. On the other hand, no revival of the G major concerto is likely to lessen the popularity of the early B minor concerto. Freshness, elasticity and assurance of inspiration characterize the favorite piano work; correspondingly, nature insight, perfect command of technique and unerring style characterize the favorite orchestral work. But these are not good reasons for an organization that presents 24 programs a year neglecting Tchaikovsky's other efforts in the same forms of composition. For a composer's productions of the first order are understood only in their relation to those of the second order. A public that knows why the "Pathetic" symphony is a greater work than the Symphony No. 4 has the artistic advantage over one that only knows that the "Pathetic" is one of the best half dozen orchestral pieces ever written. A local artist could do no higher service than Mr. Proctor will do in enlarging the opportunity of Symphony listeners for comparative listening by his study of the neglected piano concerto.

Works named in association with the solo piece are the first symphony of Sibelius, which was presented by Dr. Muck, the only time it was ever given at the Symphony concerts in 1907; Glazounoff's "Overture solennelle" and Charbrier's "España" rhapsody.

In making out the Wagner program for the first pension fund concert of the Boston Symphony orchestra, to be given in Symphony hall Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Dr. Muck has set aside the usual overture to "Tannhauser," and has taken the Paris version, which includes the introduction and bacchanale. He will present the Funeral music from "Goetterdaemmerung," the overtures to "Rienzi," and the "Flying Dutchman," and the Preludes to "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," "Die Meistersinger" and "Parsifal."

The second concert by the Boston Symphony orchestra in Cambridge will be given Thursday evening, Nov. 14, in Sanders Theatre with Miss Florence Hinkle as soloist. Miss Hinkle will sing "Depuis le jour" from Churpentier's opera "Louise," and Micaela's air from the third act of "Carmen." The orchestral numbers will be Sgambati's symphony in D major, the "Siegfried Idyll" of Wagner and the "Euryanthe" overture of Weber.

The Philharmonic Society of New York, under the leadership of Josef Stransky, is to be heard at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon. Devoted to the presentation of the master works of classic and modern composers, the Philharmonic has given the first production in America to many of the most celebrated compositions. The orchestral works of Liszt were first heard in America at the concerts and the Choral Symphony of Beethoven received its first American production by the Philharmonic Society. Mischa Elman, who is to appear as soloist at this concert, returns to this country after a year of new conquests in Russia. The program includes the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven, the Brahms violin concerto in D minor, the "Euryanthe" overture of Weber, the "Feuersnot" love scene by Richard Strauss, and the "Tasso" symphonic poem by Liszt.

Miss Tina Lerner, pianist, appears at Jordan Hall Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, playing the following program: Mozart, larghetto; Weber, rondo brillante; Schumann, sonata, op. 11, F sharp minor; Chopin, three etudes; Tausig, waltz caprice on Strauss' "Man lebt nur einmal"; Liszt, sonata of the Petrarca, No. 123, and Spanish rhapsodie.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, will give a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 3.30 o'clock.

George Proctor, the pianist, will give a recital in Jordan hall on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock.

Anton Witke, concert master of the Boston Symphony orchestra; Heinrich Warrne, cellist, and Mrs. Vita Witke, pianist, will give a series of three chamber music concerts in Jordan hall on the following Wednesday evenings: Dec. 11, Jan. 22 and Feb. 12. Their program will comprise trios, solo pieces and works for as many as seven instruments. They will be assisted by artists from the string and wood choirs of the Symphony orchestra.

The Apollo Club of Boston gives its first concert in Jordan hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, with Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano, as soloist and with K. M. Blake, flutist, assisting. The program comprises male choruses as follows: "Shine Forth O Day," Weinzierl; "Lullaby, Harker," "Thou Art Repose," Schubert; "Pavane Faint Heart," Brahms; "Estudiantina," Lacome; "Cato's Advice," Huhn; "The Lamp in the West," Parker; "Dreaming," Shelley; "Night Greeting," Kremer; "In the Temple of Music," Mohr. Miss Hinkle will sing songs as follows: "J'ai pleure reve," Hue; chant provençal, Massenet; "Chère Nuit," Bachelet; "O Komm im Traum," Liszt; "In Lenz," Cornelius;



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The program to be presented by Edwin Grasse, the composer and violinist, in the New Lecture hall, Cambridge, under the music department of Harvard College, on the evening of Nov. 13, is as follows: Sonata for piano and violin in C major, opus 14, Grasse; prelude and allegro, Pugnani; chanson Louis XIII et pavane, Couperin; fugue in A major, Tartini; song without words in E major, No. 4, scherzo capriccioso, Grasse; Norwegian dance in D major, No. 4, Grieg-Grasse. In these pieces Mr. Grasse will be assisted by George Falkenstein at the piano. Mr. Grasse will play piano compositions of his own as follows: Albumblatt, berceuse, scherzo in D major, major.

Seldon Miller, tenor singer and pianist, gives three recitals of a novel character in Steiner hall on Tuesday afternoons, Nov. 19, Dec. 3 and Dec. 17. Mr. Miller's purpose, as it discloses itself in his program, is to illustrate the concrete accomplishments of certain of the master composers in expression by placing the work of two at a time together, and letting the contrasts or likenesses of effect impress the listener and make their own comment to his understanding. His first program is a musical discussion by

Schubert and Schumann on the theory of romanticism. The second program is a debate between MacDowell and Grieg on the value of nationalism in music. The third puts Brahms, the champion of Greek architecture, in argument with the Gothic Debussy. Characteristic pieces of Schubert for piano and voice, four in each department, are on the first program as follows: Impromptu, B flat; impromptu, A flat; "Moment Musical," C sharp minor; impromptu, E flat; "Der Lindenbaum," "Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman," "Die Allmacht," "Wohin?" Likewise representative works of Schumann are in the first list as follows: Fantasia from Kreisleriana, B flat, caprice, after Paganini, E; aria from sonata, novelté, D minor; "Three Stimuli," "Der Hidalgo," "Mein Schöner Stern," "Frühlingsnacht."

Old tunes have been appropriated in large numbers by the writers of political and propagandist songs in recent months. The Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York has a piece for use at its meetings called "The Land Song" which is written to the air of "Marching Through Georgia." The same organization has a piece called "Our Message" written by Grace Isabel Colbron in the rhythm of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

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WORCESTER, Mass.—For the fourth successive year a group of diplomats, travelers, journalists, missionaries, historians, authors and government officials—men with national and international reputations as thinkers and informants on Asiatic affairs—will gather in this city for the annual historical conference held under the auspices of Clark University.

China and its recent developments will be the subject of the conference this year and a comprehensive program, leaving no phase of the changes that have attended the formation of the new republic untouched, will be initiated on Nov. 13 and continue for four days, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. This promises to be one of the most important gatherings of the kind and will present opportunities to hear from the lips of the men intimately associated with the country all that it is doing to promote its own interests and to live at peace with its neighbors.

Prominent among the speakers will be Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, who has recently returned from a world tour which brought him into close touch with the diplomatic and educational leaders of the far East, and who will bring to the conference the impressions and views of one who has observed the new China with the fresh eyes of a traveler and the trained judgment of a great educator.

The Financial Phase

An important address on the financial factors that have entered into the solving of China's problems is to be delivered by Willard Straight, former consul-general of the United States in Mukden and representative of the American banking group which played an important part in the loan conferences between the powers interested in China's future. This aspect of the changes in the east will also be considered by Chin Tao Chen, who was formerly minister of finance for the Chinese government, and who headed the delegation from the republic at the recent international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston.

Another prominent Chinese to deliver addresses during the week will be C. C. Wang, an assistant director of the Pekin-Mukden railway, who will dwell on the effects of the revolution on the relations between the United States and China.

Widely known professors of Harvard and Yale universities and other important educational institutions have been invited to participate in the conference. Albert B. Hart, professor of government at Harvard, and author of "The Obvious Orient" and "Diplomacy and Government," is to speak on "The New Holy Alliance for China."

K. Asakawa, assistant professor of the history of Japanese civilization at Yale university and as an authority on the history and development of his native land, will present the point of view of the Chinese predecessor in the awakening to the advantages of western methods. Professor Asakawa's subject will be "Some Suggestions on the Evolution of the Open Door Principle in China."

Other well-known educators will be Frederick W. Williams of Yale University, author of a number of books on the orientals; Edward C. Moore of Harvard University and George A. Dorsey, curator of the Field Museum of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, who has recently returned from a three years' trip of investigation in the far east.

Hear Chinese Students

Chinese students in the United States are on the program, and will speak of the work of the Chinese graduates of American universities, both here and in their own land.

Y. S. Tsao of Harvard, secretary of the Chinese Students Alliance in the United States, and for three years winner of the first prize in class oratorical contests in Yale, will speak on the relations of returned students to the revolution, and P. W. Kuo of Columbia, president of the students' alliance, will deliver an address on the effect of the revolution on the educational system in China.

A widely known journalist and author, Frederick McCormick, special correspondent of the Associated Press in eastern Asia, will present his impressions of the international situation in China. Miss Katherine A. Carl, painter of the portrait of the late Empress Dowager, is to give a personal estimate of the character of the former ruler of China and Major P. Finley, for ten years Governor in the Moro province of the Philippines, will deliver an address on "The Race Development by Industrial Means among the Moros and Pagans of the Philippines."

Arrangements are in charge of Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University. Professor Blakeslee has acted in this capacity during the three previous conferences in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Largely through his efforts the interest of the educational world has been centered on the conference.

The 1909 conference, which celebrated the twentieth year of the university, had also to do with the great changes that were even then taking place in China. The 1910 conference dealt more

SAN FRANCISCO IS TO VOTE ON CHARTER LAWS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The board of supervisors has called a special election for Dec. 10, to pass on 37 charter amendments. The most important of these provides indeterminate franchises for public utilities with ultimate municipal ownership.

The franchises are to run 25 years with optional renewal of 15 years. They may be taken over at any time by the city on terms protecting the interest of the company. The existing franchises may be extended 20 years on new conditions.

"ADVOCATE" PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

Manuscripts in competition for the prizes announced by the Advocate of Harvard University, must be handed in by April 1, 1913, to the committee in charge, composed of H. R. Carey '13, Mr. Thomas Baldwin '73 and Mr. William Roscoe Thayer '81.

There is to be a first prize of \$200 and a second prize of \$50. The essays must contain from 2000 to 6000 words, and competitors may choose from the following subjects: "Athletics at Harvard As a Sport for Its Own Sake," "Shall Athletics at Harvard Be Made Compulsory in Order to Count for a Degree?" "Section Meetings versus the Tutorial System," "The Unknown Student at Harvard," "How Shall the Intellectual Curiosity of Harvard Men Be Stimulated?" "Shall the Price of Education at Harvard Be Reduced?"

BROWN WILL IS DISALLOWED

The will of Samuel N. Brown of the Fairbanks Company, manufacturers of scales, who left an estate appraised at \$631,000, was disallowed by Judge Grant of the probate court, although consent for the contestant a few days ago stated that a compromise had been effected and concessions had been made by both sides. Harold H. Brown, the son, petitioned today to be appointed administrator of the estate and the widow consents to the allowance of petition. A citation returnable Nov. 21 was issued.

NEWTON WOULD KEEP FOOTBRIDGE

NEWTON, Mass.—Residents of Newton Center and Newton Highlands object to the closing of the footbridge at the Eliot station by the Boston & Albany railroad. This bridge has been used by the citizens of Newton for over 20 years as a short cut across the tracks.

Officials of the railroad claim that the closing of the bridge is a necessity because of the extension of the platform at the Eliot station. The Eliot Improvement Association and the Newton Center Improvement Association will call mass-meetings and an effort will be made to make the railroad open the bridge for traffic or construct a new one.

CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID

The cornerstone of the new Medford Hills Methodist church is to be laid tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, assisted by John W. Hamilton, resident bishop for New England of the Methodist church; Mayor Charles S. Taylor of Medford, members of the Medford city government, Samuel C. Lawrence post, G. A. R., and affiliated patriotic societies, and Mt. Vernon lodge of Odd Fellows. The Rev. Frank K. Stratton of Melrose is pastor of the church.

REPUBLICANS CLOSE OFFICES

NEW YORK—The headquarters of the Republican national committee went out of business today with a general merchandise sale. The few employees who were left, bargained with customers who came to purchase. All the employees were dismissed today, only Secretary Reynolds remaining.

with the near East, the affairs in the Balkans and in Turkey, and last year's gathering took up the relations between this country and Japan.

Others To Speak

Other important addresses will be included in this year's program, as follows: "The Moral and Spiritual Elements in the Chinese Revolution and the Present National Outlook," by the Rev. Charles L. Storrs, recently from the Fukien province; "The Relation of Christian Education to the Recent Changes in China," by the Rev. W. B. Nance, professor in Shoochow University; "Sir Robert Hart and His Life Work in China," by E. B. Drew, recently commissioner of Chinese imperial maritime customs and former president of the Royal Asiatic Society; "Some Recent Developments in Christian Education in China," by John F. Goucher, president of Goucher College, and president of the board of governors of the University of Chengtu.

Others who are expected to take part in the conference are: Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions; author of "New Forces in Old China" and "The Chinese Revolution"; Alexander F. Chamberlain, professor of anthropology, Clark University; author of "China and Her Role in Human History"; Ransford S. Miller, chief of the division of far eastern affairs, department of state, Washington; Edward C. Moore, professor in Harvard University; Edward S. Morse, formerly professor in the Imperial University, Tokyo; author of "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings," decorated by the Emperor of Japan, and John F. Seaman, for many years a merchant in Shanghai, China.

NAHANT'S NEW TOWN HALL BUILDING



Municipal edifice that is dedicated this afternoon is ornament to peninsular residential community

HALF-HOLIDAY MARKS DEDICATION OF THE NAHANT TOWN HALL

Nahant's new town hall was turned over by the building committee to the town this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. A half holiday was declared that the citizens might attend the exercises.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant makes the dedicatory address. The exercises start with a parade made of police and fire departments, led by the Lynn Cadet band, and prominent citizens, from the fire station on Nahant road to the new town hall at Pleasant street.

The Rev. Francis P. Hannawin opens the exercises with prayer. The delivery of the keys is made by Samuel Hammond, chairman of the building committee. Charles D. Vary, chairman of the board of selectmen, receives the keys for the town. Then Senator Lodge speaks. At the close the building will be open for public inspection and a concert will be given by the band.

On March 18, 1911, it was voted at a regular town meeting to appropriate \$75,000 for a new municipal building.

THREE SITES FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL IN WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Three sites for the proposed new high-school building will be considered at Monday night's town meeting. A committee of seven citizens, headed by Walter O. Cartwright, will recommend immediate purchase of whichever one of these may be deemed best, because the present building is lacking in lighting and ventilation.

The site favored by the special committee, the school board and many citizens is that on which the present building stands, together with the estates of John H. Beebe, Charles E. Randall and Mrs. Agnes Murphy, on Common street, and those of Mrs. J. S. Bonney and Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, on Lafayette street. The second choice comprises the estates of Mrs. Lucretia Driver, Mrs. William T. Van Nostrand and Mrs. Hannah Emerson on Main street, fronting the park. The third site proposed is the Wakefield estate, of about 18 acres, between Main street and North avenue, south of the square, on which stands the Wakefield mansion.

The committee states that in the case of either of the first two sites, it would probably be necessary for the town to take the properties by right of eminent domain, as none of the owners are willing to sell. If the first site is accepted, they recommend moving the present building to the Church-street end of the lot and remodeling it for ninth grades and offices.

SOCIAL WORKER GETS NEW POST

SALEM, Mass.—Miss Ruth S. Arnold, for two and a half years general secretary of the Salem Young Women's Association, has resigned to take a position in Bristol, Conn., with the Associated Charities. No successor has been chosen. During Miss Arnold's incumbency, the association has moved from two rooms in an office building to an attractive home of its own on Brown street. The house is made a center for the literary and social advancement of the young women of the city. Classes in gymnastics, domestic science and sewing of all branches, are conducted.

GEYSER PICTURES REPEATED TODAY

Volcanos, geysers and hot springs in action, with canyons, waterfalls and towering peaks, were shown in views colored in various tints, to represent the natural glow of the mineral formations within Yellowstone park, by Dwight L. Elmendorf in Symphony hall, last evening, when the last of the series of five lectures on trips to various parts of the West was given. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Beginning today and continuing until further notice the Pullman company will operate a Boston and Bangor, (Me.), sleeper Saturday and Sunday on trains leaving and arriving at North station at 7:30 p. m. and 5:15 a. m.

The Boston Symphony orchestra, occupying special New Haven railway equipment, is scheduled to arrive at South station from New York city at 11 o'clock tonight.

A special Boston & Maine train of 13 cars leaves North station at 12:40 o'clock today for the accommodation of patrons of the Andover-Exeter football game at Andover. The special will leave Andover immediately after the game.

The Federal Signal Company of Albany, N. Y., is experimenting with a new selector plan for the manipulation of cross-over slips with one signal lever all-electric machine, a type of which will be installed at Worcester for the Boston & Albany.

By permission of the Massachusetts and Connecticut railway commissioners the New Haven will move by special parlor car train the New York Philharmonic orchestra from New Haven to Boston and Boston to New York city on Sunday, arriving and departing from South station at noon and 6 p. m.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine's Lawrence express from North station this afternoon en route to Wakefield.

For the Harvard freshmen football team, en route to Worcester and return, the Boston & Albany road provided today special service from South station at 10:40 a. m.

FIRST FINAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSE ACCOUNTS FILED BY CANDIDATES

WASHINGTON—The first final campaign expense accounts arrived today. All were from candidates for the House, none being yet received from senatorial candidates in those states where a preference vote is expressed. Thirty days after election is the limit of time for submission of the expense affidavits.

John H. Shadwick, Progressive candidate against Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, President Taft's pre-convention campaign manager, said he spent \$343.

Representative Swager Sherley, Democrat, of the fifth Kentucky district, listed a total expense of \$400.

J. H. Goulden spent \$3008.50 in the general election as the Democratic candidate from the twenty-third New York district.

Representative E. L. Taylor, Republican, of Columbus, O., spent \$548.46 during October and \$374.05 afterward.

Total election expenses submitted by other congressional candidates were: Third California district, Gilbert M. Ross (Dem.), nothing; first Massachusetts, E. M. Lewis (Dem.), \$114.00; fifth New Jersey, Charles Kiley (Prohibition), \$2.42; tenth New Jersey, Alexander Cairge (Socialist), nothing; fifteenth New York, James H. Hickey (Progressive), nothing; thirty-eighth New York, George P. Decker (Dem.), \$200.50; fourth Ohio, John L. Cable (Rep.), nothing; and in the sixth Ohio, S. D. Fess (Rep.), \$261.90; Ohio at large, Randolph Walton (Progressive), \$118.80; third Pennsylvania, George Rubey (Socialist), nothing; fourth Pennsylvania, C. Dekyne (Socialist), nothing; twelfth Pennsylvania, C. F. Foley (Socialist), \$89.40; first South Carolina, A. P. Prioleu (Rep.), \$115; and fifteenth Texas, Representative John M. Garner (Dem.), nothing.

EXPECT LITTLE LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON—In the short session of Congress, which will begin three weeks from next Monday, comparatively little legislation beyond the passage of the usual appropriation bills is expected to be enacted. The calendars of the two Houses contain a number of general measures left over from the last session, but as a rule, Democratic senators and members show a disinclination to enter upon much general legislation, in view of the early prospects of their complete control of Congress and the seating of a Democratic President.

Speaker Champ Clark is expected to reach Washington in 10 days, but Chairman Oscar Underwood is not expected until the end of the month.

MALDEN MASONS INSTALL MASTER

George E. Cleaves, a former grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, was elected and installed worshipful master of Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons of Malden last evening. He succeeded William H. Palmer who was presented with a past master's jewel by the installing officer, Right Worshipful Walter F. Medding. The other officers are: Senior warden, Edward B. Wentworth; junior warden, George A. Chisholm; treasurer, Frank M. Perry; secretary, Wallace M. Corbin; chaplain, the Rev. W. F. Dusseault; associate chaplain, the Rev. Richard Eddy Sykes; marshal, George M. Keen; senior deacon, Harrison Medding; junior deacon, Percy A. Dodge; senior steward, J. Elliot Knowlton; junior steward, Julius T. Rockwood; inside sentinel, Herbert F. Sawyer; organist, Charles P. Scott; Tyler, Charles H. Badger; finance committee, James O. Otis and Joseph Wiggin; members committee, Walter F. Medding; Masonic relief, George F. Bradstreet. A dinner was served at the close of the meeting.

COLORADO CENSUS LITTLE CHANGED

WASHINGTON—Composition and characteristics of the population of Colorado, as reported at the thirteenth decennial census, are given in an advance bulletin soon to be issued by Director Durand of the bureau of the census, department of commerce and labor. It was prepared under the supervision of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. Statistics of nativity, parentage, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance and dwellings and families are represented.

Of the total population of Colorado, 475,136 are native whites of native parentage, 181,428 are native whites of alien or mixed parentage, 126,851 alien whites and 11,453 are negroes. In comparison with the figures in 1900, very slight changes in the population are shown.

FAIR INCREASES ITS NET RECEIPTS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The net receipts of the Brockton fair for 1912 were \$15,482.84, a large increase over 1911.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUIT ADJOURNED MARQUETTE, Mich.—Owing to the absence from the county of the defendant, the libel suit brought by Col. Theodore Roosevelt against George A. Newell of Ishpeming, publisher of the Weekly Iron Ore, will be adjourned until Monday. Colonel Roosevelt's representative, expected here when the case is called Monday, is Attorney James H. Pound of Detroit.

CITY EMPLOYEES PROMOTED; THREE ARE PENSIONED

Among several increases in salaries of city employees and other departmental changes, announced in the City Record today, William P. Kehoe, an assistant engineer, is found promoted to engineer and advanced in pay from \$1300 to \$1400 per year. William E. Bennett and John E. Hurley, clerks in the general office of the public works department, are advanced in pay respectively from \$1000 to \$1200 and from \$800 to \$1000 per year.

John T. Quinn has been transferred from children's institutions department to fireman of the ferry division of the public works, with wages \$3.50 per day. Walter McDonough has been promoted from bracer to inspector of sewers, and advanced from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.

John J. Murphy, a teamster of the public grounds department, has had his pay increased to \$2.50 per day. Thomas W. Malone, a clerk in the street department, has been increased from \$1000 to \$1200 per year, and Arthur E. Ogden, a clerk in the park department, from \$1200 to \$1350 a year.

William Austin, carpenter's helper, has been retired under the civil war veterans act with an annual pension of \$352.13 per year; likewise, John F. Johnson, a stableman, with a pension of \$410.63, and Lawrence Sullivan, a teamster, with a pension of \$301.25 per year.

COMMITTEES OF STUDENT COUNCIL

Appointments of committees to serve on the student council of Harvard University for the current academic year are announced as follows:

Athletics: D. C. Parmenter '13 of Gloucester, chairman; C. T. Abeles '13, J. B. Cummings '13, B. Morris '14, Q. Reynolds '14, T. K. Richards '15, P. L. Wendell '13, D. J. P. Wingate '14.

Organizations: H. B. Gill '13, chairman; W. L. Ustick '13, J. B. Langstaff '14, W. E. Quimby '14, W. O. Fenn '14, R. H. Kettel '14.

Scholarship: D. E. Dunbar '13, chairman; W. C. Brown, Jr., '14; C. P. Curtis, Jr., '14; A. P. McMahon '13, F. E. Richter '13, D. Sargent '13.

Freshman social committee—H. C. Everett, Jr., '13, chairman; J. I. Donovan '13, Q. Reynolds '14.

CHARITY WORKERS ELECT OFFICIALS

SALEM, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Associated Charities, the leading charitable society of Salem, was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the society and the following officers were elected: President, Walter K. Bigelow; directors, Mrs. George H. Shattuck, Mrs. John Pickering, Mrs. Alfred W. Putnam, the Rev. John E. Charlton, William W. Andrews, Dan A. Donahue and Dr. William Strangman; executive committee: Miss Caroline O. Emmerton, Ralph B. Harris, Rev. Theodore D. Bacon, Miss Sarah S. Kimball, the Rev. Alvin C. Bacon, clerk, Frank P. Fabens; treasurer, Leland H. Cole, and auditor, Henry A. Hale.

STATE FIREMEN FORM ASSOCIATION

WORCESTER—The Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association was organized here yesterday with an enrollment of 700, representing all sections of the state. A button bearing the initials M. P. F. A., mounted on a Maltese cross, was adopted as the association insignia. The following officers were elected: Burton W. Steere of Springfield, president; John T. Connerly of Somerville, first vice president; Thomas S. Pope of Salem, second vice president; John D. Henderson of Cambridge, third vice president; Thomas J. Powers of Worcester, secretary; Edward A. Slattery of Fitchburg, treasurer; Daniel Hannon of Peabody, sergeant-at-arms.

PUBLIC BALKANS MEETING CALLED

Frank B. Sanborn, chairman of the international committee on Greece and the Balkans, has issued an announcement that a public meeting will be held in Faneuil hall tomorrow when the issues, both military and political, which are being contested in Turkey at the present time will be discussed. An appeal for funds with which to relieve the conditions in the Balkans has been issued by the American Red Cross and the American representative of the international relief board, headed by President Taft.

BISHOP HUGHES TO TAKE PART

Edwin H. Hughes, bishop of San Francisco, formerly of Malden, will deliver the morning service address at the dedication Sunday of the new Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of West Roxbury. The Rev. Dillon Bronson of Brookline also will take part. In the afternoon Professor Sonnie will give an organ recital, following which there will be a past and present service at which the pastor, the Rev. Paul Smith, will preach. Addresses will also be delivered by the Rev. E. H. Byington of the West Roxbury Congregational church, the Rev. J. F. Knotts, the Rev. J. F. Chase, the Rev. A. L. Squier and the Rev. C. E. Davis.

DEBS MONTANA VOTE 7742

HELENA, Mont.—Unofficial figures from 28 counties incomplete give Debs 7742.

REFORMS FOLLOW WHEN WOMEN UNITE FOR CIVIC UPLIFT

At the forum of the Boston City Federation, yesterday afternoon, representatives of women's organizations that are working for civic betterment spoke of the type of work being done by each organization, and emphasized the need of cooperation among all organizations for the purpose of carrying this work to its highest efficiency.

The thought was emphasized that not only must the women of Boston act together to bring about civic improvement, but they must draw no lines in this campaign and must enlist the interest of all nationalities.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park illustrated this point by telling of what had been done in one section of the South End by a committee made up of eleven men and three women, who started in two years ago to work for three definite things: a larger school yard, a playground and a municipal building. She said that the school yard had been extended, the land purchased for the playground and the municipal building is already under way, and this, too, in a community made up of differing nationalities—Greeks, Syrians, Chinese and Jews.

Mrs. Eleanor H. Woods of South End house, proposed a new form of activity for Boston women by saying that street matrons should be appointed to look out for the welfare of girls, because this cannot be done satisfactorily by any one except women.

The need of training children to respect property, and the lack of reverence that seems to characterize the American nation today, were discussed by other speakers. The last speaker was Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, president of the Massachusetts federation, who commended the city clubs for having formed a city federation and said that their usefulness to the whole community would now be increased as it had been in Newton by the formation of the Federation of Women's Clubs there.

UNIVERSITY'S MODEL HEATING PLANT SOON READY AT MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—The University of Minnesota's new heating plant, with its 235-foot high concrete stack, and requiring but eight operating force because of its automatic machinery, is nearing completion and expected to be ready for use Jan. 1. The plant is being built to heat all the university buildings and will take the place of four separate sources from which heat is now obtained.

The completed plant calls for 16,350-horsepower water tube boilers, of which six are now being installed—the number required to heat the present buildings. Each boiler will be equipped with a traveling chain grate stoker, with furnaces so arranged as to burn the coal completely without smoke. The university owns tracks leading to the plant that will unload from cars direct into a hopper where it may be crushed and conveyed on a belt to the boiler house, stored over the boilers in bunkers and fed by gravity from the bunkers to the chain grate stokers. A system has been installed whereby coal will be weighed automatically as it passes to the stokers, and the charge registered.

OBSERVING FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Set apart by the official proclamation of Governor Foss as "Fire prevention day," in commemoration of the conflagration of 1872, today will be observed by the veterans of the fire and protective departments who were on duty 40 years ago, by a dinner in the American house this evening, and by the Bostonian Society, which will place a tablet at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. The Boston Veteran Firemen's Association will also observe the day by an informal supper at their hall on Washington street.

Franklin P. Dyer, superintendent of schools, wrote to all the school principals asking that the fire prevention rules, prepared for the occasion, be read to the pupils. Today Commissioner Cole will distribute cards, bearing these rules, among the factories and business establishments.

DRILL HALL CONTRACT LET

CHILLWACK, B. C.—The contract for the construction of the drill hall in this city has been awarded to Messrs. Campbell & Wilkie, contractors, Vancouver. The terms of the contract stipulate that the building must be completed within five months of the signing of the contract.

VETERAN JOURNALISTS TO DINE

Veteran Boston Journalists, an organization made up of members whose work dates 33 years back, will hold their fifth annual dinner this evening at Young's Hotel at 6:30 o'clock, following a reception at 5:30 o'clock.

MISS TAFT VISITS HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Miss Helen Taft, daughter of the President, arrived here Friday with Miss Frances Lippitt, also of Washington. They are visiting Miss Gladys Ingalls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls, at Inglescott.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

REAL ESTATE

A RANCH IN GALLATIN VALLEY, MONTANA
Produced in 1911 55 bushels wheat per acre and 77 bushels barley per acre; this ranch can be bought for \$90.00 per acre. Other ranch properties in northwest, from \$20.00 per acre up.
For information address CLYDE CORRELL, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

REAL ESTATE

TO LET
3 LARGE FLOORS
Near South Station
VERY LOW RENT
LARGE ELEVATOR
SPUR TRACK
APPLY TO
WM. PEASE O'BRIEN
84 STATE STREET

REAL ESTATE

Chamberlain & Burnham
414 Old South Bldg., Boston
SACRIFICE - CHARMING ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

An Ideal Investment
In five years you can enjoy an income of \$300 to \$500 per month if you buy a 10-acre orange grove now in the most successful orange district in California. The Washington Tract of the Citrusvale Orange Slope. To some this may appear an unwarranted expenditure. But you can do it too, without even changing your present position, by taking advantage of our easy terms and our cooperation.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON
4-Room Apartments
Rent \$35.00 and \$37.50
at 120 Glenville ave., a few steps from Commonwealth ave. These apartments are full housekeeping and the last word in arrangement and conveniences. All outside rooms and very bright and sunny. Private balcony for every suite. Steam heat, hot water, special laundry facilities. Owing to lateness in completion of building, special inducements will be made. References required. Take Commonwealth ave. car to Long ave., second stop beyond Harvard ave., or apply to

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Finest in Boston for the Money
A FEW LEFT IN THE
New Building on Commonwealth Ave.
Consisting of Living Room 13x20, Chamber, Dining Room Finished in Gumwood, Reception Hall, Large Kitchenette Containing Full Sized Gas Range, Ice Chest, Etc.; Tiled Bath Room, Six Large Closets.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEPARATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT
APPLY TO
W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.
Or A. K. HARMON, 1251 Commonwealth Ave., Allston

Fisher Hill Brookline

One of the choice spots in the Metropolitan district. A community of those wanting their own houses, good neighbors, refined surroundings, quiet and seclusion, yet with ease of access. Land from \$300 to \$500 per foot, restricted against everything harmful to a district of individual houses. Two honest houses for sale, one of brick, just finished, 13 rooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 open fires, \$20,000; one of cement, ready in the spring, 10 rooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 open fires, \$19,500. Plans and prices of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., junction Summer.

TO LET

3 LARGE FLOORS
Near South Station
VERY LOW RENT
LARGE ELEVATOR
SPUR TRACK
APPLY TO
WM. PEASE O'BRIEN
84 STATE STREET

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May 2152.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE

Old fashioned house with electric lights, open plumbing, garage or stable, 15,000 feet land, may be bought for \$2100 less than valuation. Price \$10,000. Five minutes from Beacon street.
Harold Strong Barbour
178 Devonshire St.

FRUIT FARM

30 ACRES NEAR CITY MARIBORO. 4 minutes from train and trolley; 400 large fruit trees (hardy attention), high pleasant location; 8-room house, excellent condition; plenty water; large barn, poultry houses; price \$7,000, \$2,000 cash; fruit alone will pay for farm in short time. A. H. FOSTER, 105 Main St., Mariboro, branch EDWARD HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

BARGAIN IN NEWTON

FOR SALE or to let; single house, very pleasantly situated, with country surroundings; 12 rooms, hardwood floors, electric lights, open plumbing, several fireplaces more than 15,000 sq. ft. of land; will sell on easy terms or rent at \$40 per month.
FRANK A. RUSSELL
506 Old South Bldg., Boston
1321 Beacon Street, Brookline

FARMERS

Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.
FREDERICK A. KING
Room 3, Tel. 655, Amaden Building
SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

NEWTON CENTRE

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
Roofers and Metal Workers
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of roofs and chimneys. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

NEWTON DOUBLE HOUSE

on Mt. Ida. A substantial double house with 9 rooms on each side; baths, furnace and set tubs; excellent location; very convenient; an unusual opportunity. Rent \$720; price \$6,300. JOHN T. BURNS, 303 Center st., Newton Mass.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, MARYLAND

FARM, 475 acres, 125 acres rich upland, 350 acres high marsh; 1 1/2 miles salt water front; pine grove; 15 acres timber; fine view; can have steamer landing on farm; estate for development; mild climate; short winters; great agricultural possibilities; price \$10,000, half cash. BRUCE Lexington, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

FOR SALE CHEAP
80 ACRES land, first-class water rights; all highly cultivated; good buildings; 2 miles and dist. 50 acres in alfalfa. Address ROBT. E. LEWIS, Rocky Ford, Col. Phone Ranch 15-3.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

Oxford 2680-L. Res. 142 Summer st., Malden. Tel. 268-A.
MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO.
Specialty Investment Properties
Real Estate, Mortgages
Insurance, Care of Estates.
605 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.
Member Woman's Board of Trade.

BENJAMIN P. SANDS

1061 OLD SOUTH BUILDING BOSTON has money to loan on real estate at 5%
ABUNDANT money for good mortgages and undivided estate interests inherited by will. Box 12, Boulevard, Mass.

APARTMENTS

WANTED—One or more business women to share a furnished apartment in Brookline; rent very reasonable; convenient to cars and train. Tel. Brookline 1064-W.

GENTLEMAN'S FARM TO RENT

Beautifully furnished throughout with or without cow, horse and hens; located in Reading, close to Andover, 2 1/2 miles from depot, close to electric; fine lawn, shrubs, fruit, garage, etc.; nice pine grove. Would lease to responsible parties. Has every modern convenience.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM
414 Old South Building

EVERYTHING FOR ONLY \$4000

Only have to take possession. Why not hire man and wife at \$50 month to run this 100-acre money-making farm and have a place you can go to any time? Located in N. H., 100 miles from Boston, only 2 miles to two depots, 11 miles to railroad, on main line; 35 acres mowing, cutting 20 tons hay, 30 pasture, balance woodland with growing apple trees, 11-acre orchard, 50 fine apple trees, grand barn, 74x36; silo, woodshed, ice house, henery and wire yards; 2 1/2-story, 11-room house, double good repair; located 1/2 mile to nice lake and near academy. Will include all furniture, all crops including 20 tons hay, 100 bush potatoes, 100 bu. corn, 10 bu. beans, all kinds winter vegetables, 20 cords wood, and the stock, also all stock including pair 8000 horses, cows, harnesses, double wagon, dump cart, mowing machine, horse rake, cultivator, plow, demowagon, and all small tools. This is one of those chances that seldom come. Absolutely no responsibility. Leave for California and sacrifice for quick sale rather than bother with auction.

CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM

414 Old South Building.
Reading Residences
Charming 8-room house, new 2 years; owner moved to N. Y.; cor. two streets, nice lawn, shrubbery, 9,500 feet; price only \$8,500; also white washed 3-room house, new 1 year, has fine elevation, with white birches all around house; it is a beauty, 11,500 feet; also English villa surrounded by hedges, shrubbery and pine trees, 8,500; 11-room house, 9,000 feet land, garage, lawn, shrubbery, all conveniences, only \$4,000, one-half cash, best value in town; at \$3,200, one at \$3,900, only 6 minutes to depot; also a beauty double house at a bargain, \$5,500. Are specialists in real estate. Call and see photos, or make appointment.

CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM

414 Old South Building, or W. Franklin Burnham, 100 Summer Ave., Reading, Tel. 216-W.

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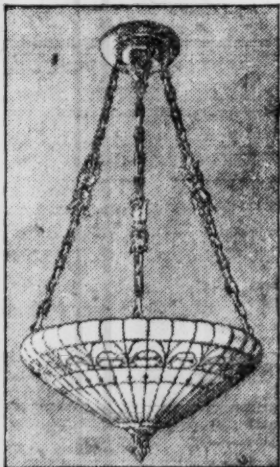


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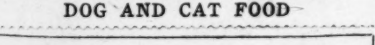
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and Elevated Station.

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Paste
OR
Mucilage
Holder

Prevents evaporation.
Keeps contents clean.
Has a brush worth while.
Fine bristles.
Aluminum ferrule.
Above trade mark on
bottom of every bottle.

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Manufacturing Stationers,
1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE COLLEGE HERO

AT THE ST. JAMES

ON MONDAY NIGHT

The musical extravaganza "The Col-
lege Hero," will be presented at St.
James theater one week, beginning Mon-
day, Nov. 11, with a special matinee on
Saturday. The performers are familiar
with every step in dance and chorus
and the artistic success of the produc-
tion is assured.

A production of the magnitude of
"The College Hero" has never before
been attempted in Boston for a benefit
and the Animal Rescue League, for which
charity the play is being given, is ex-
pected to realize a handsome sum.

The first act represents the interior of
the college. The second act shows the
college campus by moonlight, with ter-
races leading up to the dormitories,
which can be seen in the distance. Owing
to the great number of people, who
must be handled back of the scenes,
everything movable will be taken from
the dressing rooms and stage, so that
every inch available can be utilized.

Full dress rehearsals have been in
progress for the past two days at the
theater and Copley-Plaza hotel. The
950 costumes required for the 700 par-
ticipants have been delivered.

HOUSE PLANS TO

HONOR JEFFERSON

WASHINGTON—Honor to Thomas
Jefferson, father of Democracy, will be
the first business of the Democratic
House when Congress convenes next
month. Chairman Henry of the rules
committee said today that the first
thing to be taken up will be considera-
tion of the purchase by the govern-
ment of Monticello, the home of Thomas
Jefferson.

Monticello is now the Virginia country
place of Representative Jefferson M.
Levy of New York.

POSITION FOR PLANT EXPERT

Applicants for the position of plant
pathologist in potato investigations pay-
ing \$2400 per annum will be examined by
the United States Civil Service Commis-
sion on Nov. 18. The competition is open
to males between 30 and 45 years of age.

BOYS ENLIST FOR CLEAN CITY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Principal Howe's
request that the boys of the high school
remove the waste material in front of
the building and the adjacent park met
an immediate response.

BOYS ENLIST FOR CLEAN CITY

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WATCHES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

An Exclusive Shop for Women

5 Temple Place Boston, Mass.

W.B. Corsets

are medium priced corsets made of exceptionally good material of great durability and gracefully modelled. Besides fulfilling their requirements as form-creating agents they are dainty creations displaying graceful lines and setting off the figure to advantage.

W. B. CORSETS are made of superior quality coutil and batiste, daintily trimmed and having rustless and non-breakable steels. The need of perfect fit is met by a wide range of sizes as well as models from which to select.

These Corsets are Priced from \$1.00 to \$5.00

To insure satisfaction to our patrons, corsetiers will be in attendance and their knowledge of figure requirements and proper selection of corsets best adapted to particular needs is at your service without any obligation on your part whatever.

Alterations made absolutely free of charge on all Corsets from \$1.50 to \$25.00 by expert corsetiers



SPECIALIZING, NOW SO POPULAR HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR BUSINESS

We propose during this week and next to specialize some of the Fall Model Petticoates at a sacrifice. We have too many model Petticoates. As a sample value this all silk petticoate here illustrated

Was \$8 and is now \$4.75

Silk Petticoates that were \$7.50, now \$5.00
Silk Petticoates that were \$6.00, now \$3.75
Beautiful colorings and black
Silk Petticoates that were \$5.00, now \$2.95
Black and Colors. No two alike. Make early selection.
Odd Silk Flounces Half Price.
Cotton Taffeta Petticoates, were \$2.50 and \$2.75, now 95¢
Emb. Petticoates, black only, were \$3.50, now \$1.50

KNIGHTS & CO., 7 Temple Place

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR TUFTS COLLEGE GROWS TO \$100,000

Endowment funds amounting to \$100,000 and plans for obtaining \$1,000,000 were reported by Prof. W. L. Hooper, acting president of Tufts College, to the annual meeting of the Tufts College Club of Boston, last night. Melvin M. Johnson presided and about 70 members were present.

Professor Hooper said that he had raised the \$100,000 since last June, and expected that it would be increased to \$150,000 by the end of the college year. He is developing plans whereby he believes that he will be able to place \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the trustees by the end of his incumbency.

Officers were elected as follows: George M. Bates '03, president; Charles F. Berry '04, secretary; E. B. Armstrong '05, R. B. Condit '02 and T. S. Knight '03, executive committee.

RIGHT WOMAN SOUGHT BY LEAGUE

Although the School Voters League does not deny the need of a woman on the school board, it emphasizes the requirements of the right woman in that position in a letter Friday to Randall G. Morris, president of the Public School Association, which with the Citizens Municipal League has endorsed the nomination of Miss Frances G. Curtis of 28 Mt. Vernon street for a position on the school committee. The action of the executive committee of the School Voters League lays the name of Miss Curtis on the table. Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, who was the league's candidate last year is among the candidates who are being considered by the league.

The league states, in its letter, that, although Miss Curtis has had experience with charity work, this can hardly be considered as "a guarantee of an understanding of the feelings and aspirations of the great majority of independent people whose children attend our schools."

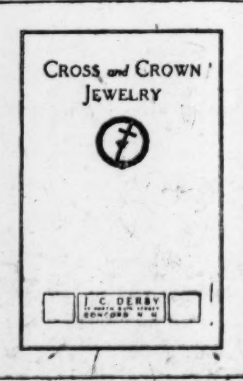
LEADERS CONFER WITH PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Chairman Hilles of the Republican national committee and Senator Crane of Massachusetts were guests at dinner Friday night at the White House. The President's plan for the continued active existence of the party and the possible successor on the Republican ticket to Vice-President Sherman were discussed.

Just before his train left for New York at midnight Mr. Hilles declared the committee meeting called for Nov. 12 to select a successor for Mr. Sherman had been postponed indefinitely.

We Should Like to Send You Our Catalogue of

CROSS and CROWN JEWELRY



Cross and Crown JEWELRY

illustrating many new ideas and artistic designs. A postal card with your name and address will bring one.

J. C. DERBY

30 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H.

Diamond Corset Shields

Prevent corset steels or bones from breaking through. Save dress and underwear. Are odorless. Easily detached. Washable. Fit snugly on any corset. Double the corset's life. At stores or by mail. Nainsook, plain, 25¢ a pair; lace trimmed, 50¢ a pair. Silk, lace trimmed, 75¢ a pair. MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY, 7 W. 22d Street, New York

BONTON CORSETS



PARTICULAR women, those who are faultlessly dressed and who appreciate the finer things, invariably select the BONTON corset because they know its style is authoritative, its wearing qualities unequalled and its comfort supreme.

L. HIRSH
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston

LADIES' TAILORING

WITH PERFECT FIT AND STYLES GUARANTEED SUITS—Made from materials furnished by you. \$12.00
Made from materials furnished by us, lined with Skinner's satin, \$20.00

Herman Bergman
DESIGNER AND LADIES' TAILOR
Formerly with Meyer Janssen & Co.
611 Washington St.
Opposite Siegel's. Tel. OX. 2842

"Merit" Patent Folding Tooth Brush

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH
Ideal for home use. Indispensable for the traveler.
A practical and useful gift, made in a compact and attractive form. Brush and case complete, 20 cents (coin) post-paid. Separate brushes 25 cents. The case or handle is superior to German Silver, artistically ornamented, being an excellent reproduction of hand engraving. The brush is a quality that will render satisfaction.
Descriptive circular sent upon request. Discount to agents and dealers.
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Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.
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Articles made to your individual order, much below prevailing retail price. Furs remodeled and repaired to latest styles. Best workmanship guaranteed.
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CHRISTMAS CARDS

And Personal Greeting cards. Designs and text drawn to order. Hand colored. Write for samples before Nov. 15. ETHEL G. HOYLE, Concord, Mass.

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NEW YORK MILLINERY
Miss E. Brown
Kane Bldg., Room 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York
Latest styles. Sensible prices. Mail orders promptly filled.
FINEST MATERIALS.

FUR ROBES

RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE
FOR SALE
Private party wishes to sell beautiful (natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur Robe, lined with black silk broadcloth, size 54x82 inches never been used. Genuine bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBINSON, 104 West 84th st., New York City.

LEONARD \$1.00

Guaranteed WATCH
Genuine Leonard Watch. 14 size, stem wind, stem set, highly polished and movement. Handsome dial, sunken second dial. Case Composition Gilt Metal; looks like gold, gives satisfactory wear. Case NOT gold-plated, but solid of same metal throughout. Splendid timekeeper, works and case guaranteed for 1 year. New Watch, just on market; smaller and better than any \$1 Watch ever offered before.
Post-paid, Only \$1.00
Leonard Watch Co., Dept. 11, Boston

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES! A customer writes: "I never thought it possible to get Solid Comfort and such Shapely Style in the same shoe."
THE VICI KID PILLOW SHOE
eases the foot and pleases the eye. Soft, easy, stylish. No lining to wrinkle and tear. No breaking in required. Made in Good-year welt and Turn style.
Price includes O'SULLIVAN Rubber shock absorbers of new, live rubber. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Write for Free Catalog and self-measure blank.
PILLOW SHOE CO.
Customers Everywhere. Trade Mark Registered
184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE FRUIT CAKE
Undivided attention given to this specialty. Materials all of the finest quality. Hours 8 to 12 A. M.
Tel. Cambridge 5489-W for particulars. Keep this for reference.
PHOTOGRAPHS
We would remind our patrons desiring work for Christmas delivery not to delay in order that we may have ample time to give it our best attention. We have removed to our new studio, 127 Tremont st., opp. Park St., Boston.
E. A. HOLTON, Artistic Photographer
Tel. OX. 3569-J

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Gowns.
Remodelling a Specialty
Also Making of Chiffon Waists
Tel. 1288-J B. B. 420 BOYLSTON ST., Room 514
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PARIS PATTERN SUPPLY CO.
have removed from 109 Tremont st. to 7 TEMPLE PLACE, where they vouch the perfection of the individual paper patterns from which dresses, garments, coats, shirtwaists, etc., are cut and finished without trying on the material.

The World-Famous McDowell Shirt Waist Suit Patterns \$1.00 Cut to your measure and \$1.00 McDOWELL'S, 59 Temple Place, BOSTON Imported French patterns and Crinoline Models.

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LA GREQUE UNDERWEAR
7 Temple Place, Boston
MANSFIELD
LADIES' and MISSES' GOWNS
WAISTS, BLOUSES
Separate Skirts. Prices attractive.
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Roop 521
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Ladies' Felt, Beaver, Velour, Cleaned, Dyed, Re-blocked. Ladies' and Gents' Hats made to order.
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Mail orders given prompt attention. Tel. Main 2274-W

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Custom-made, front or back laced corsets, designed especially for the wearer; guaranteed to keep its shape till worn out.
MRS. B. W. LOGAN 422 Boylston st.

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SHAMPOOING, MANICURING, EVERY FORM OF TOILET WORK, Toilet Articles of Latest Production.
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ARTISTIC REMODELING A SPECIALTY
TEA ROOMS
HUNTINGTON EXCHANGE and
TEA ROOM
50 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, Room 202

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Why not profit by our Direct-to-Consumer Prices, when buying Ostrich Plumes? Our stock is large and is featured by a Dependable Quality.
Our Special 18 inch Plume in Black, White and colors, a \$7.50 value, Our Wholesale Price.....\$4.95
Ostrich Plumes, all sizes and colors \$1.95 to \$20.00

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
Special attention given to careful and prompt execution of Orders by Mail. Write us your needs in Plumes, Feathers, Flowers, Fancies, etc.

Temple Place Wholesale Millinery Co
THRESHER BUILDING 46 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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Practical Furrier
New Garments Made to Order
Furs Repaired and Remodelled
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521 Washington Street, BOSTON

CATHERINE SHEA
DESIGNER OF HATS
FORMERLY OF NEWTON
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SPECIALTY—First Class Workmanship and Material Guaranteed. Moderate Prices.

Blanche de Wolfe
Invites you to her Fall Opening of Imported Dressy Hats
ALSO TAILORED HATS
LATEST DESIGNS and MODELS
149 Tremont Street

The Lawrence Co.
Cleansers and Dyers
Specialty Work for Dressmakers and Milliners. Gowns, Suits, Slippers. Ready for delivery in 3 to 5 days. Dye Work Finished in 24 Hours. Gloves Cleaned in One Day.
A. M. DOYLE Tel. con. M. E. MUNIER
149 Tremont St., Boston

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For Christmas Gifts
Bayberry Candles, Cards, Calendars, Pictures, Embroideries and Embroidery Supplies. Tool-leather Folders for Lesson Leaves.
149 TREMONT STREET
Room 923

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Call and see our complete line of FINE FURS
and be convinced that you can make a positive saving of 40% with us. Natural coats in Furrows and Leather Specialty. Furs Altered, Repaired and Redyed at Extraordinarily Low Prices.
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LADIES' HATTER
59 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.
UP ONE FLIGHT.

BERKLEY FOOD SHOP
Mince Pies, Cakes, all home made. Orders given now will receive prompt attention and delivery at Thanksgiving. Lunch served. 420 Boylston st.

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If the retail merchant would reach the buyers who purchase or influence the purchase of most of the manufactured goods his sales arguments must come to the attention of women, for they are the world's best buyers. They may be successfully appealed to only through the columns of a newspaper which reaches the home. This the Monitor does, being received into the homes of people of ample purchasing power and in the evening when the women of those homes are in the most receptive mood to take in the facts of your advertisement. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:
First insertion 12 cents a line;
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line.
The cooperation of attentive, thoughtful, careful home builders in cities and towns all over the world giving their loyal support to advertisers in the Monitor is an asset you cannot afford to overlook.
Will you come with us?

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN (20), residence Boston references; good education; \$10 to EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SALESMAN (plumbing supplies, single, residence Dorchester; Al reference; State FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SALESMAN (60), married, residence Cambridge; good references and educational knowledge of painting and wood finishing; \$10 per day; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SHOEMAKER, experienced, desires employment; best references; B. GRANT, 110 Tremont st., Boston.

SHIPPER—(22), married, residence Malden Plain; Al reference; extensive knowledge of duties of stockkeeper; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SHIPPER, 32, married, residence Boston; Al references; experienced packing salesman; knowledge of duties of stockkeeper; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SHIPPER—(27), married, residence Boston; knowledge of duties of stockkeeper; good references and educational knowledge of duties of stockkeeper; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SHIPPER (head, 32), married, resident Athol; good references; extensive knowledge of toolmaking; \$21 per week; Mention No. 8123, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHOE CUTTER, 36, married, resident Boston; good references and experience; \$12-13 shift work; mention #92, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SITUATION WANTED by colored as houseman, Burton or porter; first-reference R. WALTER, 39 Grove st., Boston.

SITUATION WANTED by man having many years' experience in real estate, linen, loan and insurance business; can take care of all correspondence; J. C. LOWELL, av., Newtonville, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (18), residence Boston; Al reference; extensive knowledge of keeping and duties of Invoice clerk; \$21 per week; Mention No. 8103, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man desirous to work evenings at stenography and dictation; good references; VICTOR E. LETZ, 102 E. Peet st., Somerville, Mass.

TOOLMAKER (22), married, resident Athol; good references; experienced foreman tools; \$21 week; Mention No. 81, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2960.

TUTOR—Italian gentleman desires tutoring, conversation, etc.; SETH ANDREOLA, 276 Haverhill st., Boston.

TWO YOUNG HOUSEWIVES desire situation; good references; preferred, Address ANTONIO MARINO, FONSECA, 47 Bowdoin st., Boston.

TOLINIST with experience would like position at retail store; mention No. M. BERGMANN, 169 St. Botolph Boston, phone 147-W B/B

WANTED young man about 16 yrs. of age, position with some business office in Quincy; can do typewriting and clerical work; mention HERRMANN, 335 W. st., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED by young man in Roxbury district, care of furnaces. Address C. C. WATCHEMAN, 315 W. Roxbury, Boston, Mass. Phone 3125-W Roxbury.

WATCHMAN (45), married; reside East Boston; Al references; \$10. Mention No. 8097, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

WATCHMAN (50), married, residence Malden Plain; A references; knowledge shipping; \$15. Mention No. 8108, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

WATCHMAN, 32, married, reside East Boston; Al references; \$12; mention No. 8108, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

YOUNG, 44, married, reside South Boston; Al references, \$2 per day; mention 8113, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960.

YOUNG ENGLISH SPEAKING FOREIGNER wants position in private family; good references; JOHN CASPAR, 17 Chmont pk., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (married) desires position in wholesale boot and shoe house, Bill checking, packing orders; reference to H. BRIDGSON, 344 Center st., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20), high school graduate (Protestant) desires clerical position in office; good references; HOWARD PLUMMER, 2161 Massachusetts av., New Bedford, Mass.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN desires employment for board and room while attending college; will run errands; will run errands with tools, etc.; will run errands in fact do any honorable work outside of college; S. LECRENIER, 100 James st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN of good habits would like a situation on gentlemen's place, or as chauffeur; good references; ERNEST CLEMENS, 137 Northampton st., Boston.

YOUNGING MAILED girl, strictly to permit of marriage; having best references, would like a light position anywhere; mention E. HALL, 70 Stirling Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MARRIED OUTSIDE colored man desires position to make a janitor service; good references; H. DRIVER, 38 Hammond st., Roxbury.

YOUNG MAN wants work with automobile firm; one year's experience driving cars; will start at very bottom at a salary; H. CHURCHILL, 81 St. Botolph st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (23), high school graduate; good references; CHARLES A. ROCHELLE, 8 Thomas st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED MAN wants janitorial or cleaning windows, or general work party waiting evenings. JAMES GOWEN, 100 Broadway, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (22) would like work any kind. PERRY SMITH, 33 Harold st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED MAN desires position as domestic or butler or waiter; first-class references; salary \$30 a month; W. M. CLARRY, 71 Joy st., Boston.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN would like a position as chauffeur or driver; also, clareman's license. HARRY L. COOK, Western av., Brighton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A COLORED GIRL would like general householding or chambermaid; mention MISS ELA BROWN, 10 Melrose st., Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR desires employment as waitress; best references; MISS KATHERINE BOWLER, 28 Hallock st., Roxbury, Mass.

AMERICAN LADY with references and experience as housekeeper in small family in the country. KINGSBURY, 10 Kingsbury st., Roxbury.

AMERICAN middle-aged Protestant woman wishes situation as housekeeper for small adult family in Washington, D.C. MRS. J. SHATTUCK, 121 New York st., Boston.

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B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American. English and German knives.

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A new line of Kayser's Union Suits, Lisle and Silk. C. BONELLI & CO., 230 Massachusetts Ave.

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CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON! At favorable prices to Monitor readers. HIGHTON, 4 Park st., Bay, 231.

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NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPIAGUE, 51 GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

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F. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

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WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, dyed, retrimmed, lined, bandied and bound while you wait, 50c.

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CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE, NEEDHAM HEIGHTS.

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CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington av., Lowell, Mass. Quality, cleaning, dyeing, Tel. 576 E. B. B.

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S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BOY TON PATTERNS of all kinds of knitted and fitted forms. 500 Boylston st.

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FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 1284 Tremont st., Tel. O. 1025. Works 126 Dartmouth st., Tel. Tr. 2351-J.

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway st. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK OUR DOG COLLARS free.

BOSTON

We invite inspection of our FALL WOOLENS MARKS COMPANY FINE TAILORS 3 Park Street, Boston. Telephone

TYPENITERS

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

COUNTRY ESTATES SOLD

George W. Hall reports he has sold for Mary Ellsworth two farms situated on Washington street, Plainville, Mass., the first consisting of 128 acres, a large colonial style house of 12 rooms, stock barn and several poultry houses; the other consisting of 71 acres, six-room cottage, large barn and other outbuildings. The asking price of above properties was \$15,000. The buyer is Jason E. Herrick, Jr., of Foxboro, Mass., who bought for a home and has already taken possession.

The same broker also reports he has sold for Emma Lane the old Colonel Lane estate in Derry, N. H., consisting of 141 acres, nearly all tillage; a large colonial style house of 12 rooms, three barns and several outbuildings. Mrs. Lane's price was \$12,000. F. E. Ellsworth of Plainville, Mass., takes title. This is considered one of the best farms in Derry and was for a time the headquarters of General Lafayette while in this country.

He also has sold for the Mansfield Land Trust the Brundage property (so called) situated on School street, Mansfield, Mass., containing 23 acres of land, a 10-room house, stable and several outbuildings to Barnet Greenfield; also sold for the same grantor the Briggs property (so called) on Tremont street, Mansfield, Mass., containing 10 acres of land, a new 6-room house, stable and poultry houses, to Lucetta Miller; also sold the Buell estate in Woburn, consisting of store, 2 dwellings and 2 shops; total assessed value \$19,500. Emma Lane of Derry, N. H., takes the title. He has sold for Fred B. Fletcher of Sandown, N. H., his 71-acre farm situated on the main road between Sandown and Haverhill, known as the Everett Kimball farm, with large 2-story house, barn and several outbuildings, to Winifred L. Leach, who buys for a home and will take immediate possession.

Also sold for J. F. Prescott his property situated on Essex street, Whitman, Mass., consisting of 1 1/2 acres, a six-room house and several outbuildings, to Mrs. M. F. Ford of Whitman, who buys for a home.

The same broker reports he has sold for Phebe Currier her estate situated on Main street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of 32 acres of land, a colonial house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; stable and large poultry houses. This is considered one of the best properties in South Weymouth, and is purchased by H. F. Nelson of Sharon, Mass.

Also sold for Mary A. Wright her summer home, in the town of Atkinson, N. H., on the main street from Haverhill to Hampton, containing 1 1/2 acres of land, a seven-room house, stable and other outbuildings, to Violet Clark of Nantasket, who will occupy.

He has sold for Effie B. Hall a six-room dwelling and about 11,000 feet of land, situated on Spring street, Mansfield, Mass., to Alice Jackson of Mansfield, who buys for a home and will take immediate possession.

Also sold for Lois A. Mitchell a property situated on Pond street, South Weymouth, Mass., containing two acres of land, six-room bungalow with all modern improvements, to Hattie L. Kelley of Winchester who will take immediate possession.

George W. Hall has sold for the Mansfield Land Trust a tract of woodland off Gilbert street in West Mansfield, Mass., containing 23 acres of land that was formerly a part of the old Mark James farm, to George D. Moulton of Boston.

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Co., a parcel of land on the south side of Somerset road, Lexington, with a frontage of 100 feet and containing 14,600 square feet, has been sold by William Allen Hayes to Clarence Shannon.

Deeds have gone to record conveying to Hallie C. Blake, title to the Sarah W. Brown estate on Hancock street, Lexington, comprising a 16 room mansion with all modern conveniences, a large stable and 140,288 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$32,000. Frederick K. Brown, et al were the grantors.

The sale is reported of an estate 41, 45 and 47 Arlington street, Everett, comprising three frame dwelling houses of six rooms each and 12,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Harry P. Clary of New York, the purchaser being Edna N. Pope.

Deeds have been recorded transferring title to an estate on the northerly side of Bellingham street, Everett, to Percy K. Wright. The estate comprises a new 12 room, two-family house and 4,000 square feet of land. John F. Kinney was the grantor.

The sale is reported of one of the best known estates in Middlesex county, it being the so-called John Lyons farm, which for several years until recently was owned and occupied by the Willard Hospital Association. The farm is located on Shawsham road, where it has a frontage of nearly a mile, comprising 104 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. There is a 10 room house with all modern improvements; a large cattle barn, be-

sides a horse barn and several other outbuildings. It was purchased by John A. Riley.

A sale is reported of the Charles H. Dudley farm in Littleton. It was formerly known as the Deacon James M. Brown farm and is located in the southerly part of the town on the road leading from Boxborough to Newton, comprising 54 acres of land with an orchard of 100 trees, a two-story frame house, barn and large poultry plant. The purchaser was Frank G. Willis of Springfield, who has already taken possession.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS
Alford Bros. report the sale to A. H. Pease, for H. F. Hatch, of 48 Oxford road, Newton Center, consisting of a single frame house and 8,000 feet of land, the whole assessed for \$6,000, of which \$4,500 is on the house and \$1,500 on the land. The new owner buys for occupancy.

John T. Burns reports the following sales:
For William A. Richardson, a single frame house together with garage and 14,500 square feet of land at 416 Cherry street, West Newton, corner of Webster street.

The whole property is assessed for \$8,500, the purchaser, William H. Nicholson, buys for a home.

For Fred H. Cobb of Watertown, a single frame house, 23 Hillside road, Watertown. The property is valued at \$8,500. The buyer, William Hampson of Cambridge, will occupy.

For James B. Newell, the single frame house 516 Watertown street, Newtonville, sold to Edwin P. Leonard. The property consists of a nine-room house with stable and about 11,000 square feet of land. The whole property is assessed for \$5,500. The owner will occupy.

He has also sold 613 Green street, Cambridge, belonging to the Hampson estate, consisting of a single frame house and about 10,000 square feet of land to Fred P. Cobb of Watertown, who will improve the property. It is assessed for \$4,500.

Charles E. Marks of Oakwood road has sold his property to John F. Braut. It consists of a single frame dwelling and 20,000 square feet of land, all valued at \$8,000.

He has sold for H. B. Eaton the property 285 Crafts street, Newtonville, being a single frame house, garage and 25,000 square feet of land. The whole property is valued at \$7,000. George W. Grevenstein is the purchaser.

He has sold for the Georgia Towne estate a lot of land containing 13,632 square feet of land on Crafts street, Newtonville, also a lot of land belonging to the William Towne estate on Crafts street, containing 13,163 square feet to Edward P. Hendricks, who is building a frame and stucco house. The lots are valued at \$3,000.

CAMBRIDGE AND VICINITY

T. H. Raymond, Central square, Cambridge, and Somerville, was the broker in the sale of the following Cambridge properties: 166-168 Magazine street, Cambridge, has been conveyed by Edward D. Reed et al. to Edward J. Brandon, comprising a three-apartment house and 5,987 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$8,200.

John B. Byrne has purchased for development the estate located at 73-75 Magazine street, Cambridge. The 9,017 square feet of land are assessed for \$5,800 and the building for \$600. Lewis H. Katon represented the grantee and T. H. Raymond the grantor, James M. Newell, trustee.

August N. Hederstedt has conveyed title to another of the new two-apartment houses being erected by him in the Fresh Pond district, the grantee in this sale being Anna L. Doherty. This property is numbered 171 Larch road, Cambridge, and the lot of land contains 3,904 square feet.

Lot 1 on Chilton street, Cambridge, containing about 3,500 square feet of land, has been purchased by August N. Hederstedt from Annie E. Aberle.

The two-family house and 3,956 square feet of land at 50 Prince street, Cambridge, have been deeded to Antonio Pisapia by George E. Verrill. The assessed valuation of this property is \$2,400. James O. Creule was broker for the grantee.

Francis A. Hennessy has taken title to a lot of land on Fresh Pond parkway, Cambridge, containing 7,454 square feet. Frederick P. Fish was the grantor.

The property 11 and 11A Ware street, Somerville, consisting of a three-apartment house with 471 square feet of land, has been deeded to Selma A. Berglund by William M. Robbins.

The two-family house and 3,600 square feet of land 20-22 Princeton street, Medford, are now in the possession of Robert J. Elliott, having acquired title from Minnie P. Baker. This property has a total assessed valuation of \$5,300.

The property at 48 Lexington avenue, Somerville, now stands in the name of Elizabeth Wallace. The assessed valuation is \$4,000, of this amount \$800 applies on the 3,600 square feet of land. Lizzie C. Gerrish was the grantor.

T. H. Raymond was also the broker in the sale of the property located at 15 Whittemore street, Arlington, comprising a single house and 3,270 square feet of land. George O. Goldsmith deeded to Paul D. Harriman.

SALE AT AUBURNDALE

Winthrop Pattee and John A. Potter, Niles building, report they have just sold another of the attractive houses recently built at Brae-Burn plat, Auburndale. The

lot of land contains 9,600 square feet, fronting on Trapelo road, corner of Greenough street. Edwin S. Alexander of Newton Upper Falls takes title from Robert S. Sanderson, and buys for occupancy.

WINTHROP BEACH COTTAGE

Deeds have gone to record whereby Alexander A. Austin conveys a nine-room house and 3,325 square feet of land on Forrest street, Winthrop, to Mrs. Ida Williams of Winthrop. The property is assessed for \$3,200. Floyd & Tucker were the agents.

W. W. Stall, president and manager of the factory exchange also reports leasing for a term of years a large four-story manufacturing plant at Sacramento and Beacon streets, Somerville, belonging to Alvan A. Goodell, to the Boston Willow Furniture Company which has thoroughly overhauled the plant and will occupy. Mr. Stall reports in addition the lease for a term of years of over a half an acre of floor space in the Sturtevant Blower Company's plant at Green street, Jamaica Plain, to the Triumph Couch Bed Company of 95-97 Beverly street, Boston which will reconstruct the premises and remove its offices and manufacturing business thereto at once.

DORCHESTER AND HYDE PARK

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, have negotiated the sale of the estate 14 Pleasant street, Dorchester, owned by Frederick A. Corbett, consisting of a three-family house and lot with 1831 square feet, all assessed for \$6,300. The purchaser is G. Walter Bass, who bought the property for investment.

The same brokers report the sale of the estate 1416 and 1418 River street, Hyde Park, for G. Walter Bass. There is a large lot containing 27,500 square feet with dwelling house and stable, all assessed for \$6,000. The purchaser, Josephine A. Ring, se, will occupy.

Many real estate deals are reported to have been made in the Back Bay district and a number of finished transactions and deeds going to record, that have been in progress for weeks. These sales, amounting to upward of \$200,000 worth of real estate, mean the expenditure of several thousands in improvements, as much of it is vacant land.

One of the most important deals was the purchase of 80,000 square feet of land by Albert Geiger and Albert Geiger, Jr., from J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, owners of the block having a large frontage in Brookline avenue and Jersey street, opposite Fenway baseball park, which the purchasers intend to improve with modern buildings for the development of the automobile industry. This land is assessed for \$80,000.

Another large sale was made by the Messrs. Geiger to the White Automobile Company of 44,000 square feet of land, fronting Drummer, St. Paul and Pleasant streets, upon which they will construct a modern salesroom and garage covering the entire site.

In connection with this transaction J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling become the final owners of a valuable business property at 320 Newbury street, corner of Hereford street, consisting of a four-story brick building, together with 7620 square feet of land. All assessed for \$58,000, of which \$36,300 is on the land.

ROXBURY DEALS COMPLETED

For some weeks Frederick R. Shepard has been buying up several parcels of real estate on Albany, Fellows and Hunneman streets, Roxbury, adjoining the Ferguson baking plant, consisting of tenement property principally covering an aggregate area of 22,534 square feet of land valued upon a total of \$50,000, which he now transfers to the General Baking Company through the office of Frederick H. Vieux & Son. It is understood this land will be improved during the coming year in the extension of their large business.

NORTH END TRANSACTION

Papers have gone to record transferring the title of three brick houses in Phipps place to Charles Kolodny. The managers of the Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society conveyed No. 2, containing 740 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$4,000. Mrs. Mary V. Badin and other heirs of William Bogley conveyed No. 4, having an area of 763 square feet of land, having a total assessment of \$4,200. Mrs. Catherine McGuinness and other heirs of John McGuinness conveyed No. 7, containing 730 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$4,000, making an area of 2,233 square feet and total assessment of \$12,200. The purchaser will immediately demolish the present structures and erect a modern tenement building with all the latest improvements. Joseph Balch was the broker.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Bertha E. Arsenio to Frank L. Wolman, Denmark st.; q. \$1.
Blida Jacobs to Mary V. Donovan, Lyndeboe pl.; w. \$1.
Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society (managers of) (corp.) to Charles Kolodny, Phipps pl.; q. \$1.
White Co. of Ohio to Albert Geiger, Newbury and Hartford sts.; q. \$1.
Albert Geiger to J. Sumner Draper, Newbury and Hartford sts.; q. \$1.

SHIPPING NEWS

While the demand for fresh groundfish weakened today as is customary at a week-end, the number of arrivals at T wharf also dropped to four vessels. Dealers prices were little changed and steak cod was slightly lower. Arrivals: Alice M. Guthrie 40,000 pounds, Helen G. Wells 22,000, Matthew S. Groer 20,000, and Pythian 15,000. The Guthrie also had 200 pounds of halibut. Dealers quoted \$8.25 per hundredweight for steak cod, \$4.75 for market cod, \$4 for haddock, \$2.50 for pollock, \$2.50 for large hake, \$1.75 for medium hake and \$3 for cusk.

Statistics issued today show 13,547 hundredweight of fresh mackerel and 3706 bbls salt were landed during the month of September on the Canadian coasts, according to the department of marine and fisheries. This is considerably larger than for the same period in 1911, when only 10,850 cwt of fresh and 2037 barrels salt were landed.

With the first cargo of Philippine sugar to arrive here this year, the British steamer Lennox passed Nobska today, and will reach port early tomorrow morning. On board are 142,064 mats of sugar and 2000 bales of hemp, loaded at Iloilo. The steamer called at New York to discharge cargo before coming here.

No damage was done to the Boston-New York steamer Herman Winter, Captain Smith, of the Metropolitan line, which warped into its berth at T wharf last evening, although the vessel stranded on Hedge Fence shoal, in Vineyard sound, yesterday morning and lay there four hours. The revenue cutter Acushnet was despatched to the assistance of the steamer, and succeeded in pulling her off.

Marine experts are to examine the steam freighter Carolyn, which was floated into the drydock at East Boston yesterday, in preparation for extensive repairs to the hull, which was considerably damaged when the steamer stranded on the ledge at Metinic island, off the Maine coast, where she lay for eight months. Temporary repairs were made in Rockland, Me., after which the Carolyn was towed into this port by four tugs.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Tg Confidence, Kemp, Bay View, Mass.

Sch Hiram, from Calais, Me.

Cleared

Str Lancastrian (Br), Popham, London.

Str Halifax (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.

Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Str Junata, James, Norfolk.

Str Herman Winter, Smith, New York.

Str Alleghany, Chase, Philadelphia.

Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath.

Sailed

Str Malden, Lamberts Point, Va; tgs

Lillian T. Nutting to Albert Geiger, Brookline av. and Jersey st.; q. \$1.

Catherine McGuinness et al. to Charles Kolodny, Phipps pl.; w. \$1.

Mary V. Radloff et al. to Charles Kolodny, Phipps pl.; w. \$1.

Annie R. Jagen to Philip Pitkonky, Seneca st.; Seneca st.; q. \$1.

Daniel J. A'Hern to Morris J. Dietch, W. Rutland sq.; q. \$1.

Frederick E. Johnston et al. to Lucy M. Durkee et al., Aberdeen st.; 6 lots; q. \$1.

Abbie M. Richardson et al. to Thomas C. Clay, Camden st.; May pl.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Margaret Manning to Jeremiah Driscoll, Second and Bolton sts.; q. \$1.

Julia G. Flaherty to Mary A. Higgins, F. st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY

Patrick S. Murphy et al. to Frederick W. Miller, Huntington av.; d. \$500.

Frederick W. Miller to John B. Lyons, Huntington av.; q. \$1.

Thomas H. Hall to Ada De Roche, Prentiss and Blinds sts.; q. \$1.

Mary E. Ken to Margaret A. Lally et al., Albany st.; rel. \$1.

Margaret A. Lally et al. to Isabel H. Greenwood, Albany st.; q. \$1.

Martha A. M. Lally et al. to Isabel H. Greenwood, Albany st.; d. \$200.

Charles J. Jagen to Frank D. White, Holly st.; w. \$1.

Julia E. Kenney to Julia Sullivan, Armstrong st.; w. \$1.

Same to Daniel F. Sullivan, Mozart st.; w. \$1.

Harry Yarros to Annie Goldberg, South Huntington av.; q. \$1.

Same to same, So. Huntington av.; q. \$1.

Edmund Coffey to Gabriel Backer, Fowler st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Joseph J. W. Dunham to Maplan Realty Co., Inc., Rosevelt and Wildwood sts.; 4 lots; q. \$1.

Josephine E. Vandervort to Edward P. Bulger, Greenbrier st.; q. \$1.

Edmund Coffey to Gabriel Backer, Fowler st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Oscar A. Keefe to Maria S. Winkler et al., Bradford av.; q. \$1.

James T. D'Amore to Louisa J. Gil-Clifford Devens to John L. Wetmore, Ainsworth st.; lots; w. \$1.

Parke W. Whittemore et al. to Murche R. Thomas, Hastings st. extn. and Corey st.; 11 lots; q. \$1.

Wincheuden Savings Bank to George Lohnes, 11th rd.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

George Lohnes to J. Alfred Anderson, 11th rd.; 2 lots; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Warren Institute for Savings, mtgee. to Frank Murphy et ux., Concord st.; d.; \$1,925.

HYDE PARK

DeWitt Farrington et al. to John Quinn et al., Hyde Park av. and Dacy st.; d.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Isaac Watchmaker, mtgee. to Max Rubin, Vale st.; q. \$1.

George R. Rubin to Louis Rubin, Vale st.; q. \$1.

Margaret J. Ryan et al. to Martha Burroughs, Murray st. 2 ps.; q. \$1.

REVERE

Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to Andrew Lauchlin, Newport st.; d.; \$1.

Seranton, Hoboken, twg bgs Pequest, Pocomo and Cohocton; E. L. Pillsbury, Lynn; strs Saxonia (Br), Liverpool via Queenstown; Canopic (Br), Mediterranean ports via New York; Winifrediana (Br), Liverpool; Iberian (Br), Manchester; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; City of Memphis, Savannah; Chippewa, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Junata, Norfolk; Alleghany, Philadelphia; J. H. Devereaux, do; Herman Winter, New York; str H M Whitney, New York; steam lighter Eureka, Newburyport; tg Peoli, New York, twg bgs Strafford, Ardmore and Malvern, South Amboy; sch Harwood Palmer, Brunswick.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Parima, Demerara and St. Thomas, Currier, San Juan, P. R., etc.; Pannonia, Mediterranean ports; Kanlefelds, Philadelphia; Santiago, Boston; Marie di Giorgio, Port Barrios; Buffalo, Hull; Cuffe, Liverpool; Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charlestown, S. C.; El Paso, New Orleans.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BRUNSWICK, Ga. Nov 7-Arrd, strs San Marcos, New York; 8th, Iroquois, Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Nov 8-Sld, strs Arapahoe, Jacksonville; Belite, Port Limon; schs Orleans, New York; Blanche H. King, do; Greenleaf Johnson, do; Emma S. Lord, do.

FERNANDINA, Nov 8-Arrd, bark Bruce Hawkins, Philadelphia.

Sld, str Norman Monarch, Savannah.

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Nov 8-Sld, str Thee, Weems, Baltimore.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov 8-Arrd, strs Winifred, Port Arthur; Somerset, Baltimore, and left on return; schr Lydia M. Deering, Barlados; Sld, str Henry Williams, Philadelphia; sch Frank Hinkins, New York; Saml P. Bowers, do; Salie C. Marvil, Venezuela.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 8-Arrived, schs Ravola, St. John, N. B.; Flora Condon, Stonington; Medora Fisher, Providence.

NEW LONDON, Nov 8-Arrd, sch Atlanta M. Jagger; Sld, schs Inca, New York; Ravola, New Haven; Kessie Ashley, New York; Roger Drury, Elizabethport.

Sld, schs Dean E. Brown, Jacksonville; Robert John Bewick, Providence; Laura C. Hall, Ston-haven.

NORFOLK, Nov 9-Psd north, Fuller Palmer, Clark, Newport News for Portland; str James S. Whitney, New York for Boston; str Lennox, Iloilo and Manila via Singapore and New York for do.

ROCKLAND, Nov 9-Arrd, str Belfast, Boston for Bangor, and proceeded.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 7-Arrd, str Jacob Luckenbach, Norfolk; tg Elmer A. Keeler, New York.

NORFOLK, Nov 8-Sld, str Howard, Boston.

Sld, sch Manie Saunders, Mayo, New York.

Arrd, 8, str Frederick, Philadelphia; Ravenseraig, Sewalls Point; bgs Annie Smith, Sewalls Point; San Joaquin, Newport News; Sidney, Cornwall; Walton, Cornwall; Delhi, Cornwall; 808, Perth Amboy; 806, Perth Amboy; 782, Stonington, Me.; tgs W. E. Gladwin, New York; Battler, New York; schs Marshall O. Wells, Sayreville; C. F. Washington, Perth Amboy.

Sailings from London

Minneapolis, for New York..... Nov. 14

Minneapola, for New York..... Nov. 14

Minnetonka, for New York..... Nov. 14

Sailings from Southampton

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. Nov. 10

Ker. Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y. Nov. 10

Oceanic, for New York..... Nov. 10

Philadelphia, for New York..... Nov. 10

George Washington, for New York Nov. 10

President Grant, for New York..... Nov. 10

St. Louis, for New York..... Nov. 10

New York, for New York..... Nov. 10

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y. Nov. 10

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. Nov. 10

Stocks Slump Off Briskly; Closing is Heavy

LIQUIDATION IN STOCKS TODAY IS MORE PRONOUNCED

Substantial Losses Are Sustained Throughout the List—The Unfavorable Balkan News Leading Factor

LOCALS ARE WEAK

This has been the best week from the standpoint of the stock broker and room trader that has been enjoyed in many months. Fluctuations have been wide and the market active. Following the elections the bears last Wednesday made a drive at securities. The decline in values did not continue long. The shorts were forced to cover and prices soon moved buoyantly upward. The market since then has been irregular but the tone has been strong.

This morning New York stocks were weak during the early sales. Opening prices were fractionally lower and within a few minutes the active securities declined a point or more below last night's closing level. Less favorable news concerning the Balkan situation and prospects for firmer money were the features making for lower prices. The tone was weak at the end of the first half-hour.

Local stocks also were off. Granby and Lake Copper were especially heavy. The tone continued heavy until the end. Stocks showed substantial net losses for the day. Canadian Pacific opened 1 1/2 lower than last night's closing at 263, and dropped 2 points further. St. Paul opened off 1/2 at 113 1/2, and declined under 115. Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 173 1/2, and dropped under 172. Reading opened off 1/2 at 172, and declined more than a point further. Lehigh Valley was off 1/2 at the opening at 175, and declined 1 1/2 further.

Steel opened 1/2 lower at 70 1/2, and declined under 75. American Beet Sugar opened off 1/2 at 57 1/2 and declined a point further. Mexican Petroleum and California Petroleum were heavy. The closing was weak.

On the local exchange Granby opened off 1/2 at 73, advanced to 74 and again sold off. Lake Copper opened 1/2 lower at 30 1/2 and after fractional improvement sagged off. American Pneumatic preferred opened up 1/2 at 22. A small lot sold at 21 1/2 and it then rose to 22 1/2. Pond Creek Coal opened off 1/2 at 27 1/2 and after some improvement sold off.

LONDON.—The chief influence in the securities market was the fear of unfavorable developments as a sequel to the Balkan war. This accentuated pre-settlement realizing. The market left off heavy in tone at declines. Consols flattened but finished above the lowest and selling was evident in home rails. There was a lack of support in American railway shares resulting in irregularity of movement. Canadian Pacific rallied to some extent after an early break. Foreigners exhibited irregularity and mines were weaker incidental to options. There was some pressure of rubbers and oils. Debeers off 6-18 to 19 1/2, Rio Tinto lost 1/2 to 72 1/2. Continental bourses closed heavy.

BURLINGTON'S GOOD RECOVERY

NEW YORK.—Current earnings of the Burlington offer plenty of proof that the system has recovered from the temporary reaction which manifested itself during the last fiscal year in decreased revenues. To the end of September gross earnings were \$1,247,290 above of last year, a gain that is not as great as that of some western granger roads, but sufficient to indicate plainly the recovery of the transportation business. At this time last year, Burlington was not very far behind the earnings of 1910, which was a record year, a fact which must be considered in comparing 1912 and 1911.

On account of the small change in operating expenses as compared with last year, most all of Burlington's gain in gross revenue has been saved for net. With a \$1,247,290 gain in gross earnings, net earnings after taxes increased \$1,190,133. This increase in net is at the rate of over \$4,700,000 for the year. Assuming that the gain at the end of June next will be in that neighborhood, Burlington would show earnings equal to almost 17 per cent on its stock, or more than twice the amount necessary for the 8 per cent dividends. But the ratio of gain in the best traffic and operating quarter of the year cannot safely be taken as a measure for the entire year.

BROWN SHOE CO. OF ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK.—Under plan of recapitalization, Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis will have authorized \$4,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$6,000,000 common. Present capitalization is \$5,000,000 6 per cent cumulative first preferred \$1,000,000 6 per cent cumulative second preferred and \$1,000,000 common stocks.

TO BUILD SPUR LINE

MONTREAL.—A Winnipeg dispatch announces that the Grand Trunk Pacific will construct a 25-mile spur line to connect the town of Estevan with its present line from Regina running southeast to the international boundary.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Atchafalaya 2nd	3	3	3	3
Amalgamated	85	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	40	40
Am Can pf	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Car Foundry	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Cities pf	40	40	40	40
Am Cotton Oil	80	80	80	80
Am H & L	6	6	6	6
Am Inland Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Inland Oil pf	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Loco	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Smelting	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am Smelting pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Sugar	122	122	122	122
Am T & T	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Woolen pf	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Anacosta	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalaya	139	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
At Coast Line	139	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
Baldwin Loco	57	57	57	57
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Beth Steel	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
B R T	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
Cal Petroleum	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Can Pacific	263	263	261	261
Cent Leather	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ches & Ohio	82	82	80 1/2	81 1/2
Chi Gt West	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi Gt West pf	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chi M & St P	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chi M & St P pf	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chi N & W	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Chi N & W pf	183	183	182	182
Chino	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Col Fuel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Col Gas	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Com Prod	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Com Prod pf	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Del & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Denver pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Erie 1st pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gen Ex Co	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Harvester	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121
Ill Central	129	129	128 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Inter-Met pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Paper	57	57	57	57
Kan City	22	22	22	22
Kan & Tex	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Knaprock T & P	75	75	75	75
Lackawanna Steel	46	46	46	46
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Lehigh Valley	175	175	173 1/2	174
L H B Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L & N	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Nashua	133	133	133	133
May Co	83	83	83	83
Mex Petroleum	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mex Petroleum pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M & St L	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M & St L pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
M S P & St M	143	143	142	142
Mo Pacific	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nashua	133	133	133	133
Nat Lead	110	110	110	110
Nat Biscuit	130	130	130	130
Nat Biscuit pf	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Nat Enameling	22	22	22	22
N Y H & H	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
N Y State Ry	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
N Y Air Brake	80	80	80	80
N Y Central	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Northern Pacific	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T & T	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pope & Sons	117	117	117	117
P & C St L	108	108	108	108
Pittsburgh	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	92	92	92	92
Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38	38
Pressed Steel pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Railway	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Reading	172 1/2	172 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Reading 2d pf	96	96	96	96
Republic Steel	31 1/2	31 1/2	30	30
Republic Steel pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rio Island	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rio Island pf	49	49	49	49
Seaboard & Lpf	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck	218	218	216	216 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield & I	5	5	5	5
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Ry	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry pf	82	82	82	82
S L & S F 2d pf	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
St L Southwestern	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Studebaker	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Tennessee Copper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
The Texas Co	122	122	122	122
Union Pac	173 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Union Pac pf	123	123	122 1/2	122 1/2
Union Pac 2d pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
United Dry Goods	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Univ Inv pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
U S Cast Iron	62	62	62	62
U S Rubber	52	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Utah	64	64	63 1/2	63 1/2
Va Ry & Power	52	52	52	52
W Carolina Chem	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46
Vulcan Detin pf	83	83	83	83
West Maryland	77	77	77	77
Westinghouse	82 1/2	82 1/2	82	82
Westinghouse pf	125	125	125	125
Woolworth	115	115	114	114 1/2

*Ex-dividend. tEx-rig.

THE GAIN IN COPPER STOCKS

The increase of 13,679,000 pounds in refinery stocks of copper in this country as shown by the October statement of the Copper Producers Association follows a two months showing a combined increase of over 30,000,000 pounds.

The October increase was directly traceable to the very heavy shrinkage in exports to 47,621,000 pounds, comparing with over 60,000,000 pounds in September and over 70,000,000 pounds in August. Deliveries to American manufacturers in October broke all records at over 84,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 20,000,000 pounds, over previous month. Refinery production was also close to the record high at 145,400,000 pounds.

The increase in the American surplus during the past two months has brought the net decrease for the year 1912 down to 12,709,000 pounds.

A SPECIAL CROP REPORT ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON.—A special crop report just issued by the department of agriculture made the following estimates: Corn—Yield per acre 29.3 bushels, compared with 23.9 last year and 26.7, the 10-year average. Total production 3,169,137,000, against 2,531,488,000 last year. Price of corn per bushel on Nov. 1, 58.4 cents, compared with 64.7 cents last year. Percentage of 1911 crops on farms Nov. 1, 1912, 2.6 per cent (64,704,000 bushels), against 4.3 per cent of the 1910 crop last year and 3.80 per cent of the 10-year average. Corn quality compared with 10-year average, 101.1.

Wheat—Weight per measured bushel, 58.3 pounds, against 57.8 last year and 57.7 the 10-year average. Price per bushel Nov. 1, 83.8 cents, against 91.5 cents last year.

Oats—Weight per measured bushel 33.0 pounds, against 31.1 last year and 31.1 the 10-year average. Price per bushel Nov. 1, 33.6 cents, compared with 43.8 cents last year.

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston.—The ginners' report of 8,850,000 bales of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1, in our opinion, should mean that at least 65 per cent of the crop has passed through that stage of its gathering. Fourteen million-bale crop estimates should now be absolutely maximum and might include even linters and repicks. As opposed to this we have spinners' takings and exports nearly or quite equal, and the promise of a consumption which would demand 14,750,000 bales if this much cotton were available. The obvious conclusion is for higher prices, either now or later.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston.—The result of the election was a foregone conclusion; the sudden rise, then, can be interpreted only as relief that the matter has been finally settled, coming on top of an unexpectedly strong technical position. It is the natural rebound from extreme tension, aided by very favorable developments in the foreign situation. That this pace will be uninterruptedly continued is most unlikely; money conditions alone would probably prevent this.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston.—Large financial interests undoubtedly own a great many stocks and these interests are likely to attempt to make a big market in order to facilitate sales. There is also a good deal of financing to be accomplished which can be assisted to a large extent by an advancing, or at least, strong stock market. We believe, however, that conservatism should be shown in making purchases and also considerable discrimination in the selection of stocks.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York.—There are many reasons for bullishness: Trade is continuing to expand. Bank clearings show material increases over last year and the year before. The country is making money and some of this well seek securities in Wall street. There is a visibly-increasing enormous crop supply, making for lower prices in farm products. Nature is bolstering the country's security values with lavish outpour.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston.—We continue to believe that security values have been restrained by election uncertainties and the Balkan war from advancing to a level commensurate with the great fundamental improvements which are everywhere apparent. With one of these factors removed and the other apparently in a fair way for final settlement, it seems that prices must soon take up the advance where it was left off in late September.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston.—We've had a pretty good exhibition of how the financial interests regard the election results. It's going to be safe to invest in securities and to keep busy, generally, here in America. Stocks are not high, relatively, and with great earnings by railroads and industrial companies, while dividends are large and net return attractive, we look for a great absorption of securities, already begun.

SCALING DOWN CARRYING COSTS

NEW YORK.—The most encouraging sign under Denver & Rio Grande's new management has been the scaling down of carrying costs. In September transportation expenses represented only 29.8 per cent of gross of equivalent to approximately \$650,000 a year. For the three months of September 30 the ratio was 30.1 per cent, against 32.7 per cent last year.

This saving is nearly enough to pay the interest on the \$10,000,000 adjustment income bonds sold late in the fiscal year 1912. There were 7 per cent bonds, and for interest payments of \$700,000 annually, if earned.

RESIGNS AS CASHIER

The resignation of F. H. Curtis, as cashier of the First National Bank, is announced. D. D. Muir, vice-president, has been elected cashier to fill the vacancy. It is understood that Mr. Curtis has had this step under consideration for some time.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Albion	43	43	43	43
Amalgamated	85	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
American Tel	143 1/2	143 1/2	143	143
Am Ag Chem pf	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Amoskeag pf	100	100	100	100
Am Pneumatic	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Pneumatic pf	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Am Sugar	122	122	122	122
Am Woolen pf	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Zinc	32	32	32	32
Anacosta	43	43	43	43
Aricom	4	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
Boston & Albany	214	214	214	214
Boston & Maine	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Boston Subur pf	73	73	73	73
Butte & Sup	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	575	575	570	570
Chino	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Copper Range	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Edison Elec	280 1/2	282	280 1/2	282
Edison Elecs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gen Ry & Elec	125	125	125	125
General Elec	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Giroux	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Granby	73	74	72 1/2	73 1/2
Green-C	10	10	10	10
Inceville	25	25	25 1/2	23 1/2
Iron Range	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Islands	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Islands	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Islands	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Islands	58	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Islands	35	35 1/4	34	34
Islands	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Islands	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Islands	30 3/4	31	30	30 3/4
Islands	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
Islands	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Islands	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Islands	13	20 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Islands	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Islands	77	77	77	77
Islands	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Islands	6	6	6	6
Islands	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Islands	2	2	2	2
Islands	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Islands	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Islands	130	130	130	130
Islands	137 1/2	137 1/2	136	136 1/2
Islands	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Islands	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35 1/2
Islands	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
Islands	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Islands	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Islands	109	109	109	109
Islands	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Islands	166	166	166	166
Islands	86	86	86	86
Islands	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Islands	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Islands	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Islands	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Islands	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Islands	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Islands	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Islands	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Islands	28	28	28	28
Islands	6	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
Islands	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Islands	188	188	188	188
Islands	52 1/2	53	51 1/2	53
Islands	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Islands	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Islands	50	50	50	50
Islands	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Islands	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Islands	97	97	97	97
Islands	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

Latest Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

SUBSTANTIAL GROSS AND NET GAINS OF HARRIMAN LINES

September Showing of the Roads Very Gratifying and Current Year Is Expected to Be the Best in History of the System—Operating Costs

From the viewpoint of volume of business handled, the Harriman lines in September recorded the largest gross and net shown in any of the three months this year reported to date. The gains, however, as compared with September a year ago, are not as large as those shown in August, in comparison with August of last year. Gross returns in September held their own satisfactorily with the same month a year ago, but there was a considerable increase in expenses and taxes on both the Union and Southern, so that the net increases were comparatively small. In August large gains were shown in both gross and net, as compared with the same month of 1911.

Gross earnings of the Union in September increased about \$51,000 and the net \$256,700. Southern Pacific's gross for the same period expanded over \$110,000 and the net about \$286,000. For the three months ending September 30 last, Union's gross gained about \$1,850,000 and the net \$1,150,000, while the Southern's gross rose to more than \$3,000,000 and the net nearly \$2,000,000.

The following table shows changes in gross and net earnings by each company for the three months ended September 3 last in comparison with a year ago:

	Union	Pacific
Gross—		
July	\$7,818,784	\$4,000,235
August	\$8,551,436	\$7,002,542
September	\$9,048,411	\$5,020,025
Quarterly	\$25,418,631	\$16,022,802
Net—		
July	\$2,308,448	\$1,231,231
August	\$2,835,362	\$1,575,772
September	\$2,915,512	\$1,581,581
Quarterly	\$8,059,322	\$4,388,584
Gross—		
July	\$12,762,300	\$6,572,727
August	\$12,477,187	\$10,411,172
September	\$12,719,892	\$11,064,884
Quarterly	\$37,959,379	\$28,048,783
Net—		
July	\$4,208,251	\$2,481,913
August	\$4,584,406	\$2,875,727
September	\$4,922,863	\$2,881,581
Quarterly	\$13,715,520	\$8,239,221

From the foregoing it is to be noted that there has been a general picking up in business in each month, reported, as the totals of revenues have enjoyed a liberal gain. For instance, Union in September handled about \$1,200,000 more business than in July, while Southern exhibits a ratio of increase equally noteworthy. In September a year ago the net earnings of both Union and Southern

recorded small increases over September, 1910, so that the increases in the month mentioned this year over 1911 are the more noteworthy.

According to excellent information, October operating results by the Harriman lines will be the most favorable of any reported in the current year, both from the viewpoint of volume of business handled, and increases over the corresponding month a year ago. It will be recalled that October earnings a year ago sustained losses in both gross and net, as compared with the previous year.

In October this year the Harriman lines have been crowded to their utmost in caring for the large amount of freight that has been offered for shipment. There has been some difficulty in obtaining sufficient refrigerator cars to meet needs of the system, although other classes of rolling stock have been available to meet the demands in pretty good shape.

There have been two important elements which have been instrumental in preventing a large car shortage at this time. First—Shippers have co-operated with the railroad lines, and before the crop moving season was in full swing shipped a large amount of tonnage that ordinarily would have waited until a later date, and overtaken the lines at a time when perishable and other important freight was moving in large volume, and, secondly, cars have been released and returned to the system with the shortest possible delay. These two elements have proved of great value to the Harriman lines during the past 30 days.

Officials of the Harriman lines confidently expect that the current fiscal year will be the largest in the history of the system in volume of business handled, and there should also be a consequent record volume of gross revenues. Whether or not the net earnings will be as large as in some previous years, it is altogether too early to predict.

It is well known that the railroads in the past few years have been subjected to various rulings which have proved costly, in that operating expenses have been forced up to levels considerably higher than in former years. It is this particular element in the present situation that is giving the railroads considerable anxiety.

BANK CLEARINGS REFLECTING BIG BUSINESS GROWTH

Bank clearings continue to reflect a remarkably large volume of payments through the banks, notable uniformity in the gains indicating well maintained business at nearly all the leading trade centers of the country. This week total exchanges at all principal cities in the United States according to Dun's Review aggregated \$3,002,506,788, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the corresponding week last year, and of 18.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding week in 1910. The total was reduced to some extent owing to the fact that most of the large exchanges of the leading cities were closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to the late Vice-President Sherman, and while this especially affected clearings at New York city that center reported gains of 8.9 per cent and 17.4 per cent, respectively, over the two preceding years.

Returns from the outside cities are also very satisfactory, there being a gain of 5.5 per cent over last year and of 21.8 per cent in comparison with two years ago. New Orleans and San Francisco report some loss compared with 1911, and Louisville with 1910, but these losses detract very slightly from the gratifying exhibit as a whole, as they are probably in great part due to temporary local conditions.

On the other hand, the pronounced expansion in general commercial and industrial activity is very clearly shown by the substantial gains that are made by such important and widely separated centers as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Ask
American Glue pf.	143.00	146.00
American Thread pf.	13.50	13.75
Arlington Mills	118.00	120.00
Boston R. & L. R. R.	147.00	152.00
Douglas Shoe pf.	93.50	96.75
Key Bros. & Wake Co. pf.	103.50	106.50
Kirby Lumber	10.50	10.75
do pf.	30.00	30.00
Lanston Monotype	91.00	93.00
Marcell Wireless of Amer.	6.50	7.50
Massachusetts Real Estate	30.00	30.00
Pope Manufacturing Co.	20.00	21.00
Regal Shoe pf.	90.00	90.00
Swift & Co. pf.	100.25	100.75
United States Envelope	101.00	104.00
do pf.	117.50	118.00
United Zinc pf.	2.50	3.50

CLEVELAND TO SELL BONDS

CLEVELAND—This city will sell bonds amounting to \$1,545,000 on Dec. 20 and \$175,000 on Dec. 27. The local administration has decided to dispose of as many bonds as possible before Jan. 1 because all bonds will be taxable after that date.

ORE STOCKS AT LAKE PORTS

CLEVELAND—A large tonnage of iron ore was placed on the lake docks during October, and stocks at Lake Erie ports are now heavier than a year ago. On Nov. 1 the total was 9,989,271 tons, compared with 8,984,371 on Nov. 1, 1911.

REVIEW OF COAL TRADE SITUATION

The situation as regards anthracite has changed very little since last week and shipments are not any more liberal than for the past several weeks.

Continued warm weather for practically the whole month of October has reduced consumption to a minimum and has made conditions much easier all around than could have been the case had normal conditions prevailed.

Some of the dealers located at line points complain that the recent ruling of the various roads prohibiting the carrying of their line has cut them off from considerable tonnage and they claim they are being discriminated against in favor of retailers located at the waterfront.

On the other hand the shipments from the various loading ports do not indicate any great increase over previous records, so it is rather a mystery just where the tonnage is being applied.

One encouraging feature which is being looked forward to is the closing of lake season about the first of next month. While this will divert a bit of tonnage to eastern points, it is expected that the increase in consumption will fully offset any possible increase in deliveries.

Considerable individual coal has changed hands the past week at premium figures. The demand for high-priced coal is not quite as brisk as a week or two ago and \$5.50 is about the average price for domestic sizes.

Steam coal is not in as good demand as might be expected at this time of year but this is due largely to the warm weather and when it turns cold it is expected that all sizes will become more active.

The bituminous market continues strong and the demand is very good for practically all grades. Prices are not quite so firm on Pennsylvania coal as last week but there is no particular change in quotations on the southern coal. The arrivals by water are very light for this time of year and contract consumers are complaining of non-delivery of their weekly quotas.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	94	93	94
Bay State Gas	27	26	27
Boston Ely	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Hohoken	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Butte Central	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Butte London	49	48	49
Culver	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
Cobalt	24	23 1/2	24
Crown Reserve	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2
Davis	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Eagle Bluff	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
First National Copper	24	23 1/2	24
London	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Humboldt	34	33 1/2	34
Iron Cap	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Kuskoquim	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Laramie	8	7 1/2	8
La Rose	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lincoln Hill	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Maestri	46	45 1/2	46
Masasett	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Obidicut	14	13 1/2	14
Mexican Metals	58	57 1/2	58
Nevada Douglas	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Ohio Copper	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Ore	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
South Lake	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
United Verde	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Vulture	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Jan.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Feb.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Mar.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Apr.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
May	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
June	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
July	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Aug.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Sept.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Oct.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Nov.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Dec.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Jan.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Feb.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Mar.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Apr.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
May	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
June	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
July	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Aug.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Sept.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Oct.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Nov.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Dec.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2

EIGHT POST-ELECTION SUITS

Eight suits for \$5000 each have been begun by Representatives James W. Bean and C. Burnside Seagrave, owners of the Cambridge Chronicle. The actions are against Representative Russell D. Crane and three Cambridge newspapers—the Standard, the Times and the Recorder—and the charge is libel. The actions are returnable the first Monday in December. The suits are the result of the political campaign.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight, Sunday fair; moderate westerly winds becoming variable.

The disturbance which was central yesterday morning over upper Michigan has moved rapidly eastward and is now passing out the St. Lawrence valley. It is causing cloudy and rainy weather in the northern portions of New York and New England. An area of high pressure central over Tennessee is producing pleasant weather in all other districts east of the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

Average temperature yesterday, 53.4.

IN OTHER CITIES

	Portland, Me.	Buffalo	Albany	Watkinsville, Ga.	Washington	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	Chicago	Jacksonville	St. Louis	Kansas City	San Francisco
Nov. 8	56	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Nov. 9	56	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:28; 11th high water, Sun sets 4:28; 11th low water, 12:42 p. m. Length of day, 10:00.

ADVISABILITY OF BOND BUYING AT PRESENT PRICES

Investment authorities are clearly divided on the pressing question whether high-grade bonds form a desirable purchase at present levels. It is a matter of common knowledge that prices of the best class of securities have tended steadily downward for many months now. Thus the decline, which has averaged roughly three points in the past three years, means that in a comparative sense at least high-grade bonds are on the bargain counter. Some dealers believe that the decline is in itself pretty substantial assurance that a reverse is about due, while others hold that bonds of this character have not yet touched bed rock.

The head of a Boston bond house commonly identified with securities of the highest grade says: "While I am convinced that good railroad and municipal bonds purchased at any time now will eventually appreciate in value, bearing in mind the outlook for firm money and certainly the possibility, if not probability, of business retrenchment attendant upon the actual accession to office of the Democratic administration, bonds generally may sell next summer upon a basis more advantageous to the purchaser than at the moment."

"Invariably it proves true that any cessation of industrial activities reacts upon the earnings of the railroads. And just as invariably there are timid investors who in the unfavorable investment market created by a slowing-up of business will press their holdings for sale. Such a situation next year, in my opinion, is by no means out of the question. As a matter of fact, on a recent visit to New York I talked with several leading bankers; all but one of whom held views radically divergent from this. "But of course it is impracticable for savings banks and insurance companies, the big buyers of high-grade bonds, to remain aloof from the bond market until what appears to be the low level has been touched. In times of general prosperity, with deposits and premiums pouring into their treasuries, it becomes incumbent upon these institutions to set such funds to work. And it is this buying which remains the strong support of the high-grade bond market, notwithstanding that an increasingly large proportion of the wealth of savings banks and insurance companies is being invested in real estate mortgages and loans to individuals."

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES EASIER

LONDON—Loan repayments to the Bank of England have been completed, reducing the supplies of funds in the open market. Notwithstanding this, discount rates are falling, as it is not believed that there will be any acute money stringency before the end of the year. On Monday there will be available in the open market £750,000 South African gold, most of which is expected to be bought by the Bank of England.

TWO NEW TRAINS ON B. & M. ROAD START NEXT WEEK

The new Boston & Maine time table that goes into effect Monday provides for two new trains and other important changes. The new trains are No. 76, which will leave Ayer, weekdays only, at 4:30 p. m. for Boston, with stops at Littleton, West Acton, South Acton, Concord Junction, Concord, Lincoln, Waltham, Waverley, Cambridge and arrive at Boston at 5:45 p. m., and No. 90, leaving Roberts at 5:45 p. m., weekdays only, with stops at Waltham and Cambridge, arriving at Boston at 11:55 p. m.

Train No. 55, leaving Boston at 1:08 p. m. for South Acton, will be extended through to Ayer, stopping at intermediate points and due at Ayer at 2:40 p. m.; train 113, leaving Boston at 1:25 p. m. for Roberts, via Watertown branch, will be extended through to South Acton, stopping at intermediate points and due South Acton at 2:45 p. m.; train No. 518, leaving Bellows Falls at 1:20 p. m., will omit stops at South Acton, Concord Junction, Concord and Lincoln, but will stop at Waltham, 5:01 p. m., to leave passengers from points north of Bellows Falls. This train stops at Cambridge, and is due at Boston at 5:20 p. m.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for day and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges	\$29,122,991	\$32,303,905
Exchanges	1,251,388	2,240,253
For week—		
Exchanges	172,822,975	106,874,612
Exchanges	9,037,233	11,026,919

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$97,795.

WESTERN DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell of John V. Farwell & Co., wholesale dry goods, says business is very good and that collections are far better than a year ago and very satisfactory.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady and unchanged; Nov. 9s. 6d.; Dec. 9s. 7 1/2d.; May 10s.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany report cash on hand increased 980,000 marks.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON—October output of Rand gold mines totaled 768,000 fine ounces against 747,000 in September.

BANK SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND AT HIGHER PRICES

There Has Been Active Bidding Recently for Stocks of Various Institutions—Prosperity Is Enjoyed

RATES ARE HIGHER

One of the natural results of the brace of national bank mergers of the past month has been a renewed demand for bank stocks, which in turn has produced here and there a considerable appreciation in market price. The number of banks in Boston the control of whose deposits would be of definite value to a banking purchaser, is very very small and it is the shares of these that have been sought, although the buying is apparently inspired by no merger or consolidation motives.

Specifically there has been active bidding within a fortnight for Fourth-Atlantic stock, up to \$195. Therefore Fourth-Atlantic paying 7 per cent yields 3.59 per cent. National Union Bank has sold in small lots at \$225 and considerably more stock could be taken at that figure. Paying 8 per cent Union is yielding only 3.56 per cent, but this is more than \$30 under book value. National Bank of Commerce stock is inactive, but a standing bid of \$225 still holds good. These three are the only smaller national banks whose deposits run over \$10,000,000.

Notwithstanding that the recent gains are pretty well localized there are some indications that the prices of bank stocks may still be going higher. It seems settled at present that the banks are in for a profitable era of active and moderately high rates, for this fall ushered in the most favorable money rate since late in 1910. The savings banks which have made some handsome profits on the bank mergers, are again actively in the market believing that the small income return from their bank investments will be more than compensated by future appreciation or dividend increases.

It is interesting to note that Shawmut Bank stock, which fell away several points immediately after the \$6,500,000 capital increase, has now swung back to \$240. Allowing for the Eliot Bank purchase, Shawmut is selling at about \$68 above its book value, a premium which compares with \$136 for First National stock and \$100 for the Old Colony Trust Company.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 9.) Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Hallmore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Tour.
Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connel Mer. Co., Essex.
Chicago—Ben Shinsheimer of Shinsheimer Bros. Co., Essex.
Chicago—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer st.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of Barton Bros. Tour.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Suow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Kaufman; Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co., Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—P. A. Pathe of Cincinnati Shoe Co., Tour.
New Orleans—Arthur B. Berry; U. S. & Orwigburg, Pa.—H. S. Althright of Althright & Co.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. C. Brown, Mr. Bruno and Mr. Johnson of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., Tour.

DRILL TEST WELLS FOR GAS

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The People's Gas Company, which recently optioned 20,000 acres of land in Blacklick, Cambria and Barr townships, is preparing to sink test wells immediately. One well has been sunk at Loretto to a depth of 1400 feet, and it is expected that oil or gas will be struck when the well is 400 feet deeper.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str. H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 480 bxs macaroni, 87 bxs dates, 225 bxs coconuts, 22 bxs grape fruit, 45 bxs raisins, 5 bxs figs, 10 bags peanuts, Herman Winter, from New York, brought 185 bags beans, 278 bxs grape fruit, 25 bxs oranges, 180 bxs raisins, 7 bxs figs, 70 bxs dates, 48 cts pineapples.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 19,237 bbls 7301 bxs, cranberries 492 bbls, Florida oranges 59 bxs, California oranges 396 bxs, lemons 40 bxs, coconuts 225 bags, California fruit 8 cars, pineapples 102 cts, grapes 40,251 bskts, 7093 carrels, raisins 4970 bxs, figs 12 pkgs, dates 157 bxs, peanuts 10 bags, potatoes 19,868 bush, sweet potatoes 2722 bbls, onions 8567 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 1041 pkgs; last year

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ANCIENT METHODS
OF CHINESE FARMING
MAY YIELD TO NEWMinister of Agriculture Is
Planning Experimental
Stations, With Drainage
and Irrigation Projects

NEEDS ARE SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—It has been aptly observed that if Solomon were right in his economic maxim that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, the Chinese ought to be among the most prosperous peoples of the earth, for it is safe to say that no other people show the same widespread industry and same whole-hearted devotion to their various avocations.

Of course there are a large number of idlers among the race, but foreigners visiting any Chinese settlement have invariably been struck by the fact that men and women seemed to be at work from early morn till late at night, a fact which seems to be even more vividly impressed upon the sightseer in rural China than in the large cities and settlements.

The Chinese farmer is industrious with an industry which it would be difficult to surpass, and the fact that he is not numbered among the most prosperous people on the earth is due to an absence of certain virtues. This is demonstrated in no uncertain manner by the annual reports of consuls and commissioners of customs, who time and again utter warnings against not only the indifference shown by cultivators in improving the quality of their products, but the growing dishonesty noticeable in the sale of their products.

The commissioner of customs at Hankow in his latest report writes of the Hankow men deliberately preparing false samples with a chest of the bulk to match, and points out that, apart from the resultant disputes, buyers abroad cancelled orders and sent to India for their supplies.

The danger of all this to the prosperity of Chinese industries is evidently recognized by the reorganized ministry of agriculture. Chen Chen Hsien, the new minister, has drawn up a program in which he proposes to encourage new agricultural methods. His scheme of development embraces the establishment of agricultural experimental stations at selected places all over China, with a view to encouraging improvement in the methods of cultivation. He proposes to have the best agricultural works by American, English, French, German and Japanese authors translated for circulation in the agricultural districts.

He also desires to see new species of agricultural plants, including cotton and fruit trees, introduced from abroad, while a careful study is to be made of the fertility of the soil in all parts of the

GREAT DEVOTION TO WORK IS CHINESE TRAIT



(Copyright by Mrs. Walter Creyke)

Chinese street in Shanghai, showing stalls of vendors, also the queues which are vanishing from young republic

country, the manufacture and use of fertilizers are to be encouraged, and drainage and irrigation schemes are foreshadowed, as well as the construction of roads in agricultural districts. In addition to all this, the minister is engaged on a scheme for the opening up of waste government lands for agricultural development.

This does not exhaust the program, but enough has been mentioned to indicate that the minister has sketched out a plan of work which if it can be carried out would contribute greatly to the agricultural and economic prosperity of China. The average Chinese farmer, pursuing methods inaugurated thousands of years ago, may be extremely slow to adopt new ideas, but the miracle which has been accomplished in China during the last year makes it unwise to utter the pessimistic prognostications which have been so long pronounced with regard to China.

CZECH DEPUTIES
RESENT ENDING OF
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The closing of the Czech private schools in Vienna by order of the Vienna municipality resulted in a demonstration made by the Czech deputies at the close of a sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath.

The action of the authorities was condemned by the deputies, who were supported by visitors in the gallery, including women, who expressed their opposition to the action of the authorities of the municipality in handbills which they scattered on the floor. The excitement resulted in the sitting being adjourned.

PRUSSIA APPROVES
OF MOTION PICTURES
IN HIGHER SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Prussian ministry for education and culture has signified its entire approbation of the use of the cinematograph in all higher schools throughout the country. Geographical, historical and natural science subjects are considered the best for the educational films, which are soon to be introduced into the curriculum.

The expenses are to be met by a combination of sources, including government grants, appropriation of some of the school funds, and private donations. One world-famous firm of manufacturers on the Rhine has presented Berlin with several complete apparatus including films for the use of the metropolitan schools, and several others are providing them under cost price.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE CONTRACT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the bridge house estates committee of the city corporation it was decided to accept the tender of Sir William Arrol & Co. for the alterations and reconstruction of Southwark bridge. The amount of the tender was not published but it is expected that the cost of the work will amount to approximately £200,000. The work will be undertaken with the least possible delay and it is expected that the bridge will be completed within four years.

DOCKERS OPPOSE
FRANCHISE BILL
IGNORING WOMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the executive council of the Dock, Wharf, and General Workers Union, a resolution was passed in which the action of the government in introducing a franchise bill for men only is strongly condemned.

The resolution states that being determined that the political enfranchisement of the women workers shall be granted without delay, the council repudiates the sham pledges by which the government are trying to trick the advocates of votes for women; protests against the government, which is guilty of such a policy, being kept in power by the aid of the Labor votes; and finally calls upon the Labor members of Parliament to vote constantly and relentlessly against the government from now onwards until they have either driven them from office or have compelled them to introduce and carry a proposal giving votes to women on equal terms with men.

CAPE VERDE COAL DEPOT IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—Some British capitalists have asked the permission of their government to establish a large coal station at Cape Verde, destined to supply British and other bodies with coal at cheaper prices than those at which coal is supplied by the three firms established there. The government is drafting conditions of a concession to be made which are apparently very acceptable.

ITALY SAID TO BUY
BRITISH AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that an order for 28 military monoplane has just been placed in England. The Bristol & Colonial Aeroplane Company of Bristol are understood to have received this important order from the Italian government.

It is said that the machines are to be constructed in Italy under the supervision of the Bristol aeroplane company. Recent events have proved the great value of the aeroplane for scouting purposes during the British military maneuvers, and in Tripoli also they proved a most efficient addition to the Italian naval and military forces. It is said that it was mainly owing to the remarkable manner in which the tactics of the opposing forces were discovered by the aeroplane scouts that the maneuvers in England came to so sudden a termination.

The aeroplanes manufactured by the Bristol & Colonial Aeroplane Company have certainly proved satisfactory and thoroughly efficient, and the new order which is reported to have been placed with the company is undoubtedly a proof of the high opinion held of the machine by the Italian authorities.

BERLIN BUTCHERS
REFUSE TO SELL
RUSSIAN MEAT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—In consequence of the disturbances caused in Germany recently by the high price of meat the government had taken measures by which imported meat, chiefly from Russia, would be placed on the home markets. Advertisement placards to this effect were posted in the streets informing the public of the price of the meat.

On the morning of the first day of sale, however, the hundreds of women who waited outside the markets until the doors opened were told by the butchers that they refused to sell Russian meat. The greatest indignation was expressed by the crowd, and it was some time before the police were enabled to restore order. Further efforts will be made to induce the butchers to sell meat at municipal prices, but should these fail the latter will probably engage salesmen of their own.

RING VALLEY MINE INTERESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The ore contents of the lode at the bottom level of the Ring Valley mine, West Coast, which some time back changed from copper to antimony and lead, have again, as stated, suddenly reverted to copper, in the form of chalcocite or copper pyrites. The ore vein is from 15 inches to 2 feet in width, and a parcel of about 40 tons of the ore is being sent to Port Kembla for treatment. The line of division between the antimonial and copper ore is very sharply defined, and is a very interesting feature to mineralogists.

CHANCELLOR RAISES
MEDICAL ALLOWANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The long expected pronouncement of the chancellor of the exchequer on the subject of the allowance to be made for medical benefit under the national insurance act was made recently at a meeting of the advisory committee.

In a very full review of the condition of medical service at present obtaining in different parts of the country, the chancellor pointed out that whereas it was true that in certain parts of Lancashire contract practice was unknown, yet that nearly all the Friendly societies throughout the country had their medical services organized on the contract system. The revolt of the medical profession against contract practice did not start with the national insurance act, but many years ago, and it ought to be noticed that as the result of the British Medical Association inquiry the vast majority of those who made proposals regarded six shillings, and even under that amount, a very adequate treatment.

In the financial calculation upon which they had based the measure they had assumed, it was true, that six shillings would be the capitation fee, but they had never regarded six shillings as the final figure. The medical profession had come forward with their demands: the now famous "six points." Most of them had been conceded, but those relating to the income limit it was clearly impossible to concede either in the act or in the regulations.

They had agreed, however, that the books of the medical practitioners in half a dozen representative towns should be examined, and as the result of that investigation it was found that 4s. 5d. would on that basis provide the same income as at present for the medical profession. They were, nevertheless, prepared to agree to increase the six-shilling grant, but at this point the doctors broke off negotiations. Many doctors, however, had still remained on the advisory committee and greatly helped by their advice and experience.

The government had had before it the

proposal of the establishment of a national medical service, but whilst such a scheme had many undoubted advantages they had decided against it, and were now prepared to make another offer to the medical profession, namely, a grant of nine shillings, with a guaranteed minimum to the doctors of 7s. 6d.

"We think," said Mr. Lloyd-George in conclusion, "that it is better we should try these arrangements as an experiment and see how they work. I propose therefore that the financial arrangements shall be for three years, made on the basis that at the end of that period there should be reconsideration of the whole position."

Sir Clifford Allbutt, who followed the chancellor, speaking on behalf of the medical profession, declared that although they were formally members of the advisory committee it would be very unwise for them on the spur of the moment, without full consideration, to say anything which might seem to commit the profession to an acceptance of the government's latest offer as outlined by the chancellor. As far as he could see, however, from the discussions of his friends, and from the general tone of the profession, it appeared to him that they had before them a scheme, which in his opinion ought to be acceptable to the members of the profession at large.

GREEK VESSELS
GRAIN CARRIERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—According to returns which have just been published, 622,174 tons of grain, of which 457,720 passed through the Dardanelles, were imported into France by way of Marseilles alone during 1910.

In view of the fact that the greater part of this trade is carried on by Greek vessels, it is easy to understand that considerable disorganization has been caused in it as a result of the state of war at present existing between Greece and Turkey.

GREAT OVATION TELLS FRENCH PREMIER OF SUPPORT

Leading Part Taken by France in Councils of Europe
Over War and Indestructible Ties of Entente
Are Described by M. Poincare

APPEAL IS MADE TO THE NATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The inaugural speech of the forthcoming parliamentary session has just been made by Raymond Poincare, the premier, at a banquet offered to him at Nantes.

Coming annually immediately before the opening of Parliament, the premier's speech outlines in effect, both to Parliament and the country at large, the general lines of policy the government intend to follow. This year it is even of more than usual importance owing to the grave political situation in Europe, for it indicates the steps that have already been and are being taken by France to bring about a state of peace.

The premier was accompanied to Nantes by four of the cabinet ministers and was kept informed by special telegraphic service from the Quai d'Orsay of the contents of cipher telegrams concerning the war and the negotiations between the great powers with a view to bringing about a settlement.

During the day he held an informal meeting of the cabinet members in the private office of the prefecture, and later in the day it was stated that he was hopeful that the negotiations in progress would shortly reach a point of understanding between the powers as to the steps to be taken to put an end to the war.

France Is Now Leader

In well informed circles the active role that is being played by France under the direction of M. Poincare is regarded as proof of the national renaissance of the country, for France is proving herself to be no longer a passive factor in the affairs of Europe, but a veritable leader.

Speaking of the condition of foreign

affairs the premier said that the present war had been foreseen some six months ago when the Bulgarian government asked permission to float a loan on the French market. In spite of the definite pacific assurances given at the time by Bulgaria both to France and to Russia, the government had then feared that the Bulgarians were deceiving themselves on the subject of the maintenance of peace which it was thought was susceptible of being disturbed by the smallest incident.

In consequence of this the government, faithful to the undertaking given in the chamber that French capital should not be used to advance interests that were not in accord with French policy, had refused to sanction the operation proposed, realizing that instead of tending toward the maintenance of peace it might further facilitate the preparations for war.

Having regard to the right desires of the people of the Balkan states, France had later acquiesced with the other powers in the proposals formulated by Count Berchtold, and had moreover missed no opportunity of directly recommending to the Porte the necessity of the rapid realization of the reforms which they had promised to introduce in the Macedonian administration.

Peace Action Taken

When unhappily hostilities seemed probable, the government had endeavored to group the great powers together for common action to prevent the threatened war, and in the event of failure, to limit the field of hostilities and prevent the conflagration spreading to the great European nations. The complexity of the problems which might have to be confronted in the near future, said M. Poincare, rendered necessary a general

concert of the powers if it were desired that the inevitable opposition of interests should not sooner or later degenerate into dissension and conflict.

They had the satisfaction of seeing that the pacific initiative taken by France in full accord with her friends and allies was understood and approved in all the chancelleries. The first result had been an exchange of views which had continued daily between the powers. This permitted them to exercise a collective surveillance on the course of events which would, he hoped, when the day came, favor mediation. That day might indeed be even now at hand.

He scarcely need say that however useful or indispensable they might be, these general conversations ought not to have today or tomorrow as their aim or effect the modification of the essential lines of their foreign policy. France was incapable of inconstancy or infidelity. They did not seek contingent friendships, and they believed that a great nation owed it to herself to show, in the direction of her foreign affairs, the permanence of her ideas and the steadfastness of her intentions.

Entente Is Steadfast

They remained attached closely to Russia, their ally, and to England, their friend by closely woven and indestructible ties of sentiment, interest and political probity.

In the grave questions raised by the war in the east, France and her allies would assuredly have the right to their respective preferences as to the solutions to be studied; but as they approached that examination in a spirit of entire confidence and indefectible friendship, nothing would be able to shatter an entente whose solidity remained necessary to the equilibrium of Europe.

It was to strengthen and draw closer this accord that France had worked untiringly, and if here and there it had happened that a part of public opinion had shown itself nervous or impatient, the three governments, certain that they expressed the profound and durable conviction of their countries, had not ceased to collaborate with calmness and coolness. They found in this persistent in-

timacy one of the best reasons for hoping that the war would remain confined to the Balkans and that it could be stopped by Europe at the first opportune moment.

M. Poincare completed this part of his speech by stating that the declaration of peace between Italy and Turkey would largely facilitate the action of the great powers in dealing with the European situation. They could also congratulate themselves on the fact of the approaching termination of the Franco-Spanish treaty which would definitely and completely settle the understanding between Spain and themselves as to the future government of Morocco.

Impression Profound

The rest of the premier's speech dealt mainly with home affairs, but it has made an equally profound impression throughout the country and is expected to result in restoring complete unity in the republican ranks.

The following is a summary of the principal points touched upon:

M. Poincare stated that the government had need of the support of all republicans and indeed of the confidence of all Frenchmen to enable them to feel equal to the task of dealing with the present difficult circumstances imposed upon them. It did not depend upon France to maintain peace for others. To preserve it for themselves they needed to reserve all the patience, energy and pride of a nation that did not wish for war but that was nevertheless not afraid of it.

Every one in the country should continue to put national interests first and to relegate individual interests to a second place. The government, the press and the people each had their role to play in the education and forming of public opinion and the schools were the most natural field for its development. The government required from the school teachers, in whose interests they were offering important reforms, to set an example not only of patriotism but even he dared to say of obedience to discipline and to the administration. The lack of discipline and control of the

civil servants and workmen employed by the state were today such as might rapidly develop into real peril to public order.

Appeal Made to Nation

The reform bill granting representation to minorities would, M. Poincare said, if the question of party politics were removed, be a measure acceptable to the whole of the Republicans. In conclusion he said that he had considered it his duty to speak plainly on the question of foreign affairs, and not to hold anything back from the country. A democracy that claimed the right to govern itself had surely the right at all times to know and appreciate the direction in which its policy was trending. The government asked France as a nation to accord them such confidence and patriotic unity as would give them strength to make their voice heard in the negotiations that were now being conducted.

At this point M. Poincare received an ovation such as has rarely been witnessed here. This was followed by an incident which speaks volumes, and is, in fact, the strongest kind of testimony to the statesmanship of the premier.

As soon as the speech was terminated, Alfred Brard, an active member of the Radical Socialist party, who is deputy for Morbihan and one of the most aggressive members of the opposition, went up to the premier and said that in spite of the determined opposition that he had offered to the reform bill in the Chamber last July, he felt impelled, after listening to his speech, and in face of the difficulties which presented themselves to the nation at the present moment, to take the occasion to state publicly that in his opinion it was the duty of all sections of the Republican party to support the government; that the question of foreign affairs should stand first; that the reform bill should be dealt with as a purely secondary matter, and that no one should support the claim of any other member of Parliament who would condescend to use the reform bill as a weapon to attack the government.

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PRAISE OF GREEK HEROES

Short studies in Greek literature

THE third book of the "Iliad" has much that is charming. We note especially the noble admiration for an antagonist. This was a mark of the heroic days of old. The really great recognize greatness in others, even when they are divided in purpose. It is interesting, too, to note that lately some one has written of a legend which still exists among the American Indians, sounding the praises of a white warrior whom they had encountered in battle.

In the third book of the "Iliad" Paris challenges Menelaus to single combat. They alone shall decide the thing and the warriors on both sides may give over strife. Homer hints the relief of all at the promised surcease from struggle. Those who were but now enemies are shown reclining on their shields, very near each other, with the look of one great friendly host.

Then Helen, "overmantled with her snowy veil," goes out to learn what is happening and finds the Trojan elders seated at the gate observing the tranquil hosts afar. The men comment on her beauty and King Priam calls her to his side. He asks her one by one the names of the Greek heroes he notes on the field.

"Name to me yon Achaian chief, for bulk conspicuous and for port. Taller indeed I may perceive than he; but with these eyes
Saw never yet such dignity and grace."

Helen says that this is the great Agamemnon, "in arms heroic, gracious on the throne." Then Priam sees Ulysses and asks, who he is that "majestic passes from rank to rank." Helen says it is Ulysses of "Ithaca the rude, but rich in stratagem and deeply wise." Then Priam tells how Ulysses came to parley with him once and how marvelous was his discourse, in the clear mellow bass of his deep voice. "None might match Ulysses." Then "Ajax of

Loyal Service

Be honest and faithful to your employer. Do not scamp your work. Consider his interests as well as your own. Remember that he is your brother as well as your employer. Therefore, give him loyal service and work in your appointed place with all fidelity.—Churchman.

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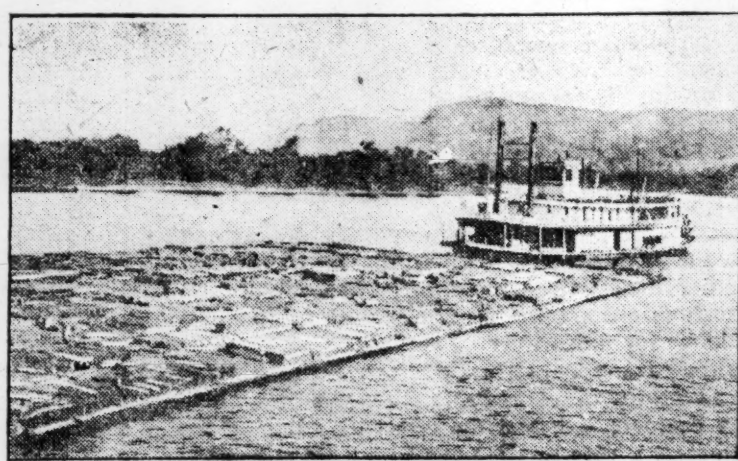
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OLD DAYS ON THE MISSISSIPPI



RAFT OF SAWED LUMBER ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER

STORIES of old steamboat days on the Mississippi were full of encounters with rafts of timber or of the jolly life of the log drivers who conveyed the clumsy crafts down to the mills or to the sea. The picture is of a large raft of sawed lumber coming down the river under convoy of a steamboat. These rafts are now things of the past with the disappearing of the original forests in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The large saw mills on the river have been closed for the last ten years. Usually the logs were floated to the mills, but occasionally sawed lumber manufactured in the north came down in this manner.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON MARCUS AURELIUS

WRITING of Marcus Aurelius the famous Roman emperor of the second century, Matthew Arnold says:

"Marcus Aurelius was the ruler of the grandest of empires; and he was one of the best of men. Besides him history presents one or two sovereigns eminent for their goodness, such as Saint Louis and Alfred. But Marcus Aurelius has for us moderns this great superiority in interest over Saint Louis or Alfred, that he lived and acted in a state of society modern by its essential characteristics, in an epoch akin to our own, in a brilliant center of civilization. Trajan talks of 'our enlightened age' just as glibly as the Times talks of it. Marcus Aurelius thus becomes for us a man like ourselves."

"The record of him on which his fame chiefly rests is the record of his inward life—his Journal or Commentaries, or Meditations or Thoughts, for by all these names the work has been called. Perhaps the most interesting of the records of his outward life is that which the first book of this work supplies.

From "Merlin and the Gleam"

Down to the haven
Not of the sunlight,
Not of the moonlight
Not of the starlight!
O young mariner,
Call your companions,
Launch your vessel,
And crowd your canvas,
And ere it vanishes
Over the margin,
After it, follow it,
Follow The Gleam.
—Tennyson.

Fame

Fame is folly; for it is, sure,
For more to be well known of God
than man.
—Bailey.

Told of Eugene Field

Eugene Field and his wife once entered a street car, to find all the seats taken save one at each end. When the conductor collected the fares, Mr. Field announced audibly as he gave him a dime, pointing to the far end of the car, "This is the fare of the lady there," the one wearing the new, beautiful brown silk dress. All eyes turned, and her pretty face was rose color; but back of her reproving glance was mingled indulgence, appreciation, and mirth at the unexpected and truthful announcement. —Youth's Companion.

Quite Enough

"How did you get along in Paris?"
"Not very well."
"Don't you speak French?"
"Only enough to make myself misunderstood."—Philadelphia Record.

Justice, humanity and benevolence are the duties you owe to society in general.—Abigail Adams to her son.

Something About Orchids

There are various examples of a true orchid to be found in the woods or fields, doubtless, of all countries. The name brings up, first of all, those weird blossoms, exotics in the northern countries, fancied as growing on trees, air plants, as they were once supposed to be, with fantastic shapes. But the familiar orchid of New England is the lady slipper, and with the arethusa and fragrant ladies' tresses is known to all flower lovers, though not everybody recognizes them as sisters of the orchids of the horticultural show.

One mark of the orchid is the fact that the usual three sepals or divisions of the calyx, look like petals and are grouped in such a way with the usually three petals that they seem all six to be petals of the corolla. In most flowers the calyx is green, and seems like a part of the stem, while the color and beauty of the blossom is in the petals of the corolla.

Mrs. Dana, in "How to Know the Wild Flowers," gives this as one of the distinguishing marks of the orchid, and says, "By a twist of the ovary what would otherwise be the upper petal is made the lower, and this division is called the lip. It is frequently bright colored or grotesquely shaped, sometimes deeply fringed or furrowed, and has often a spur-like appendage which secretes nectar." In the lady slipper this mark of the exaggerated under lip is very plain.

Walking Alone

A saying of Sidney Lanier is full of significance for any who could attain mastery in any line of endeavor. He would have it that an artist is "he who walks alone amid a thousand friends." The artist is, of course, in this sense the man of genius, in poetry, music, painting or the kindred arts, or the supreme art of right living. He is the man who draws from unseen sources an inspiration to shape all he does to that higher beauty which hints the ideal to those beholding it. It is clear that in this sense the artist must walk alone, alone with his own individual inspiration, alone with God. If he look to human guidance or is too much moved by human praise or blame he loses his touch with the infinite resources which are his for the asking, for the single price of becoming like Abraham the friend of God.—Mary Stanhope.

Picture Puzzle



What sea monster?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Cambridge.

CHICAGO CONDUCTOR IN BERLIN

REPORTS from Berlin bring news of the success made there by Frederick Stock, conductor of the Theodore Thomas orchestra of Chicago, when a program of his music was presented under his direction. The list included a symphony, the first movement of which was compared by Berlin critics for big dramatic conception with some of the Mahler symphonies. Mr. Stock's symphonies were played and a sketch named "An einen Sommerabend" of which the Musical Leader reports that it displayed in the composer a rare subtlety for orchestral coloring and an ability to translate into music the elusive atmospheric effects to be found in a Corot landscape. As a stirring finale

came the "Festival March," which, by the introduction of the superbly harmonized strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," aroused the strong American contingent to patriotic enthusiasm.

The honor shown in Berlin to a composer from America is further indicated by the list of some of the well-known musicians who were present. There were such men as Hugo Kaun, Heinrich Nothen, Prof. Henri Marteau, Busoni, Theodore Spiering, Alfred Hertz, Alexander von Fielitz, Sam Franko, Arrigo Serato, Putnam Griswold, Jean Gerardy, Josef Lhevinne, Dr. Vogt of Toronto Mendelssohn Club, and Bernard Irrgang, who was at the organ during the "Festival March."

WHY NOT LIKE HENRY JAMES?

AN English visitor to Boston who lately wrote his impressions said that there were more book shops to the acre in Boston than in any other town he ever saw. This comparison is borne out by a recent article in the Bookman which records the literary leanings of various circles of the country as represented by the sale of books in the big cities. Boston is known in the book trade as the best steady market for the best books, fictional or otherwise. Boston really buys and reads and enjoys Henry James, remarks this writer naively—for in Boston to like Henry James is as if one said he liked Thackeray. Why not like Henry James?

No book lover but longs to applaud articles like this, which point out for the bored or indifferent or the superficial and the lazy the real delight there is in reading good books, in sticking to the text till the thought of the author clears, that is till one begins to have an actual sense of intimacy with some one of the great women or men who have made great literature. This is actually what comes to pass. When you have learned to read and enjoy a famous author you have an actual sense of relationship to him, though lesser men do not thus admit you to their heart. You know that the author is your friend because you understand him. This adds a richness to existence which no outer poverty can take away. This impersonal comradeship with the gifted and great is no noble a pleasure that one can but wonder at one's own barren years wasted on the superficialities of mere social contact.

To find one's own deepest and best thought set forth clearly in the pages of an author or to come upon that which is like a new world of thinking, this is to understand what Emerson meant when he said that in personal relations most people descend to meet. It is rarely that we exchange our best with another, but with those who speak to us out of the

Brave Weeds

See these weeds . . . We have insulted them with low names, such as pigweed, wormweed, chickweed, shad, blossom. . . They have brave names too, ambrosia, amelanchia, amaranth.—Thoreau.

"He always says the right thing at the right time, doesn't he?"
"More than that, he always keeps still at the right time."—Houston Post.

Meredith and the Muse

Meredith and his muse, or, better, Meredith's attitude toward his muse, will engage the interest of those readers of his letters who care for something besides mere personalities in literature of this sort, observes the Dial. His first love, poetry, was for obvious reasons often forced to give place to prose. In a letter of 1861 to the Rev. Augustus Jessopp he says: "As to my love for the muse, I really think that is earnest enough. I have all my life done battle in her behalf, and should, at one time, have felt no blessing to be equal to the liberty to serve her. Praise/sings strangely in my ears. I have been virtually propelled into a practical turn, by the lack of encouragement for any other save practical work." And a few years later to the same confidant: "As to the poems: I don't think the age prosaic for not buying them. A man who hopes to be popular, must think from the mass, and as the heart of the mass."

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TRUE POSSESSIONS

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POSSESSION may be defined as active and present as distinguished from mere passive ownership. The one who believes he has possessions needs to investigate to see that they are living and working possessions and not useless incumbrances. The mortal who builds larger barns in which to store his inoperative possessions typifies the self-seeking, self-preserving, sensuous phases of the carnal mind. The material laws of possession and of self-preservation, indeed, go hand in hand. The hoarding habit has the effect of seeming to shut one's doors to the divine affluence. Conversely, the surrender of all to God is blessed. This truth the prophet Malachi beautifully expresses: "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse [of divine Love] . . . and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

To possess anything does not mean to grasp it in our thoughts, but to give it freedom to grow and unfold in the sunshine of Love's presence. Neither should we be fettered by our possessions. If we are burdened or cramped in any way by that which belongs to us, we may be sure that we are not possessing it, but are possessed by it; that we have lost the real substance and must regain it by reversing a false sense. If our possessions do not bring us joy and freedom, they are not of God, not good. Evil, disguised as good, would oppress and distress humanity while holding out the false promise that it can add to men's possessions. Wise and happy is he who refuses either to bear evil's burden or to

permit himself to be defrauded of his real possessions.

If we do not control our possessions through the understanding that they are spiritual, they will control us through the belief that they are material. He alone who takes possession of all that belongs to him, be it houses or lands, family or friends, business or recreation, health or peace, and gives it unreservedly into the keeping of God, at the disposal of His good pleasure, knows the joy of true possession and is secure in its continuance. Then he finds the law of God operating to protect all that is his. Good is man's indestructible, ever-present possession, which cannot be materialized, personalized, localized, limited nor lost.

So selfish is the mortal concept of possession that it demands one's gain at the expense of another. "Whatever blesses one blesses all," declares Mrs. Eddy, on page 206 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Only as we let the good we possess flow out to all, do we gain our own blessing. The exercise of man's divine right of possession does not take anything from any one, but rather helps to awaken universal thought

to the knowledge that all good is man's universal possession.

Mortals must cease to measure their possessions by physical standards. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." The greatest possession, by common consent, is happiness, and that blessed quality, it is also commonly acknowledged, is frequently found where there is little of what the world calls possessions. Health is a rightful possession, which is too often lost because mortals believe that they can be possessed with sick bodies, and health is found to be man's inviolate heritage, only when God is acknowledged to be the only source of being and action. Harmony can be counted among one's possessions, only as one ceases to let discord possess his thinking and allows the divine Mind to control. Right relationship unfolds with the broader and more selfless sense of possession, wherein one person cannot possess another or that which belongs to him, either his things or his thoughts, for each and all belong to God. Self-possession, so humanly hard of attainment, more to be sought than all else, because without

it one cannot truly possess any good thing, is achieved as one possesses the consciousness of himself as the idea of God.

Human experience eventually leads to the decision that nothing material is worth possessing, for "all is vanity and vexation of spirit." The consciousness of possession should find an abiding place in that which is spiritual and eternal. Jesus taught that the kingdom of heaven is within one's consciousness. Until this heavenly kingdom within unfolds to human understanding, the mortal has found nothing enduring, satisfying or substantial, though he be rich in this world's goods. As we begin to recognize that man's true possession is spiritual knowledge, we shall be satisfied with nothing less, and count it unworthy to strive for any limited, material possession for its own sake.

Jesus discerned the spiritual need of the rich young man, when he conditioned the attainment of eternal life upon parting from his great possessions. The young man, because of the belief that his possessions were in matter, was fearful to relinquish them in the service of the Master, and so he lost for the time his

In the World; Not of It

THE longer I live and the clearer I discern between the false and the true in society the more does the inclination to live, not as a savage or a misanthrope, but as solitary man on the frontiers of society, on the outskirts of the world grow in me. The birds come and go and make nests around our habitations, they are fellow-citizens of our farms and hamlets with us; but they take their flight in a heaven which is boundless, . . . but they build their nests in the heart of thick bushes or hang them in the height of the trees. So would I live, hovering round society and having always at my back a field of liberty, vast as the sky.—Maurice de Guérin (tr. by Matthew Arnold).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 9, 1912

The Status Quo in the Balkans

A GREAT Austrian newspaper quite recently announced that the status quo in the Balkans was a thing of the past, and that nothing could ever revive it. The statement, if true, is one of terrific significance to Europe. It means, if it means anything, that the Ottoman empire in Europe is in the melting pot, and that out of the molten mass there must be fashioned new powers whose futures may help to shape the destinies of nations. The Serb, for centuries the hewer of wood and drawer of water to the Ottoman, is asserting himself. There is no mistaking the voice which welcomed King Peter into Uskub. Since the day, upwards of four centuries ago, when Amurath fixed his capital in Adrianople and overthrew the allied forces of the Servians and Bulgarians, down to the day King Ferdinand and King Peter came marching down the valleys of the Vardar and the Maritza, the Serbs of Macedonia and Thrace have been vassals of the Ottoman.

The status quo is no more; that is said also to be the decision of the Balkan alliance. The successors of the Emperor Palaeologus, of King Lazarus and King Sisran, have joined with the "Black Mountain" in an ultimatum, not only to the Ottoman, but to Europe. Whatever is conquered is to be held. The frontiers of Greece, of Montenegro, of Serbia and of Bulgaria, will march contiguously hereafter. The confederacy will not be dissolved but will remain an offensive and defensive alliance, offering the same defiance to St. Petersburg and to Vienna as to Constantinople: a sixth great power, seated in the seat of the Ottoman, barring the advance of the one to the gulf of Salonika, and of the other to the Golden Horn. And then? Are there not a couple of million Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 2,500,000 more in Croatia and Slavonia? The mantle of Count Aehrenthal may hang heavy on Austrian shoulders yet.

The status quo, Austria and Russia announced before the war, must be maintained. So long as it is maintained, the way to Salonika is open for the one, and to Constantinople for the other; but if these roads are to be barred, the dangers of complications with the great powers arise. What the great powers would do in such an eventuality, has been discussed so many times that it is scarcely necessary to discuss it once more. At the same time that a Balkan confederation which settled the question of Salonika and Constantinople for an indefinite period would be in the light of a blessing to all the European powers, with the exception of Austria and Russia, there cannot be a doubt. Of course, there are details to be settled, such as the future of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and such as the relationships of Turkey-in-Asia to the Turks in Europe. Each of these questions bristles with difficulties which will only become really critical when the time of their solution is reached. There can be little doubt that Russian pressure would, in such circumstances, begin to be felt round the east of the Black sea, and what the attitude of the Balkan confederacy, with its preponderance of Slavs, would be to the great Slavonic colossus of the north, it is impossible to say. Those, however, who remember the story of Stamboulloff, can perhaps make a tolerably shrewd guess.

THE football season, temporarily interrupted by the election, will now be resumed.

The Business Situation

IF THERE was ever any doubt as to the genuineness of the business revival or any question as to the widespread prosperity that has obtained throughout the United States this year it would be dispelled by the statement issued this week by the comptroller of the currency. It was a summary of reports of condition submitted by all of the national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies as of June 14, 1912. These 25,050 financial institutions reported an increase in deposits of considerably more than a billion dollars while aggregate resources increased \$1,324,000,000. Savings bank deposits have broken all records, averaging \$14.55 more for each depositor in the United States than the year before.

There has been a good deal of talk to the effect that the big interests alone were enjoying the great prosperity, but the figures shown above clearly indicate that good times are pretty well distributed. When the general complaint is a lack of labor instead of unemployment of labor, which is the case when business depression exists; when the industries and shipping interests are clamoring for freight cars in which to ship their products, and when steel mills have orders on their books for shipments for the third quarter of next year and business on hand sufficient to keep them running nearly full time for six months to come, it must be admitted that prosperity is enjoyed by all classes. Transportation companies report that the demand for freight cars is now about 50,000 cars greater than the supply, and an increase in the shortage is likely to be shown in the next fortnightly report.

Reports of railroad earnings now coming to hand are extremely gratifying. If the ratio of increase continues throughout the current fiscal year, the full twelve months for the leading systems will show the largest business in their history. This applies to lines in all sections of the country. The great grain-carrying roads of the West will soon begin to indicate in their reports the enormous business the record-breaking grain crops have brought them, and the total earnings for these roads will show corresponding gains.

There have been heavy demands upon capital as a result of the industrial activity and the requirements for crop moving in this country. These have been accentuated by the sudden monetary stringency abroad following the outbreak in the Balkans. When it is considered what great needs have been met and what pressure has been brought to bear for funds for various purposes, the wonder is that rates have not been forced to a higher level.

The prediction has been freely made that business will go forward undisturbed by the change in administration as a result of last Tuesday's elections. There are as yet no indications of unsettlement, and post-election statements of President-elect Wilson give renewed assurance that there need be no fear of business reaction as a result of the new order of things.

Taxation of Forest Land

ONE reason why timber-growing tracts of land are smaller in area in states that are facing a diminishing supply of wood for fuel and structural purposes is because, under traditional systems of taxation, the owner is forced to part with his forest capital ere he really wishes to. Timber values do not mount as fast as assessment rates, nor in a ratio equal to other forms of real property. Consequently owners cannot afford to hold their crop of wood while it grows. Where assessors, taking this fact into account, have endeavored to discriminate in favor of the timber-covered land, adjusting assessment to the facts, the courts have not sanctioned such discrimination as legal owing to constitutional provisions providing for uniformity of rating.

In Massachusetts the educational efforts of State Forester Rane and other intelligent advocates of commonwealth action by which the wooded areas may be increased, had the effect of inducing the last Legislature to authorize a vote by the people on a constitutional amendment. If passed, it would enable the state's lawmakers to proceed with definition of a special method of taxing timberlands. The voters at the recent election acted; the amendment was carried, and the new Legislature will take up the task.

With such a system of discriminating taxation authorized there will be an immediate investment of capital in lands now barren, untitled and unsuited for ordinary agriculture, but not without sufficient value to raise in the course of years a good timber growth. The reforestation of Massachusetts will doubtless proceed apace when a farmer or other landowner is not penalized, as under the present system, for his desire to grow trees.

A NEW phase of the urban transportation question has presented itself at Altoona, Pa. The admission is made by patrons that perhaps, as the companies claim, it is impossible to avoid straphanging. A large number of them who straphang now are willing to continue it, if it will be any accommodation, but they insist that the charge for carrying them, in these circumstances, should be only 2 cents.

Objections to the Montessori System

DURING the last year or two the magazines and newspapers have been flooded with matter appertaining to the system of instruction founded and introduced in Rome by the Princess Dr. Maria Montessori. Many American educators have traveled to Rome for the special purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Dr. Montessori's school; these have written communications to the press, lectured upon their observations; the work of the Italian educator has been generally commended; sometimes it has been given lavish and even fulsome praise. Recently a work from the pen of Dr. Montessori has called for a review in this newspaper, but we have until now refrained from expressing our opinion editorially on the subject of her method.

On the face of the case it would appear that Dr. Montessori has done little out of the common. She seems to have borrowed very largely from American and English schools for the training of a certain class of pupils. Evidently a close student of Pinel, of Seguin and others who have devoted their time and talents to the treatment of the class called deficient, she has undertaken to apply to the education of children in general the methods that obtain in medical pedagogic institutions. In plain language, she has founded her system upon the theory of suggestion, and through the process that leads the "subject" to surrender mental independence to the "operator," the former, under her system, learns what the latter desires to impart. By the employment of chairs, tables, miscellaneous objects of furniture and pictures, and under what she calls "direction," but which is simply a form of hypnotism, the children are led to do what the superficial and emotional visitors regard as marvelous. The fact that the children are not subject to their own volition and are "directed" like so many automatons does not occur to the amazed and enthusiastic observer who goes to Rome to see a "wonder," and sees it.

Of course, such a system is pernicious in the extreme. Nothing is more shocking in human experience than the loss of the volition; it is that which first of all is sought to be destroyed, however, when mental suggestion is substituted for the natural development of the intellectual faculties, and, of course, this newspaper condemns the use of any system which is founded upon such teachings.

THE Buffalo, N. Y., traction companies, after considering the matter, have decided not to employ women as conductors. It is just as well. There are more suitable occupations for women.

IN COMMON justice to the election forecasters it ought to be said that those who gave everything to Governor Wilson were not so far from being right.

THE issue of democracy faces universities and colleges today in two forms. The freedom with which the people can get their children to the academic centers and the extent of the social service which the university will render to all citizens by its direct as well as indirect influence upon society—this is the more familiar aspect of the problem; and upon it the Monitor has commented frequently. There is another side, none the less important, namely the suitable form of government of the twentieth century university or college. Signs multiply that in the near future this matter is to be faced and to be discussed with candor. Latest of these admonitory signals in point of time is the recommendation of President Schurman of Cornell in his annual report just rendered. He is for decentralization of authority, for granting a larger share in university administration to the faculty, which, as a group of scholars and lovers of learning, is far more competent to determine institutional policies than is possible for any one executive administrator or any lay group of trustees or overseers.

No doubt this significant deliberance by the president of Cornell University has been talked over informally if not formally at the meeting of the Association of American Universities, in session in Philadelphia this week, for it is a prophecy of what is to follow. Germany, with far less democracy in her affairs of state, has far more democracy than the United States in the management of universities. Realizing this, William James of Harvard, among many

Democratic Universities

of his fights in behalf of liberty, included restoration of the rights of the scholar as against the claims of the merely efficient administrator. Realizing this national shortcoming, Professor Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Cattell of Columbia University, for several years past have been accumulating evidence showing the deteriorating effect upon institutions and professors of the now dominant system by which power is concentrated so exclusively in the hands of presidents and lay trustees. Eighty-five per cent of the replies recently coming to Professor Cattell in response to inquiries on the subject sent to members of the faculties of important universities showed the existence of a feeling of revolt.

Commenting upon the matter, the Dial truly says: "It presents one of the most puzzling antinomies in our national life, for while we should naturally expect the democracy which is the fundamental element in our national character to appear in its finest flower in our educational institutions, we find instead that they embody the autocratic idea, and that their systems of administration, instead of encouraging a cordial spirit of cooperation, tend to become hierarchical."

IT MAY now be set down definitely that Michigan, Oregon, Kansas and Arizona were added on Tuesday to the roll of equal suffrage states. That roll is beginning to assume a respect-compelling length. Wyoming started it. Colorado was next to recognize the justice of woman's claim to the franchise, twenty-four years intervening between the two events. Utah and Idaho swung into line in 1896, Washington in 1910, California early in the present year. Thus in ten sovereign states of the American Union today women are entitled to the same political rights as men. Only two repulses may be recorded on the final issue. Ohio in September rejected a suffrage amendment to the constitution; Wisconsin on Tuesday cast a majority estimated at 75,000 against the equal franchise proposition. As in Michigan, the cities of Wisconsin, largely influenced by the liquor vote, were arrayed against granting political rights to women; unlike Michigan, however, the home vote of the small towns and agricultural districts was insufficient to overcome this influence. It will have to be met in another battle. And in another battle all the probabilities point to a reversal of Tuesday's verdict.

The advocates of equal suffrage, it must be borne in mind, encountered, on the whole, their greatest obstacles in the necessary preliminary contests. The difficulty that for long seemed most insurmountable was that of getting the main question before the people. When the history of the struggle shall be written, it will be found that it was the fight for submission that developed the largest measure of heroic patience and determination. This is proved by the result. Given the opportunity to vote on the question, ten of the twelve electorates to which it has been submitted have voted favorably upon it. As a matter of fact, the question did not come squarely before the voters of Ohio; rather was it complicated with others, and with some that did not help it by association.

However, with the close of the year 1912, the cause of equal suffrage will have to its credit more than one fifth of the states. The fact that these states are all western cannot escape observation. Suffrage has yet to win its first state east of the Great lakes, east of the Alleghenies, and in the old South. Arizona is the first break in the Southwest, if southern California be counted with the main body of the Golden state. But the next four years are pretty certain to show greater gains for woman and her political rights than have been shown in the last forty.

IN ACCORDANCE with an historic and an impressive and beautiful custom, the President of the United States of America invites his fellow countrymen by proclamation, "to join on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this month of November, in appropriate ascription of praise and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion, and in humble prayer that His great mercies toward us may endure." No inheritance, of the many and priceless ones that have come down from the fathers, influences more deeply than does the annual observance of Thanksgiving day the hearts and homes and lives of the American people. The Governors of most of the states will follow the chief executive with similar invitations. This recognition of the Deity and His benefactions is written more indelibly by reverential tradition than it could have been if incorporated in the constitution or the laws.

The President, in eloquent and proper phrases, makes mention of some special reasons for which the nation should be thankful. Foremost among these is the fact that it is at peace within and without. Significant and reassuring must it be to all thinking people that this can be said, and said truly, on the heels of one of the most striking political revolutions that has ever taken place in the land. Sad it is that in the section of the globe that to Europe is the near east, a conflict of another nature rages. The people involved in this cannot escape the solicitude, nor will they when the time is ripe be denied the good offices, of this country. In the meanwhile, the struggle, an inevitable one as the world ordains, must eventually make for human tranquillity and advancement.

Grateful reference is made, of course, to the bountiful crops that have this year crowned the labors of the American husbandman. Here, too, thanksgiving takes on a higher significance than is usually given it, by reason of the consideration that, as the President says, the fruitful yield of the fields not only blesses the United States, but advantages all humanity. The two reasons for rejoicing and praising—peace and plenty—embrace all the others that might be named, because of them and through them, attainment of every good purpose and object is made possible. The power to spread both broadcast lies with the United States, and no thanksgiving its people may offer this year, or any year, that falls short of the universal in scope will measure up to the obligations that come with the measureless blessings they enjoy.

The American nation's greatest cause for gratitude is that it is steadily awakening to the consciousness of its responsibility to all mankind.

CUBA for a time had doubts as to whether the United States would pass as easily and peacefully as she through a presidential election, but she seems to be reassured now and will not attempt to interfere.

Four New Equal Suffrage States

Proclamation of Thanksgiving